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THE

EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE, VISITATION CHARGES, SPEECHES, AND MISCELLANIES,

OF THE RIGHT REVEREND

FRANCIS ATTERBURY, D.D.

LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

WITH HISTORICAL NOTES,

AND BRIEF MEMOIRS OF THE AUTHOR,

BY JOHN NICHOLS, F. A. S. EDINB. and PERTH.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

1799.

[This Leaf to be placed before the General Title.]

Zl. 1 0

THE

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

OF

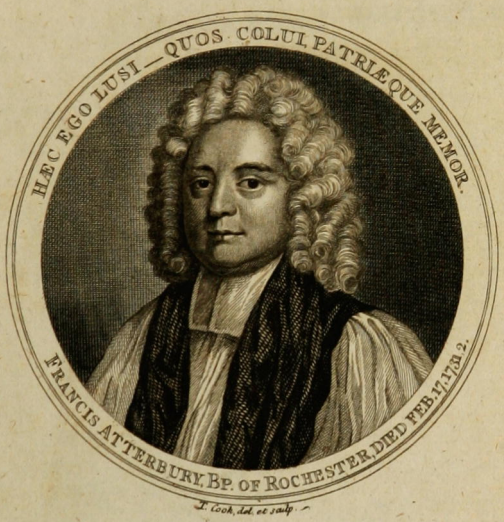
BISHOP ATTERBURY.

WITH

HISTORICAL NOTES BY J. NICHOLS.

VOLUME I.

" How pleasing ATTERBURY's softer hour!
" How shin'd the soul, unconquer'd in the Tower!" POPE.



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MDCCLXXXIX.

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FRANCIS ATTERBURY, D. D.

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WITH HISTORICAL NOTES BY J. NICHOLS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE SECOND EDITION,
REVISED AND CORRECTED.

1789.

VOLUME I.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEN the Reader is informed that, in reſpect to the preſent Publication, the *nonum prematur in annum* has more than been obſerved; he may be tempted to exclaim, *Parturiunt, &c.*

The real truth is (as will appear from the title-pages, which it would be ridiculous affectation to cancel), that four of the volumes were actually printed in 1789 and 1790; and the cauſes of their having been ſo long delayed, though unimportant, have been various. The numerous avocations of a life for many years devoted to active public ſervice; the requiſite attention to a laborious though pleaſing profeſſion; an inceſſant application to another favourite purſuit, the compiling of a County Hiſtory; the pleaſing cares and relaxations which unavoidably reſult from a large and affectionate young family; occaſional ill health; and even thoſe fits of indolence which accompany advancing years; have all in their turn intervened. But the Work, ſuch as it is, is now completed; and the Fifth Volume is an excreſcence (it is hoped an entertaining one) which has ariſen in the long interval.

In compiling the Brief Memoirs of Bp. ATTERBURY, the ſtricteſt impartiality has been obſerved. Facts, which ſpeak for themſelves, have been the object. The comment is left to the diſcretion of the Reader.

To the Rev. Dr. Morice many thanks are due, for an accurate copy of the Biſhop's admirable Speech in the Houſe of Lords, now firſt correctly preſented to the Publick.

To the Rev. Mr. Coxe ſome apology may be requiſite, for the liberty which has been taken, in extracting ſeveral articles from his valuable Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole. To the Reader of theſe Volumes none can on this occaſion be neceſſary; as the ſeries of Biſhop Atterbury's Correſpondence becomes thus more abundantly complete.

The Letters of Semple* are copied from the originals, communicated from firſt-rate authority. His connexion with the Biſhop is fixed by the Letters† which the learned Prelate confidentially addreſſed to him; Letters, which, it will be recollected, are now printed, not in vindication of Semple's perfidy, but to illuſtrate the hiſtory of a memorable period.

On the authenticity of the other articles, it would be uſeleſs to expatiate. Were the Editor at liberty to mention the ſources whence the far greater part of them were obtained, it would ſtamp an honour on any publication.

The Notes and Illuſtrations may poſſibly prove acceptable; and if, in the length of time they have been accumulating, ſome anachroniſms or repetitions ſhould be detected, ſome indulgence will doubtleſs be granted.

June 13, 1799. J. N.

* See vol. V. pp. 323—364.
† Ibid. pp. 130. 137. 149. 151, 152. 156.

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ATTER-

ATTERBURY'S

EPISTOLARY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER I.

For the Rev. Dr. Busby *, in the Dean's Yard, Weſtminſter. Theſe.

[October, 1681.]

EFFLUXIT jam puto plus quàm ſemeſtre ſpatium, ex quo à te, Vir plurimum reverende! tuis conſiliis, monitis, & donis auctus cumulatuſque deceſſerim †: & tamen nihil à me interim datum eſt literarum, nihil tibi ne gratiarum quidem! Habes confitentem reum, ita tamen fatentem, ut delicti, ſi quæ fuerit, imputationem non tam defugere ſtudeat, quàm amplecti. Sic enim egomet mihi perſuaſi, nihil eſſe iſto hominum genere turpius, nihil indignius, qui in

* Richard Buſby, D. D. the famous Maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool; of whom ſee the Hiſtorical Illuſtrations at the end of this volume, N° I. This and the following letter, with a ſchool exerciſe preſerved among the "Miſcellanies," are ſufficient proofs, if proofs were wanting, of Atterbury's early claſſical abilities.

† Our author was elected from Weſtminſter to Chriſt Church on Wedneſday, the 11th of May, 1681.

patronorum laudibus multi ſunt, in gratiis referendis etiam nimii, non quòd collocati muneris novo ipſi ſub onere laborent, ſed ut ſpecie gratulationis majora elicient, quàm quæ pridem acceperint: ita per beneficia ad beneficium viam ſtruunt; &, aucupum more, quicquid uſpiàm prædæ nacti ſunt, id ipſum ita diſponunt, ita exornant, ut in ſui ſocietatem aviculas etiam plures trahat. Et ſanè quod à literis ſcribendis tantiſper me continui, neque ignavus, utì ſpero, neque ingratus, apud te audiam: quippe qui verebar, ne feſtinatâ nimis gratiarum actione, non tam veteri beneficio ſatisfactum ire viderer, quàm aucupari novum. En tandem literas! nullâ tamen, quod ſolet, carminum farcinâ onuſtas, ne fortè Muſis æquo addictior apud te videar; adeóque non horas tantùm ſubſecivas, ſed & dies integros in poematiis ſcribendis collocâſſe. Et profectò id ipſum mihi jampridem obfuit, quò minùs poeticam quandam farraginem ante oculos tuos exponerem; quæ publici juris facta cum ſit, deberet quidem rectò ad te proficiſci; niſi id vetuiſſet, cùm tua, Vir plurimum reverende, auctoritas, tùm noſtra, quantulacunque ſit, verecundia. Reſtat jam, ut, abjectis nugis, ſapere demum incipiam, & derelictis amœnioribus Muſarum diverticulis, per omnifariæ doctrinæ campos longè latéque expatier *. Quod ut ſtrenuè agam, cùm multa ſint quæ me hortan-

* I am well aſſured, that there remains in the poſſeſſion of the preſent Dr. Atterbury of Chriſt Church, the Biſhop's grandſon, a "Barrow's Euclid," interleaved, full of obſervations in his grand-father's hand-writing, which, in the opinion of one of the beſt mathematical ſcholars now in Oxford, do him much credit. He has alſo a "Saunderſon's Logic" in the ſame way. Of the "Biſhop's Remarks on Dacier's Horace," a ſpecimen ſhall be given in this collection.

tur, multa etiam quæ accendunt; nihil profectò acriores mihi ſtimulos injicit, quàm ut exinde dignum aliquid moliar, cui tuum, Præceptor reverende! inſcribatur nomen; adeóque palam id omnibus & reipſâ innoteſcat, quod nunc clanculùm & verbo tenus profiteor,

Favoris ſcilicet tui perquàm ſtudioſum eſſe,

FRANCISCUM ATTERBURY.

II. To Dr. BUSBY.

[Tueſday, Nov. 1, 1681.]

GLORIÆ ſibi ducit Cicero, quod Archimedis tumulum vepribus ac dumetis obſitum feliciter indagarit: Te, Vir plurimùm colende, quanto amplior laudum exſpectat ſeges, qui Matheſin ipſam ſepultam penitus, ac ſordibus coopertam, in priſtina reſtituis; parumque tibi præſtitiſſe viſus es cum veteres geometras quaſi a pulvere ſuo excitaveris, niſi & ſubinde crees novos. Qui enim tuis primùm præceptis imbuimur, dein & ſtipendiis alimur, niſi tot tantiſque ficti adminiculis egregium aliquid in re mathematicâ molimur, ſumus profectò omnium quotquot ſunt mortalium ignaviſſimi: luteum illum totum, imò plumbeum eſſe oportet, qui cœleſtes illas faculas, te Prometheo admovente, non tantum non foverit, non adjuverit, ſed & halitu indigno (prô nefas) diſſipaverit. Meum certè erit curare ſedulò atque eniti, ut flammæ hæ a te jampridem accenſæ, veſtalium ad inſtar, vigeant perpetuum atque eluceant: quippe quæ ſi extinctæ penitùs ſint, aut etiam aliquantulùm fortè elanguerint ve-

reor ut reipublicæ huic noſtræ literariæ id ominis vertat. Neque verò nihil agere dicamur, ſi nec machinamenta conficimus, nec ædes ſtruimus: liceat id iis quibus potiùs viſum eſt fabros haberi, quam mathematicos; ignoſcant interim nobis ſi in cylindro quam cado dimitiendo paulò occupatiores ſimus, ſi de trabe ac ligno minimè ſolliciti cœleſtes domos intueamur, & zodiaci, quam horologii δωδεκαθημόριον libentiùs contemplemur.

Miſſis itaque impræſentiarum crepundiis hiſce mathematicis, & amœnioribus ludentis quaſi ſcientiæ diverticulis, diviniora longè, atque etiam te hortatore digniora aggredi animus eſt: geometriæ nempe oculis noſtris ſe ſubducentis ſeceſſus atque arcana ſcrutari; univerſum illud artis analyticæ abecedarium excutere, aſſequi, exploratum habere *; cujus vires probè qui callet, admirabiliora longè præſtiterit, quàm ſi Triſpaſto Archimedæo inſtructus in arenam prodierit. Atque en! tibi, Vir reverende, algebraicum quoddam tentamen! unde pulchrè poſſit perſpici, quàm in immenſum pateat artis iſtius ambitus, qui hæc, etiam me artifice, extuderit. Et regulæ quidem hypotheticæ demonſtrationem eo conſilio aggreſſus ſum, quòd & à te jampridem deſideratam, & à mathematicorum nemine huc uſque confectam animadverterim: Oughtredus, ſat ſcio, aliique non pauci veritatem praxeos, ſubſtitutis vice numerorum ſymbolis, liquido comprobârunt: quæ autem terminis hypotheticis intercedat ſemper ratio, unde proportionis hujuſce inſtituendæ origo ſit ac fons prorſus ſiletur. Quæ itaque hunc in finem attuli, ſi

* See the note in p. 2.

tibi

tibi accepta fuiſſe intellexero, ad majora pergenti calcar ſubdetur.

Id interim me unicè ſollicitum tenet, quod obſequii ergà te, & cultûs mei indicium pari, ac quâ in mathematicis utor, demonſtratione firmare non poſſim.

Tui favoris ſtudioſiſſimus, FRANCISCUS ATTERBURY.

Adjunxi & carmina, quibus pretium apud te id ſaltem faciet, quod futura ſint extrema—Namque

Hic verſus, & cætera ludicra pono.

Datum Oxonii, 1° die Novembris.

III. Bp. TRELAWNY * to Captain KELLY, at Trevint neare Leſkeard, in Cornwall.

CAPTAINE, June 20, 1687.

HAVING the opportunity of a ſerjeant in Col. Kirk's regiment goeing from this city to Plymouth, I have ſent this with the encloſed from Mr. Oben, which I mentioned in one of mine to you, but through haſte left them out. You will ſee what he offers to me; however, I know you are wiſe enough to ſay nothing. I am ſorry the ſurvay turned to no better account; and that my horſes and beſt cattle could not find reaſonable chapmen, and that the cattle which did go off went off only (as 'tis hoped) to pay

* Communicated by the late Dr. Ducarel in 1784, from the original then in his poſſeſſion, and now the property of Mr. Gough. It is indorſed, "Letter from Sir Jonathan Tre-" lawny, Biſhop of Briſtol, containing a very remarkable " paragraph, about King James the Second's anger againſt " that Prelate for not ſigning the Addreſs;" and reflects great credit on his honour and integrity.

old ſcores; but I will baulk that expectation. Bartlets takes as much as comes to 24l. 7s. 8d.; Mr. Achym as much as amounts to 24l. 6s: but at the day of reckoning they will know my mind. What Bartlets' bills can grow to, ſhould they not be payd (as he ſays) in three years time, I cannot be poſitive in; but this I am ſure, it cannot be of a ſum, ſince I had nothing from him except horſe-ſhoes; and how often the drunken coachmen I had did put them on, to put off their ſcores for ale, as yet I am ignorant; and that could not have been put upon me had Carey ſigned (as you obſerved) the bills weekly, whither he had diſcharged them or not. Thoſe negligences (not to give them a worſe term) I ſhall take ſuch effectual care to prevent for the future, from him and Veale, that I ſhall give them few, if any, opportunitys of being guilty of the like, after my coming down to Trelaune. Mrs. Lower bad my Dutch ſiſter (lately come from London) to aſſure me that Veale is an egregious and known theif; and that though he buys and ſells well if carefully looked after, yet he has ſuch ſhirking tricks in other parts of his truſt, as render him unfit for any employ; and that though he did ſometimes buy well in a fair, the advantage went to Cary in the beſt cattle, and I had the worſt: but I will ſpoyl that confederacy for the future. You are therefore to take a particular of the compoſitions for both rectorys; and having them before you, with an aſſurance from the pariſhioners that each compoſition is juſt, you are then to ſet the remainder of the ground in hand; and then my part will quickly follow. In the next place, you are to

to conſider which will be the cheapeſt for me, to ſell all the ſtock but what Ireley and the wood will keep (and that muſt be chiefly, if not ſolely, horſes), and ſet the Barton for ſeaven yeers, or elſe ſtill to retain it in hands, and ſell corn and hay: for it is impoſſible I ſhould ever be above a moneth in the country in a yeer, *unleſſe I am forced there from my biſhopricke altogether* *; *and ſhould that happen, I would not ſpend* 200 *l. a year; and ſuch a thing may happen, the King being very angry with me for not ſigning the addreſſe* †, *which ſhall never have my hand, though I was ſure the refuſal of it would not only cut off my hand but my head alſo (but this I charge you on your life to yourſelf, and therefore this part muſt be burnt)*: and, upon this conſideration, I am earneſtly bent upon the ſetting of every field, and ſelling of all my ſtock; for 'twould grieve me to be dragooned; and if the world goes in the ſame path and pace it hath lately trod, that will not be my misfortune alone: but God is higher than the higheſt. Sell and ſet whatever you can; and I doe aſſure you, was I out of debt, I ſhould not care how ſoon it came to my turn to ſuffer the loſſe, not only of my eſtate, but my life, for my religion. God give me time and ability to be juſt to my creditors, in ſatisfying their demands; and to my family, in delivering down to it the lands I had from my anceſtors; and I ſhould be contented of myſelf to

* He had then enjoyed the Biſhoprick but about two years and a half; and in leſs than a year after was, very much to his reputation, committed to the Tower.

† The addreſs here mentioned was preſented by the Clergy to James the Second for his declaration in favour of religious toleration, in 1687.

live upon three pence a day, and to make no other requeſt but that he would forgive me my ſins. The debts of the family are grievous to me, and of the greateſt diſturbance. Doe all you can; and I know you will do ſoe, that I may have eaſe. Could I beare up for a yeer or two, the method and the income would be ſo fixed by you, that I ſhould then live without clamour, by being able to be conſtant in ſuch half-year payments as would give the creditors great ſatisfaction: but me abundantly greater *. I have charged Cary and Veale, that what money they receive they ſend to you; unleſſe what is neceſſary for haymakers and labourers, and for the houſe-keeping, which muſt be narrowed, juſt only to ſuch neceſſaries as will keep body and ſoul together. I know myſelf extremely obliged to Mrs. Winnicke, and that I ought to allow her a table and ſervant; but ſo evil are my circumſtances (and to my trouble for her ſake) that I cannot doe it; the convenience of the houſe, and the little ſuſtenance I can afford, is heartily at her ſervice. I think I ought to take back Jeffery's horſe, if known to be lame before the ſurvay; it will doe me more good in my reputation than the price will advantage me. I cannot imagine how theſe misfortunes befal me ſo frequently in my colts. If Mr. Dennis does me any kindneſs with Mr. Achym, I ſhall not only write him my thanks, but upon all occaſions be ready to do him the beſt offices I can.

God bleſſe you and yours! I am your faithful friend and ſervant, J. BRISTOL.

* Who can read this letter without rejoicing at the eaſe and affluence which the good Biſhop afterward ſo happily and ſo honourably obtained?

IV. To

IV. To Mr. WILLIAM WHITFIELD *.

SIR, Covent Garden, Dec. 1, 1687.

I Received your poeſy this morning; for which I return my thanks. It hath given me and Sir Thomas Travell †, who gives you his ſervice, very good diverſion, and is able to bear the teſt without the conſideration you put me in mind of in the latter end of your letter. In your gueſſes about the anſwer to Mr. Dryden you are in the right, only as to that particular that it was Mr. Brown's; but it was not that which I meant, that being verſe, and come out this day, which you ſhall have by the next coach. I have not read it; ſo that I can give you no previous character of it, if I durſt.

My lord Scarſdale has loſt his regiment; which is given to the Duke of St. Alban's: who ſucceeds him in his Lieutenantcy of Derbyſhire is not yet known. The prevalency of my Lord Mayor's ‡ party is known very much by this, that the King hath been perſuaded, through their interceſſions, to permit taking down Corniſh's

* Of whom ſee hereafter, under July, 1708.

† Sir Thomas Travell, Knt. was M. P. for Milborne Port from 1690 to 1713. John Dunton mentions "the honourable and public-ſpirited Sir Thomas Travell." A curious circumſtance relative to him and Dame Frances Travell his wife, in reſpect to her fortune and ſeparate maintenance, may be ſeen in the "Journals of the Houſe of Commons," vol. XIV. p. 38.

‡ Sir John Peake.

quarters.

quarters *. I am, in very great haſte, your moſt humble ſervant and real friend, &c. FR. ATTERBURY.

V. To Mr. WILLIAM WHITFIELD, at Saliſbury-houſe, Strand.

SIR, Jan. 21, 1687-8.

I Aſk your pardon, that through want of leiſure and abſence from town I could not comply with your deſire till now. Giovanna della Caſa † archbiſhop of Benevento was the Pope's Nuncio at Venice in 1548, as you will find in Sleidan's Commentaries, lib. 21. who there mentions that piece. He was reputed, and

* This was the celebrated patriotic ſheriff, whoſe name is ſo familiar in our hiſtory. He was tried and convicted of being concerned in the ſame plot for which Lord Ruſſel, Sydney, and others, ſuffered; and was executed two days after his trial, Oct. 21, 1685. To add to the ignominy of his ſentence, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered, within ſight of his own houſe. His quarters were expoſed on Guild-hall, and from the above paſſage appear to have remained there above two years. See the Illuſtrations at the end of this volume, N° II.

† John de Caſa, a native of Florence, was employed in many negotiations by the Popes, and died at Rome in 1556, regretted by all the learned, whoſe friend and protector he was. He wrote with the utmoſt elegance in both Italian and Latin. His poems, eſpecially thoſe of his youth, are very licentious, and (it is ſaid) hindered him from being a Cardinal. His "Galateus, ſeu de morum elegantia," is the moſt eſteemed of all his works in proſe. It was publiſhed at Hanover, 1603, cum notis Nat. Chytræi, 8vo. Jurieu and others before him have charged Caſa with being the author of a work in praiſe of an abominable vice (probably the piece here alluded to); which, however, he denied, nor is it generally believed; but he certainly wrote ſome very looſe and profligate poems.. See more of him in Blount's "Cenſura Authorum."

is now, an excellent poet, and one of the moſt polite writers of his age, and is quoted by all critics in that kind as ſuch; nor do I find that piece objected to him by any of the Italians, how ill ſoever the Tramontanes might reliſh it. I remember to have ſomewhere read, that, being to preſent a petition to the Pope, by miſtake he gave him a copy of bawdy verſes, which was ſaid to be the reaſon that he did not riſe to greater preferment. I do not find that work ever anſwered; but you may be fully ſatisfied, by conſulting the *Indices Prohibitorii*, or *Expurgatorii*, which, after other editions, are printed in folio, at Geneva 1677. The book I have not now by me. The impreſſion of Caſa's poem is in 1545; no place named, but by the paper and print I judge at Baſil; but there is a very fine impreſſion at Florence, 1550 or 51; with public knowledge, no queſtion. The title is *Tutte le Opere del Berni ed altri.* Theſe are the only editions I have ſeen. His other poems and proſe in Italian are often printed; but the beſt edition is that with Menagius's notes at Paris, 1567. His Latin works are printed at Florence, 1667. For church matters or controverſies, he meddled not with them, otherwiſe than as a political miniſter, nor ever writ any thing in that kind. This is what occurs at preſent to, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

VI. Pro-

VI. Probably from Mr. JAMES HARRINGTON *.

Sept. 1, 1690.

I Thank you heartily for your accounts relating to Bury's caſe, and will ſatisfy myſelf I need not do it in many words. The facts I have ſent to my Lord †; and ſhould have been glad you had not tied me up in the circumſtances, wherein upon that account I am religious. Pr'ythee give me a little more liberty; it is on your account, as well as mine, I deſire it; and I ſhould be very ſorry to loſe the occaſion. Two things I would know further: One is, Who drew up the propoſitions to be cenſured, ſince the two Profeſſors did not? The other is, Whether by the larger ſtatutes (for in thoſe of common uſe I can find no room for puniſhing the authors of heretical books) there is no way to fall upon the perſon, be it by expulſion or any other cenſure? If there be, why is it not followed, ſince the "Apology ‡" is ſufficiently provoking? Let me hear by the next poſt after you receive this.

I give you no further account of my matter till I have made an end; but only thus much: After J. James's letter § to me, which I thought ſlight enough, I told him I knew he did not want underſtanding, and

* See the Illuſtrations at the end of this volume, N° III.

† Sir Jonathan Trelawny, biſhop of Exeter.

‡ "An Apology for writing the Naked Goſpels." See the Illuſtrations, N° III.

§ John James, D. D. at that time Chancellor of the church of Exeter.

would

would not believe he wanted friendſhip; letting him know withal it was not a thing I valued but on the account I acquainted him with at Oxford. He has, on that ſcore, preſſed it; and my Lord thinks it beneath me, but has promiſed him to write to me about it (which he ſays he deſired of him, to ſatisfy me he had done me right). I ſay what is fit to be ſaid to the Doctor on that hint; but ſtay for my Lord's letter, to reſolve whether I will have it or no, if (as I ſuppoſe) I may! Perhaps I ſhall cloſe with his opinion, and refuſe it; but at preſent I judge I ſhall tell him freely my reaſon why I would have it, and then leave him to judge of my reaſon, and diſpoſe on't as he pleaſes; for I will by no means have it paſs for an obligation. It is a greater to be denied. I thought to have ſaid nothing of this buſineſs of mine, and ſelf runs into every line.

I hear your friend Duke * has been at Glouceſter, preached againſt Sir John Guiſe, and fled the town. I ſend this by an honeſt warm fellow, W. Wotton, Schoolmaſter of this town, and brother to a ſtudent † of our houſe. If you are civil to him with a due care of your health, I will not complain of it. The Dean of Briſtol ‡ ſent me the decree || by poſt: pray, when

* Richard Duke, M. A. King's Scholar at Weſtminſter, 1670; elected to Trinity-College, Cambridge, 1676. He obtained a Prebend of Glouceſter, in 1688; and, ſays Swift to Stella, "was one of the *Wits* when we were children; "but turned Parſon, and left it." He has had the honour of being tranſmitted to poſterity, among the Engliſh Poets, by Dr. Johnſon.

† John Wotton, of Chriſt Church, took the degree of M. A. July 2, 1689.

‡ Dr. W. Levett, principal of Magdalen hall.

|| Againſt Dr. Bury; of which ſee Wood, *ubi ſupra.*

you

you ſee him, thank him for it; and tell him, if he is not furniſhed from better hands with the paſſages of this town, I am ready to return him the obligation. We are like at the aſſizes to have two very pretty trials here; one is Wotton's, he brings his action againſt a man for ſaying he was expelled St. John's for drinking the Devil's health. Sufficiently falſe the ſtory is. The other is one Mr. Heath, a parſon too, who brings his action againſt a man for ſaying he is a b—. This is falſe too; I believe it will appear ſo upon trial; but there are foul ſtories will come out, upon mitigation of damages (I doubt), of having raſcally bedfellows ſoliciting them, &c. ſo that he will be ruined, unleſs the judge keeps them from all ſuch ſort of evidence. This man, Sir, has given out he is got between me and my Biſhop. He is wiſe at leaſt, you will own, in ſaying ſo. I do not hear that any more than I believe it; but ſhall be at the trial, and give an account of it you may be ſure; he deſerves that for his vanity. I hear nothing from Whitfield of late. Remember me to King *; and anſwer my laſt. Adieu.

* Another contemporary Wit, king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter, 1678; elected to Chriſt Church, 1681; M. A. July 6, 1688; B. and D. C. L. July 7, 1692; afterwards Advocate of Doctors Commons, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty and Keeper of the Records in Ireland, and Vicar General to Lord Primate Marſh. Dr. King's Life alſo has been honoured by the biography of Dr. Johnſon. His "Original Works" were firſt collected, by the Editor of theſe Letters, in three volumes, 8vo, 1776.

VII. To

VII. To Dr. Lewis Atterbury *.

Oxon, Oct. 24, 1690.

——————† My pupil I never had a thought of parting with till I left Oxford—I wiſh I could part with him to-morrow on that ſcore; for I am perfectly wearied with this nauſeous circle of ſmall affairs, that can now neither divert nor inſtruct me. I was made, I am ſure, for another ſcene, and another ſort of converſation; though it has been my hard luck to be pinned down to this ‡. I have thought and thought again, Sir, and for ſome years: now I have never been able to think otherwiſe, than that I am loſing time every minute I ſtay here. The only benefit I ever propoſe to myſelf by the place is ſtudying; and that I am not able to compaſs. Mr. Boyle takes up half my time, and I grudge it him not; for he is a fine gentleman;

* Then Rector of Milton, or Middleton Keynes, in Buckinghamſhire. He was unfortunately drowned near his own houſe in 1693. See the "Illuſtrations," N° IV.

† The preſent Extract was preſerved by Mr. Budgell, not only to ſhew what opinion our great Genius had of Mr. Boyle, but likewiſe as an evidence what the conſciouſneſs of his own abilities forced him to think of *himſelf*, while he was yet a young man.

‡ The late excellent Mr. Kynaſton, in ſome friendly remarks on the former edition of this work, ſays, "Biſhop Atterbury's Letter to his father, and his father's in anſwer, are great curioſities: highly expreſſive of a ſuperior genius, impatient of the ſhackles of an humble college life; and of the anxiety, together with a mixture of the *ſeverity*, of the paternal character, offended by the querulouſneſs of the ſon, and his diſſatisfaction." See Letter XIII.

and

and while I am with him I will do what I can to make him a man *: college and univerſity buſineſs take up a great deal more; and I am forced to be uſeful to the Dean † in a thouſand particulars; ſo that I have very little time. I am, Sir, your moſt dutiful ſon,

FR. ATTERBURY.

VIII. From Dr. LEWIS ATTERBURY ‡.

Milton, Nov. 1, 1690.

I KNOW not what to think of your uneaſineſs. It ſhews unlike a Chriſtian, and favours neither of temper nor conſideration. I am troubled to remember it is habitual. You uſed to ſay, "When you had yonr degrees, you ſhould be able to ſwim without bladders." You ſeemed to rejoice at your being moderator, and of your *quantum* and ſublecturer; but neither of theſe pleaſed you; nor was you willing to take thoſe Pupils the houſe afforded you, when Maſter §; nor doth your Lecture pleaſe, or noblemen ſatisfy you. But you make yourſelf and friends uneaſy; and cannot truſt Providence.

* Mr. Atterbury was as good as his word. The late Earl of Orrery, who was a fine gentleman when he was put into his hands, came out of them a man, in the beſt and trueſt ſignification of the word. To his Tutor he probably owed a good "part of that fine reliſh he had for the writings of the "ancients." BUDGELL.

† Dr. Aldrich. See the "Illuſtrations," N° V.

‡ Directed, "To Mr. Francis Atterbury, at his chambers "in Chriſt Church, Oxford."

§ He had taken his Maſter's degree April 20, 1687.

Do

Do your duty, and ſerve God in your ſtation, until you are called to ſomewhat better *. Man's ways are not in himſelf; nor can all your projecting change the colour of one of your hairs, which are numbered: and a ſparrow falls not to the ground without a divine overſight. What may we think of our ſtations? You need not doubt but I could wiſh you all the great things you are capable of; but I can neither ſecure them to you nor myſelf; but muſt leave all to time and Providence. I am not wanting in pains and proſpect; and deny myſelf more in toiling and ſparing than you ever did or will do; and all, I ſee, to little purpoſe, when it is of no better effect with you. It hath coſt me ſeveral journeys to ſettle things with my brother; and your brother knows no more than he heard from me or his wife, for it was done in his abſence, and he knows not (nor they) what I deſigned for you. Beſides, I have obliged myſelf to be his bailiff as long as I live; and for Riſſington, it coſt me long and wet journeys, beſides expence. Madam Bray † is very civil to me, without the Dean's interpoſing. I met her at the Wells. If ſhe would give you the next turn, on my death or reſignation, it would be ſomewhat; but you may enjoy it better, and without charge, or loſs of any thing in Oxford, under my title: it may cloſe with every preferment elſewhere better, when not charged with this. I know, and have

* At the particular recommendation of Bp. Compton, he was choſen lecturer of St. Bride's in October 1691. See the "Illuſtrations," N° VI.

† The Brays were patrons of the rectory; to which Dr. Atterbury had been preſented in 1654. See the "Illuſtrations," N° VII.

been assured, that she had rather have me there than Chetwode *; and he hath another argument (besides his own expence) to incline him to peace, in that I may make him pay my charges, and refund our main profits. If you can do any thing to make him sensible of it, it may do well. For matching, there is no way for preferment like marrying into some family of interest, either bishop or archbishop's, or some courtier †, which may be done, with accomplishments, and a portion too; but I may write what I will, you consider little, and disquiet yourself much. That God would direct and season you with his fear, is the earnest prayer of your loving father,

LEWIS ATTERBURY.

I paid postage to London for your two last letters according to your new orders, and suppose you were excused for that stage, as I was not charged for yours to London from Oxford. I intend to be in London the 11th instant.

* Knightly Chetwode obtained, in 1686, the Rectory of Great Riffington, where he built a large handsome house for his successors. He commenced D. D. 1691; obtained the adjacent rectory of Little Riffington in 1702; was installed Dean of Gloucester in 1707; and died April 4, 1720.

† He took the hint, by marrying a relation of the Duke of Leeds.

IX. From

IX. From Mr. JAMES NEWTON.

DEAR MR. ATTERBURY, London, Nov. 15, 1690.

I Received the ſurplice this night, by Moore's coach; for the trouble I have given, and the care you have taken in this matter, I give you a thouſand thanks. I ſhould be glad to receive your directions how to pay the money it coſt. Lieutenant Colonel Rycaut, ſometime Deputy Governor of Cork, has enlarged himſelf, and got out of the Tower; which my Lord Lucas thinks reflects ſo much upon his diligence, that he offers £ 1000 to any body that ſhall apprehend him; and Rycaut's warder, who is ſuppoſed to have been inſtrumental in his eſcape, is taken into cuſtody. My Lord Godolphin took his place this day at the Treaſury-board, in the room of Sir John Lowther, who is to be principal ſecretary of ſtate, and an Earl *. Sir Scrope How †, it is ſaid, will ſucceed him in the office of Vice Chamberlain. Dr. Sherlock's book ‡ is variouſly talked of. It is commonly ſaid, that he has not well dif-

* This was an idle report of the day. Henry Lord Viſcount Sidney was appointed Secretary of State; and Sir John Lowther did not obtain a peerage till May 28, 1696, when he was created Viſcount Lonſdale.

† Of whom ſee Collins's Peerage, 1779, vol. VII. p. 324.

‡ "The Caſe of the Allegiance due to Sovereign Princes "ſtated and reſolved, &c. 1690," 4to. by Dr. William Sherlock, who obtained, in 1691, the Deanry of St. Paul's.

ferenced our preſent caſe, and that of ſubmiſſion to Oliver's government. I am not a judge of any thing but his law; and though I am not a good judge of that neither, yet I am lawyer enough to know that it is abſurd to talk of a patent of naturalization, and to ſay that an act of parliament cannot be repealed by conſequence, &c. Adieu. 10 o'clock.

Your moſt humble ſervant, JAMES NEWTON.

X. Mr. NEWTON to Mr. ARTHUR CHARLETT, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxon.

DEAR NEIGHBOUR, Inner Temple, Nov. 20, 1690.

THE Solicitor General * yeſterday moved the Court of King's Bench, for a prohibition to the Biſhop of Exeter † in the caſe of Dr. Bury, upon the ſentence of excommunication only. The ſuggeſtion on which his motion was founded was, that it was matter of temporal cognizance only, and therefore the Biſhop could not proceed againſt the Doctor by eccleſiaſtical cenſures. The Court very eaſily granted a prohibition upon theſe reaſons (beſides the diſlike which Mr. John Dolben ſhewed of his Lordſhip's ſeverity in the caſe); firſt, that no viſitor, as viſitor, can excommunicate, for a layman may be a viſitor, it being a lay corporation, as well as a ſpiritual man, and then a layman might excommunicate, which is abſurd to affirm. Secondly,

* The great Somers then held that office.

† Bp. Trelawny. See the "Illuſtrations," N° III. and N° VII

he

he could not do it as Ordinary, becauſe the College of Exon is in the dioceſe of Oxon, and the biſhop of that dioceſe Ordinary. And laſtly, if he had been Ordinary, and the college of Exon within the dioceſe of Exon, yet he could not execute a ſentence or act which he gives or does by virtue of his viſitatorial power, by acts or cenſures which he does by virtue of his epiſcopal or ordinary power. This is but the opinion of the Court *obiter* as it were upon a motion, but it is ſuch as the Court gave without any doubt or ſcruple; and, if the Biſhop thinks fit to contend it, and will not, as we ſpeak, *aſſoil* him (that is abſolve him), I ſuppoſe that it is ſuch as they will give, though more ſolemnly, when the matter comes before them for their judgement. As I hinted before, this does not affect the diſpoſition or expulſion of Dr. Bury, which his Lordſhip did as viſitor: but the Doctor contends that too; for declarations of ejectment are delivered, and, I believe, it will come to trial next term. I beg my humble ſervice to good Dr. Fry *, Mr. Sykes †, Harding ‡, Barker §, &c. and your pardon for this trouble. Your aſſured friend and humble ſervant, J. NEWTON ||.

* Stephen Fry, of Trinity College, M. D. July 7, 1685.

† Thomas Sykes, B. D. afterwards D. D.; Margaret Profeſſor in Divinity; and Preſident of Trinity College. See Atterbury's character of him, in a letter dated June 24, 1704.

‡ Michael Harding, B. D. Dec. 17, 1684.

§ Henry Barker, then B. D.; D. D. June 16, 1713.

|| In a former Letter, dated Nov. 21, 1689, Mr. Newton ſays to Dr. Charlett, "Dr. Jane was to have preached before "the King at White-hall, on Sunday laſt in the afternoon; "but the impulſe was ſo ſtrong on the Biſhop of Sarum, "that he could no longer forbear, and ſo diſpoſſeſſed him of "the pulpit."

It is reported at the Exchange to-day with ſome confidence, that the Turks are repulſed at Effeck; and that the Prince of Baden has taken Count Teckeley's baggage *.

[On the back of this letter is the following note:]

"To Mr. ATTERBURY, of Chriſt-Church College, Oxon.

"SIR,

"IF you have any account materially different from this, be pleaſed to add a line or two. A. C."

[Then follows, on the back of the ſame, Letter XI.]

XI. To Mr. ARTHUR CHARLETT, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxon.

SIR, [Nov. 20, 1690.]

I HAD this very account ſent me from the ſame hand, but have heard of no other yet: Mr. Harrington † did not write to any of us laſt night, I think. The third reaſon, we think here, muſt bear the ſtreſs of their Lordſhips' deciſion, for as for the t'other two they ſeem to be ſad ones. Sir, to-morrow at ſix I expect you and the company you will do me the favour to bring along with you. Sir, your moſt obliged humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* This was confirmed by the Gazette, Nov. 24, 1690.

† Mr. James Harrington, in a letter to Dr. Charlett, dated May 31, 1693, ſays, "Sherlock thinks South's book "not worthy of an anſwer; but there is only one man in "England of that opinion. Great endeavours are uſed to get "the book ſuppreſſed; but my Lord Chief Juſtice Holt can-"not underſtand that the controverſy concerns the State, and "ſo will do nothing in it." See the "Illuſtrations," N° IX.

XII. To

XII. To the Rev. Mr. CHARLETT, Trin. Coll. Oxon.

SIR, [Dec.... 1690.]

I HAVE enquired for ſome of your books without ſucceſs. The Paris edition of Du Freſne is not to be met with; and the German, I believe, you would not have: it will come very little under three pounds. The Paris, if I find it, will be four. I ſhall expect your order what to do in it. Dacier is not in any ſhop in England; he is now printing in Holland in two 8vos. Du. Pin's three volumes I can have for your price; the fourth has not appeared yet. I wiſh I could have obſerved the reſt of your orders too. But poor Mr. Newton has not been in a condition to drink a bottle of wine with. He lies ill of a ſmart fever; though the worſt, I think, is paſt. Mr. Harrington and I have drunk your health together more than once. 'Twere prudent to make this perfectly a letter of buſineſs, for I am afraid any news I can tell you will come too late. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador gives reaſons about here for the Engliſh Papiſts' taking the oaths. They were drawn up at Rome, it ſeems, by ſome Cardinals; and, they ſay, not without the approbation of his Holineſs. I don't hear the King's day * is abſolutely fixed yet. The Biſhop of London

* The King ſet off for Holland, January 6, 1690-91, in a ſtyle of ſuperior ſplendour, attended by Dr. Compton "Biſhop of London," and the "white ſtaves," as here mentioned. Among the Nobles in the royal train were, the Dukes of Norfolk, Ormond, and Schomberg; the Earls of Devonſhire, Dorſet, Eſſex, Nottingham, Scarborough, Rutland, Monmouth, and Selkirk; the Lords Dramlendirts and Durſley; Count Meynhard, &c. &c. On his arrival at the Hague, he

London * has proffered his attendance, and it is accepted. I ſuppoſe you have heard that he has put up for Lancaſter † to go over with them. Drs. Scott and Grove ‡ go King's chaplains. There will be a noble appearance at the Hague. Our White Staves are preparing great equipages. You were talking once of making a ſtep into Holland; Sir, you can never have a better opportunity. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XIII. [Probably from Mr. SMALRIDGE.]

Feb. 23, 1690-91.

I AM like to be in earneſt, when I talk of ſtaying till April before I go to Exeter: for I hear nothing from my Lord § yet, though the Fellow's dead. I wrote to him about a week or more ſince; to thank him for his good intentions, which Dr. James had acquainted me with; and gave the Doctor too an account that I did ſo. The Doctor wiſhes I had not (not for my ſake I ſuppoſe), and ſuppoſes my Lord intended to give me the firſt notice of it himſelf. He tells me I am very much obliged to my Lord, for he has been much im-

was graced with the concourſe of a great number of Princes and other illuſtrious perſonages; and ſeveral medals were ſtruck to his honour. See the Life of King William, 1703, p. 298.

* M. A. of Trin. Coll. Oxford, Nov. 23, 1676; B. D. Dec. 17, 1684; Maſter of Univerſity College and D. D. July 8, 1692; he died Nov. 18, 1692.

† William, D. D. afterwards Provoſt of Queen's college, Archdeacon of Middleſex, and vicar of St. Martin in the Fields.

‡ Robert Grove, D. D. of St. John's college, Cambridge; chaplain to Dr. Henchman, Biſhop of London; rector and lecturer of St. Mary Axe; Archdeacon of Middleſex, Sept. 8, 1690. On the King's return from Holland, he was nominated to the Biſhoprick of Chicheſter, and conſecrated Aug. 30, 1691. He died in 1696.

§ Biſhop Trelawny.

portuned

portuned for ſome of his relations (if ſo, I muſt have an eye upon theſe relations) and others. He ſays too, there is another falling; perhaps then my Lord ſtays to ſatisfy two at once. Newey * has writ to Dr. James; and he ſays my Lord is ſatisfied with his reaſons; but perhaps that is more than he knows.

You are reſolved to beſtir yourſelf, you ſay, in your office in the houſe †, foreſee ſome trouble and ill-will, and are yet reſolved for the good of the houſe:—a hero!—I ſuppoſe you expect to do little good but upon the Weſtminſters. No gruffneſs, I beſeech you; uſe them civily, and ſtick to your point.

* Thomas; of whom ſee hereafter, under Dec. 30, 1703.

† In anſwer to a doubt on a paſſage in p. 16, Mr. Kynaſton favoured me with this interpretation: "All that is meant is this: It is not *uſual* to ſuffer any perſon to take *pupils* before he is *Maſter of Arts*. Atterbury ſeems to me to have applied to the college for *permiſſion* to take pupils whilſt he was *Bachelor* of Arts *only*; and to have been refuſed. After paſſing two or three years more in the college, he THEN ſeems to have thought too *highly* of himſelf, when *now* become *Maſter of Arts*, to take any at all, and to "be *pinned* down," as he ſays it is his "*hard luck* to be," to "THIS ſcene." His reſtleſſneſs is what appears to have offended his father. The "office in "the houſe," therefore, in the XIIIth letter, was either that of *Moderator*, or, what I rather conjecture, *Cenſor*. This latter is an office *peculiar* to Chriſt Church. The *Cenſor* preſides over all the Claſſical Exerciſes; and from his correſpondent ſaying, "I ſuppoſe you expect to do little good but *up-* "*on the Weſtminſters*," I have ſcarcely a doubt but this was the office alluded to, in which Atterbury had ſaid "he was "reſolved to BESTIR himſelf." The mention of the "Rhe-"torical part" (of the duty of it) in the concluſion of Smalridge's letter, ſeems to confirm me in this opinion."

Mr. Agutter adds; "The office here alluded to was that of Cenſor. There are two in this office; one of theſe reads Divinity Lectures on the Articles every Thurſday in full term; and they are well ſpoken of."

As

As to your other buſineſs *, I heartily wiſh myſelf to recover the misfortune of beginning at the wrong end. Nicholſon † is the beſt Expounder of our Catechiſm. I know Tully has a good Catechiſm in Latin, if you bate his ſcepticiſm; a point, I uppoſe, you will take time enough to ſettle. I would not uſe many books of that kind, unleſs I had time to make one out of them for my own uſe; and then indeed I would follow a method, which ſhould be wholly my own too. Your main work, I think, will lie in the Commandments and Creed. For the firſt, I never found any one better than Thomas Aquinas, nor do I eaſily believe ſhall ever look much further; at leaſt there is my ſtaff. I need not tell you of the Biſhop of Cheſter ‡ and ſome others in the ſecond; but two I will mention, that may otherwiſe perhaps eſcape you. One is Gill § on the Creed: the beſt uſe

* "The Lecturer's place, about which Smalridge gives direction [for the proper books to be conſulted, in order to render him duly qualified for the diſcharge of it] muſt be that of the catechetical lecture founded by Dr. Buſby; as is evident from the mention of the authors who have written on the Catechiſm, *Nicholſon*, &c. &c." KYNASTON.

† W. Nicholſon, Biſhop of Glouceſter. He publiſhed his Expoſition of the Catechiſm in 1655; and died Feb. 5, 1671.

‡ Dr. John Pearſon. See his book on the Creed.

§ Alexander Gill, born Feb. 27, 1564; admitted of Corpus Chriſti College Oxford, 1583; M. A. there 1590; head maſter of St. Paul's School, 1608; "a learned man, a noted Latiniſt, Critic, and Divine; and had ſuch an excellent way of training up youth, that none in his time went beyond him; whence 'twas that many old perſons in Church and State did eſteem it the greateſt of their happineſs that they had been educated under him." He died Nov. 17, 1635. His publications

uſe I have made of him is, to know the Heretics who have oppoſed it, and their opinions. Perhaps others have done it better; but I have not heard of them. And the other is Dr. Jackſon * in three volumes; they were for the main preached as ſermons. He has a hard ſort of a ſtyle, but was a gallant fellow, take my word for it; though ſome of Oley's † commendations (who put them out) would make one ſick. If I were in my own ſtudy, and among my own papers, perhaps I might give you ſome better hints. At preſent theſe are enough to tire you; the rhetorical part I need ſay nothing of to you; nor perhaps need any one elſe. Adieu.

cations are, 1. "Treatiſe concerning the Trinity, 1687," 8vo; 2. "Logonomia Anglica, 1621," 4to; 3. "Sacred Philoſophy "of Holy Scripture; or, a Commentary on the Creed, 1635," folio; the book here recommended. Wood, Ath. Ox. I. 602.

* Thomas Jackſon, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, and Preſident of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford. His Works (with a life of him by E. Vaughan, a fellow of the ſame College) were publiſhed by Barnabas Oley, B. D. Fellow of Clare-hall, and Vicar of Great Granſden in Huntingdonſhire, in three volumes, folio, 1673.

† When he publiſhed Jackſon's Works, Oley lamented "the feebleneſs of his memory, which has ſometimes been "ſo nullified (but for a very little moment, I bleſs GOD) that "I could not remember the name of any one in my pariſh, "where I have been vicar forty years." He was turned out of his Fellowſhip-living for his adherence to the Crown, but reſtored on the King's return; after which he was promoted to a prebend at Worceſter, and the Archdeaconry of Ely. He died Feb. 20, 1685-6. Beſides Jackſon's Works (which Oley inſcribed to his patron Archbiſhop Sheldon), he publiſhed Herbert's Country Parſon, with a Preface. See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 141; and Bentham's Ely, p. 279.

XIV. Mr.

XIV. Mr. SMALRIDGE to Mr. WALTER GOUGH *.

Oxford, Jan. 8, [year uncertain.]

MR. Atterbury has been ſo kind as to pay me a viſit here: I was ſorry to find by him you had not ſeen him. Mr. Hickman † tells me, he appointed a time and place to meet you, to have gone with you to him; but that you failed him. Mr. Atterbury has a kindneſs for you; and he is one whoſe acquaintance, I can promiſe you, will do you a kindneſs. He lodges at Mr. Hargrave's, in New Court, in Chancery Lane.

XV. Mr. SMALRIDGE to Mr. GOUGH.

June 19, [year uncertain.]

WHEN you ſee Mr. Atterbury, give my love and ſervice to him, and tell him that the complaint he has made of me to all his friends here was very friendly, but not very juſt; that, if I am guilty of what he charges me with, it was juſt ſo much to my own damage, that I need not be chidden to make me more ſenſible of my fault. Sir John Harper is under

* Eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Gough, of Perry Hall, co. Staffford, Knight, and grandfather to the preſent John Gough, Eſq. of that place.

† Francis Hickman, of Chriſt Church, M. A. July 6, 1688. He was the coadjutor of Atterbury in the Latin verſion of Abſalom and Achitophel.

Mr.

Mr. Addiſon's care at Magdalen; a third ſon * of the Lord Brooke is entered at Wadham. Mr. Curzon is returned to us.

XVI. From the Hon. CHARLES BOYLE †.

SIR, Nov. 15, [1691.]

THE Dean ‡ came to C. C. on Friday: he told me he ſupped with you in Park-place on Monday-night; but has not yet mentioned any thing to me of a tutor; if he does, he will find me too reſolute to be moved from my point. Mr. Altham § was yeſterday

* Doddington Greville, third ſon of Fulk Lord Brooke. He was afterwards removed to All Souls college, where he took the degree of M. A. July 7, 1703; and died at Bath, unmarried, in 1738.

† Second ſon of Roger the ſecond Earl of Orrery, and brother to Lionel the third Earl, whom he ſucceeded in that title in 1703. Mr. Atterbury was one of his tutors at Chriſt-church, Oxford; where he was admitted as a Nobleman in 1690, and in 1695 diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the celebrated controverſy with Dr. Bentley, occaſioned by the Epiſtles of Phalaris. He died Aug. 28, 1731. The preſent Earl of Corke and Orrery is his grandſon.

‡ Dr. Aldrich was then Dean of Chriſt Church.

§ There were two Roger Althams of Chriſt-church at the ſame period; they were both alſo canons of the ſixth ſtall in Chriſt-church; one admitted king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter 1664, elected to Chriſt-church 1668, inſtituted Nov. 6, 1691 [inſtalled Nov. 24, according to Wood]; the other admitted king's ſcholar 1675; elected to Chriſt-church 1677; inſtituted canon March 12, 1702. See Le Neve, p. 527; where it appers that the canonry of the former was vacated April 30, 1697, *per incapacitatem*. The latter was Hebrew Profeſſor in 1703; and died Aug. 15, 1714, aged 66.

inſtalled

inſtalled in our Chapel. I have juſt made an end of Locke *: I was all along extremely pleaſed with him. I think there is a great deal of very good ſenſe in him; and I believe a great part of it is his own: beſides, his language is ſound, proper, and pure; and his inſtances ſo familiar, that any one may underſtand him. If he ſays the thing over and over, I think we are obliged to him; for he has nothing but what will bear reading twice at leaſt. I am deep in Tully's Divinity †; it is incredible to me how ſo many of thoſe old philoſophers could deviate into ſuch abſurd opinions of a Deity. Some, it is true, framed their God according to their own inclinations and intereſts; ſome few, I believe, after a ſtrict examination, delivered the pure reſult of their judgements; but many of their hypotheſes are ſo very extravagant, that the authors of them, in an eager purſuit, ſeem to have forgot what they were looking after. In the mornings I intend to read More's ‡ "Enchiridion" § and Oughtred ||. I am ſo far from being too haſty, that ſince you went I have added but very little to Lyſander **, becauſe moſt of my time has been

* "On the Human Underſtanding," probably.

† I at firſt ſuppoſed this to relate to the treatiſe "De "Divinatione." But the remainder of the ſentence ſhews clearly that the writer alludes to the celebrated piece "De "Naturâ Deorum;" and the following letter puts it out of all doubt.

‡ Dr. Henry, author of the "Divine Dialogues."

§ A moſt excellent book, and perhaps the fitteſt lecture book for young men extant. Dr. WARTON, MS.

|| His "Clavis Mathematica," probably.

** "The Life of," from Plutarch. Dr. Campbell apprehends, that this tranſlation "was written only, and not printed,

been taken up about an oppoſition and ſuppoſition; but now I intend to go on leiſurely, and hope to have it finiſhed by Chriſtmas. Mr. Bennet * ſent me word he had ſent thoſe books you ordered for me on Thurſday by Moor's waggon; but I ſent to ſee if he had any thing, and there was nothing. Pray, know of Mr. Bennet if he ſent any books for me on Thurſday; and you will oblige, Sir, Your humble ſervant, C. BOYLE.

XVII. From Mr. BOYLE.

SIR, Dec. 6, [1691.]

I AM afraid I ſhall ſcarce have done Lyſander before Chriſtmas; it takes me up a great deal of time, and coſts me abundance of pains. I am buſied in it generally two or three hours in an afternoon, yet am not able to make any great progreſs. To make Plutarch appear in any tolerable dreſs, is an harder taſk than I thought it was; for he is ſo extremely dull, that if I were to turn him into ridicule, the beſt way, I think, would be to give him a verbal tranſlation; which Mr. Leman has

printed, as the tranſlation of Plutarch's Lives by Dryden was undertaken in 1683, ſeven years before Mr. Boyle went to the Univerſity; and in the edition of 1711, the life of Lyſander, which is in the third volume, is tranſlated by William Leman, M. A. of Cambridge." See Biographia Britannica, vol. II. Yet Mr. Walpole mentions this Life of Lyſander as publiſhed in ſome editions of Plutarch. It was printed with his name prefixed to it in an edition of "Plutarch's "Lives," 1703.

* The bookſeller, who figured afterwards in the controverſy with Dr. Bentley.

hit pretty well, though I doubt he was ſerious. Deſcartes's Principles laſt me a good part of the morning: I am now got over more than half. Mr. Morgan * comes to me ſometimes, and reads a little with me; and I aſk him any thing when I ſtick: but not only in this, but in every thing elſe, I find him a man of very true ſenſe, as well as good-natured and eaſy. Till I have done with Deſcartes, Oughtred will have a little reſt, though I take him now and then for variety. Moſt parts of the afternoon that I do not tranſlate, I beſtow upon Tully; and am now almoſt at the end of his ſecond book, "De Naturâ Deorum." The Stoics' notion of a God is nearly as abſurd as that of the Epicureans; yet they had a better plea for their wild opinion than thoſe, for the beſt account of their hypotheſis I can meet with is in Tully himſelf; and it is this. He ſays, Epicurus lived in a country where Atheiſm was by no means allowed of; he was forced to acknowledge ſomething of a God, that he might ſave his carcaſe (which I believe he was tender enough of); ſo he clapt up his extravagant and open ſcheme, rather than run the hazard of loſing this life when he had no proſpect of a better. Upon the whole, I am apt to think that Epicurus was not only an idle, but a very ignorant fellow. I am ſure, Tully has drawn him in that poſture, though Sir W. Temple gives him a great character, relying chiefly, I ſuppoſe, upon the authority of Laertius; but I leave

* Robert Morgan, elected from Weſtminſter to Chriſt Church 1682; M. A. there June 23, 1702; B. and D. D. June 30, 1702; prebendary of Hereford Sept. 3, 1702; afterwards Canon of that Cathedral, and Rector of Roſſe.

you to judge in this caſe whoſe teſtimony is to be preferred. I have read ſome of the Moral Eſſays: I believe the author is a good man; but he falls much ſhort of Dr. Sherlock; ſo that, I dare ſay, whatever the Doctor has taken from him, he has made his own. By this time, I believe, you may have heard how one Mr. Gyles, of Univerſity college, drowned himſelf on Tueſday, in our meadow. I am, Sir, &c.

C. BOYLE.

XVIII. From Mr. BOYLE.

SIR, Dec. 18, [1691.]

I ASSURE you, that not out of any lazineſs or neglect I have not writ to you before now; but I heard you were ill, and I thought it then an improper time to trouble you; and till now I have not heard of your recovery. I have read out Deſcartes's Principles, and am ſo well ſatisfied with them, that I deſign to read them over again, though firſt to breathe awhile. There are ſome particulars which perhaps I might make juſt exceptions againſt; as, his notion of body, ſome of his laws of motion, the determination of his vortices this way rather than that ſometimes; but, except theſe, and perhaps ſome few more, I take his hypotheſis to be a very rational one; and I cannot think his philoſophy a romance, though he himſelf was ſo modeſt as to call it one. I have the better opinion of his writings, becauſe he had ſo mean a one of them himſelf. How fooliſhly fond are moſt men of their own works, which by much labour and thinking they have made their own! But truly,

truly, I think, Deſcartes betrays ſo little vanity that any man might commend himſelf ſo far without being vain. For though we can never arrive at demonſtration in phyſics till we are better acquainted with the conſtitution of bodies, and the particular motions of their inſenſible parts; yet he is the beſt philoſopher, that, upon the moſt rational grounds, gives the moſt probable account of Nature's operations, and makes me believe that this effect might proceed from this cauſe, though I am not mathematically certain it did. Now in this, I think, Deſcartes has much out-done his predeceſſors; and beſides, throughout his Principles, there is thought and connexion; for, if I am not miſtaken, he ſeldom ſays any thing that may not be deduced from ſomething that went before: he loves to give an account of all particulars that he can tolerably bring in; and we are only ſorry that he has given an account of no more, for now we can only ſay that he has laid a good foundation for a very ſubſtantial building. In ſhort, I take him to be a very great man, a ſound naturaliſt, and a good mathematician; what he ſays is not only generally new, and his own, but more intelligible, and more ſatisfactory, than all that ſtuff the ſilly world had ſo long been contented with. And it is indeed to me an argument of his merit, that he has been able, among the moſt ſenſible men, to make ſo great a progreſs through the innumerable companies of Ariſtotelians, that with their ſympathies and antipathies had blocked up the way for ſo many ages together. Theſe are moſt of the reflections I have made upon Deſcartes at preſent; but I do not queſtion but, every time I read him, I ſhall find

not

not only a new pleaſure, but new ſubjects too of commendation. I have read over another book or two ſince I writ to you; but here is impertinence enough for one time. I need not tell you how ſorry I was to hear of your ſickneſs, nor how glad of your recovery; for I hope you believe that I am, Sir, &c.

C. BOYLE.

XIX. From Mr. BOYLE.

SIR, March 10, [1691-2.]

I DO not forget my own reſolutions, and would not your requeſts. I am very ſenſible how good a cuſtom it is to receive * once a month. I omitted it the firſt Sunday laſt month, becauſe I came at the latter end of January from London; but I intend to keep it up always when I have a good opportunity. I have made an end of Burgerſdicius †: he is as cloſe, I believe, and as eaſy as any of them, ſhort, and there are fewer uſeleſs terms in him than in other ordinary books upon that ſubject. He goes often againſt the common opinion, but has generally good reaſons on his ſide; and he has endeavoured not only to make metaphyſics as profitable, but as pleaſant too, as he could. I have

* The Sacrament.

† His logic. Dean Aldrich, then at the head of that ſociety, drew up originally for the uſe of Mr. Boyle, his learned Compendium of Logic, now read at Chriſt Church, in which he ſtyles him *the great Ornament of our College*. Dr. Campbell, in Biographia Britannica.

read Dr. Sherlock upon Judgement *. His way of thinking and writing here is much the ſame as it is in his book upon Death †, admirable and peculiar in both; though I think his Judgement is not ſo practical a book as his Death. There he ſettles more notions, and doth not make ſo many inferences for the government of our lives; but this was rather cauſed, I believe, from the difference of the ſubjects. He is apt to repeat the ſame thing too often; he is careleſs as to his expreſſion, which is ſeldom neat, ſometimes falſe; for he deſires much rather that his thoughts ſhould be juſt, than his language proper. I will make as much haſte as I can with Lyſander. I begin now to draw towards a concluſion. He has coſt me a great deal of pains; but I ſhall think myſelf well recompenſed if the tranſlation pleaſes you, for I am, &c. C. BOYLE.

XX. From Mr. BOYLE.

SIR, March 15, [1691-2.]

NOW I have ended metaphyſics, I go to Euclid in the morning. I ſhall have done with Terence too in a little while, and then you ſhall have my reflections upon him. Bob deſired me to give him a general character of Mr. Hooker ‡. It is ſomething different from that which I ſent you, and ſomething longer. I will not trouble you with the little preface. Mr.

* Publiſhed in 1691-2. † Publiſhed in 1690.
‡ Author of Eccleſiaſtical Polity, 1594, and 1597.

Hooker's

Hooker's cauſe was a very good one; and he pleads it with as much meekneſs as reaſon, rather as if he adviſed a friend, than confuted an adverſary, who, notwithſtanding his good-nature, was as fierce as he was mild. He contended not for victory, but truth; and deſired rather to lead, than drive, men into the right way. All his thoughts are ſo juſt and noble, that his enemies muſt admire his true ſenſe, though they cannot like his party, and muſt confeſs that he is the faireſt and yet the moſt terrible advocate that ever appeared againſt them. His arguments ſhew him to be a philoſopher, and his eloquence an orator; and he acts both parts ſo very well, that his beſt reaſons are ſtrengthened by his expreſſions. He fetches every thing from the original, traces all its cauſes to the bottom, and examines it throughout with great induſtry and ſound judgement; that he may neither be impoſed upon himſelf, nor put upon others. His language is ſo pure and correct, that, like good coin, it is ſtill current; and a man, by his ſtyle, might eaſily take him for one of the beſt writers of our own age. In ſhort then, Mr. Hooker had as much modeſty as ingenuity; his imagination was equal to his judgement; his piety as remarkable as his learning. He has taught the Preſbyterians how to live, and the Church of England how to write. I read a little laſt Sunday of Dr. Sherlock's Religious Aſſemblies *; it will not take me up above three or four more. When it is done, I will begin, if you pleaſe, with his Knowledge of Chriſt †, or with

* "A Practical Diſcourſe on," 1681.

† "A Diſcourſe concerning the," 1673.

what other book you think fit. I am, Sir, Your very humble ſervant, C. BOYLE.

XXI. From Mr. BOYLE.

March 22, [1691-2.]

THOUGH I am uneaſy at the report you ſay is raiſed about me, yet I am very much obliged to you for telling me of it; and I aſſure you, Sir, I will never take any thing of this nature ill at your hands. I proteſt to you ingenuouſly, I know no manner of ground for it: it is as falſe as it is malicious, for thoſe that invented it muſt be men of much leiſure, and as much malice. I keep to all ſorts of buſineſs as I uſed to do; and my notions of morality are as firm and ſteady as ever they were, that is, too firm to be altered. However, to make the beſt advantage of this report, I will ſtand more upon my guard for the future: for I am very ſenſible how nice a thing reputation is; that it is as eaſily loſt, as it is difficult to be got. If the world governs itſelf perfectly by humour and paſſion, I cannot help it; but I will take all the care I can, it ſhall have no reaſon to be angry with me. You muſt pardon me, Sir, that I can give you no account of my ſtudies now. I have not been well almoſt for this week. I was let blood on Saturday, and took phyſic yeſterday. The fault is ſtill in my ſtomach. Till that be remedied, I ſhall not be quite well. When I am better, you

ſhall

ſhall hear more from me, who am, Sir, Your very humble ſervant, C. BOYLE.

XXII. From Mr. BOYLE.

SIR, May 10, [1692.]

I HAD a letter from Tonſon laſt week, to let me know he ſhould put the ſecond volume of Plutarch in the preſs within two months. Lyſander is almoſt done; I hope to have him corrected ready for the preſs * in leſs than a month: I had done him before now, if I had not been ſick. I am pretty well now; and begin to fall into the old courſe of my ſtudies. I am got through the firſt book of Euclid, and the three firſt of Cæſar. My Bible and Euclid take up my morning; Cæſar and exerciſe, Lyſander and ſome French, my afternoon. Tonſon ſent me Dryden's Cleomenes †, and told me it had the fortune to pleaſe the town; therefore I read it over, and found what I expected in it—much prophaneneſs. He has indeed ſome fine expreſſions, but ſome very odd; and in my mind he has followed the hiſtory too cloſe. He has little or no fable; however, upon the whole, one may ſee he hath taken a great deal of pains. I have made an end of Dr. Sherlock's Religious Aſſemblies: one may eaſily diſcover it is Dr. Sherlock's, and as eaſily that it is one of his firſt: he ſpeaks to many points in it, and

* It ſhould ſeem by this, that Mr. Boyle's tranſlation was intended to be inſerted in the ſecond edition.

† A tragedy, acted and printed in 1692. "Mrs. Barry," Dryden ſays, "in this tragedy excelled herſelf." *Preface.*

therefore he could not ſift every one of them ſo clearly as if he had writ a whole book upon one ſingle ſubject. His arguments are good, but ſhort, not drawn to the beſt advantage; rather to inſtruct an honeſt man, than to convince a ſcholar. If you pleaſe to give yourſelf the trouble to let me know what book you think fit for me to read on Sundays, I will follow your directions; for I am, &c. C. BOYLE.

XXIII. From Mr. BOYLE *.

SIR, Sunday, [1693.]

AFTER having been three years your pupil, I am ſorry, for your own ſake as well as mine, you do not think me able to write my own letters; but I cannot eaſily take any thing ill from you, for I am ſatisfied you deſign nothing but kindneſs to me. I am ſo unhappy as to think my mother † cannot do ſo, when ſhe propoſes either my going to Ireland, or my continuance here. She muſt not be angry with me if I refuſe both, for I cannot ſee but that either muſt (what, you ſay, my campaigning will) be my utter undoing. I am not obſtinate, nor fond of being a ſoldier; nor by going to Flanders do I deſign to be one, but only to put myſelf in ſome way of getting bread. I will not particularly

* Directed to "Mr Atterbury, at Bridewell-houſe, London."

† Mary Counteſs of Orrery, daughter of Richard Earl of Dorſet. Why Mr. Boyle takes no notice of his father, who was then living, does not appear.

larly now diſpute which way I am in prudence to take in order to make my fortune, becauſe I deſign to ſee you in London this week, and talk over matters with you; only thus much I muſt declare, that if my mother caſts me off, I do not break with her, but ſhe with me. Mr. Codrington * and Mr. Freind † know all the ſteps I have made in this buſineſs: they do not diſlike my conduct; but think I am ill uſed, ſince I do nothing that is ill or diſhonourable, if my mother forſakes me. Since I have mentioned Mr. Codrington, I muſt beg leave to juſtify him in this buſineſs. He never perſuaded me to go into the army; but, like a true friend, told me he would not propoſe an end to me (and that indeed, I think, every man is to chooſe for himſelf): when I had choſen that, he would aſſiſt me as far as he could in the means. Really, Sir, I am in-

* Chriſtopher Codrington, a native of the iſland of Barbados, coming early to England, received his education firſt at a private ſchool, and afterwards at Oxford, where he was admitted a Probationer Fellow of All Souls College, 1689. Quitting the Univerſity, but retaining his Fellowſhip, he entered into the army; and ſoon recommended himſelf to the notice of his Prince, by whom he was honoured with promotion. On the concluſion of the peace of Ryſwick, he was appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands. Some time before his death he reſigned his government, and retired to the enjoyment of a ſtudious and learned courſe of life, which ended at his ſeat in Barbados, April 7, 1710. He was buried firſt in the church of St. Michael in that iſland; but afterwards was re-interred, June 19, 1716, in the chapel of All Souls, Oxford, where two orations were ſpoken; the one by Digby Cotes, the Univerſity Orator, at his interment; the other by Dr. Edward Young. See the ſixth volume of Young's Works, p. 129.

† Afterwards the famous Phyſician. See the "Illuſtrations," N° X.

finitely

finitely obliged to him; and I am ſure it will never be in my power, though it will always be in my inclination, to make him a ſuitable return. In a word, when I am in town, upon conviction I am in the wrong, I will very readily alter my meaſures, and ſubmit to better judgements. There is no poſt in the world I could be better pleaſed with than a groom of the bedchamber's place *; but I doubt it will be very difficult, if not impoſſible, to get one in any time. When I come to town, I will wait upon Sir William Temple, and let him know my pretenſions are wholly at court, where I know his intereſt is very good; and not in the army †, if I can make my fortune any where elſe. If I were ſettled, I would willingly go with my mother to Ireland, and obey all her Ladyſhip's commands; but it is very unreaſonable to take me there now, and never permit me to appear here where I deſign to ſpend my life.

I could ſay much more to you; but I will defer it, ſince I hope to ſee you at the latter end of this week, as I ſaid before; and to aſſure you I am, with all ſincerity, Sir, your hearty friend and ſervant,

C. BOYLE.

* On the acceſſion of King George I. Mr. Boyle (then Earl of Orrery) was appointed a Lord of the bed-chamber.

† When Mr. Boyle entered into the army, is not certain: but he roſe afterwards to the rank of Major-general; and had a regiment, at the head of which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Malplaquet, when Earl of Orrery.

XXIV. From

XXIV. From Dr. KING *.

SIR, Doctors Commons, Oct. 13, 1697.

I AM bound in juſtice to your requeſt, by endeavouring, as far as I can, to recollect what paſſed between Mr. Bennet † and Dr. Bentley, concerning a MS. of the Epiſtles of Phalaris ‡. I cannot be certain as to any other particulars than that, among other things, the Doctor ſaid, "that if the MS. were collated, it "would be worth nothing for the future." Which I took the more notice of, becauſe I thought a MS. good for nothing unleſs it were collated. The whole diſcourſe was managed with ſuch inſolence, that, after he was gone, I told Mr. Bennet, "that he ought to ſend "Mr. Boyle word of it; that, for my own part (I ſaid "then what I think ſtill), I did not believe that the

* William King, LL. D. of whom ſee p. 14.

† See p. 46.

‡ Dr. Bentley appears to have been ſeverely ſtung by this ſhort Letter, if we may judge from the ſeverity with which he has treated Dr. King, in the preface to his diſſertation, 1699, p. xxviii—xxxv. "Let us hear the Doctor's teſti-"mony" (ſays the illuſtrious Critick); "the air and ſpirit "of it is ſo very extraordinary; the virulency and inſolence "ſo far above the common pitch; that it puts me in mind "of one *Rupilius King*, a great anceſtor of the Doctor's, "commended to poſterity by Horace under this honourable "character,

"*Proſcripti Regis Rupili jus atque venenum*,
"The filth and venom of Rupilius King.

"And if the Doctor do not inherit the eſtate of Rupilius, "yet the whole world muſt allow that he is heir of his vir-"tues!"

"various

" various readings of any book were ſo much worth, as " that a perſon of Mr. Boyle's honour and learning " ſhould be uſed ſcurvily to obtain them."

That ſcorn and contempt which I have naturally for pride and inſolence makes me remember that which otherwiſe I might have forgotten. Believe me, Sir, to be your faithful friend, and humble ſervant,

W. KING *.

XXV. To the Right Honourable JOHN Lord CUTTS.

MY LORD, Dec. . . . 1697.

AT your command I preached this Diſcourſe; but upon ſo ſhort a warning, that nothing leſs than your repeated commands could have excuſed me for publiſhing it †. The ſubject of it is death; a thing which you, my Lord, have very familiarly converſed

* In the edition of the Works of this genuine ſon of humour which appeared in 1776, this letter and N° XXVIII. were printed as if addreſſed to Mr. Boyle himſelf. They were evidently, however, ſent to a friend: and to what friend do they ſo probably direct themſelves, as to him who " wrote above " half the book, reviewed a good part of the reſt, tranſcribed " the whole, and attended it for half a year through the preſs?" See p. 47.

† Two other Sermons were publiſhed on the ſame occaſion; one by John Provoſte, M. A. with an account of her moſt pious life and lamented death, and a dedication to Lord Cutts; the other, preached at Kenſington Church, Dec. 5, 1697, by W. Wigan, M. A. Vicar of Kenſington. Wigan and Atterbury were both at this time Chaplains in ordinary to his Majeſty. Atterbury's Sermon was probably alſo preached at Kenſington.

with,

with, and ſeen in all its ſhapes; but never, I believe, found it ſo truly terrible as in the face of my Lady *.

All that were about you were witneſſes with how ſenſible a concern you bore the loſs of her: and indeed it was ſuch a loſs, as even all your courage was but little enough to bear. I pray God, it may turn to account to your Lordſhip another way; and may furniſh you with ſuch reflections, and inſpire you with ſuch reſolutions, as, if well purſued, will make you amends for any loſs on this ſide heaven.

Your Lordſhip has choſen to expreſs ſome part of your grief this way, by giving the world an opportunity of grieving with you; which it will certainly do, wherever my Lady Cutts's character is truly known; and I have endeavoured to make it known in the following pages, with all the ſincerity that becomes my profeſſion; a quality which, I muſt own to your Lordſhip, I would not forfeit upon any account; no, not though I were ſure of doing the greateſt good by it. Some part of what is there written I know, and the reſt I do in my conſcience believe to be true, after a very ſtrict and particular enquiry.

If I may be ſo happy, in what I have ſaid, as to contribute any ways towards fixing a true opinion of my Lady's merit, and ſpreading the intereſts of virtue and piety by the means of it, I have all the ends I propoſed to myſelf in this diſcourſe; beſide the honour of publiſhing to the world, that I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

FRANCIS ATTERBURY.

* See the "Illuſtrations" at the end of this volume, N° XI.

XXVI. To Mr. Boyle, at Lady Orrery's, Park-Place.

SIR, Chelsea, Tuesday-morn, [1697-8.]

I HAVE sent you back the papers *, which I believe the press waits for: Mr. Bennet †, as I remember, told me the impression would be finished this day.

Sir, you might have sent these papers to any body better than me, whose opinion all along in this controversy you have not seemed very willing to take, and whose pains in it, I find, have not pleased you. Some time and trouble this matter cost me. In laying the design of the book, in writing above half of it ‡, in reviewing a good part of the rest, in transcribing the whole, and attending the press, half a year of my life went away. What I promised myself from hence was, that some service would be done to your reputation, and that you would think so. In the first of these I was not mistaken: in the latter I am. When you were abroad, Sir, the highest you could pre-

* "Dr. Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, and the Fables of Æsop examined, by the Hon. Charles Boyle, 1698." The publication of this book, as appears by the preface, "was hindered by Mr. Boyle's business, which sent him into, and detained him in Ireland."

† A sermon preached by Dr. Atterbury, at the funeral of this bookseller, in 1706, exposed him to a warm attack from Mr. Hoadly.

‡ Hence "the suit of armour" (as Swift styles it) "given "by all the gods" may be re-claimed for the original artificer.

vail

vail with yourſelf to go in your opinion of the book was, "that you hoped it would do you no harm." When you returned, I ſuppoſed you would have ſeen that it had been far from hurting you. However, you have not thought fit to let me know your mind in this matter; for, ſince you came to England, no one expreſſion, that I know of, has dropped from you, that could give me reaſon to believe you had any opinion of what I had done, or even took it kindly from me. Hitherto, Sir, I have endeavoured to ſerve your reputation, without your thanks, and againſt your will. But it does not become me always to do it. You will eaſily therefore excuſe me if I meddle no further in a matter where my management has had the ill-luck to diſpleaſe you and a good friend of yours; whereas I had the vanity to think and hope that it would have ſat ill on nobody but Mr. Wotton * and Dr. Bentley. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XXVII. Mr. SMALRIDGE to Mr. GOUGH.

March 22, 1697-8.

I HAVE read over Mr. Boyle's Anſwer to Dr. Bentley with a great deal of pleaſure. It is very much liked here by all ſorts of readers. I ſhall be glad to know your judgement of it; and deſire you to be as

* William, afterwards D. D. author of "Reflections on "Ancient and Modern Learning;" to which Dr. Bentley's "Diſſertation on Phalaris" was originally annexed. He figures in Swift's "Battle of the Books."

particular in it as poſſible. Give me your opinion of the manner of it; the language, the argument; where you are of his ſide, where you ſtick, and what idea you form of Dr. Bentley. I think the book very well worth your reading with ſome care and attention; or elſe I ſhould not deſire you to be ſo minute in giving me your judgement upon it.

XXVIII. From Dr. KING.

1699

GIVE me leave, Sir, to tell you a ſecret—that I have ſpent an whole day upon Dr. Bentley's late volume of ſcandal and criticiſm *; for every one may not judge it for his credit to be ſo employed. He thinks meanly, I find, of my reading; as meanly as I think of his ſenſe, his modeſty, or his manners. And yet, for all that, I dare ſay, I have read more than any man in England beſides *him* and *me*; for I have read his Book all over.

If you have looked into it, Sir, you have found, that a perſon, under the pretenee of criticiſm, may take what freedom he pleaſes with the reputation and credit of any gentleman; and that he need not have any regard to another man's character, who has once reſolved to expoſe his own.

It was my misfortune once in my life to be in the ſame place with Dr. Bentley, and a witneſs to a great deal of his rude and ſcurrilous language: which he was ſo liberal of, as to throw it out at random in a *public*

* The "Diſſertation on Phalaris," 1699

ſhop;

ſhop; and is ſo ſilly now as to call it *eves-dropping* in me, becauſe he was ſo noiſy, and I was ſo near, that I could not help hearing it.

You deſired me, at ſome years diſtance, to recollect what paſſed at that meeting; and I obeyed your commands. Shall I reckon it an advantage, that Dr. Bentley, who diſputes the other teſtimonies, falls-in entirely with mine? I would, if I were not apprehenſive that on that very account it might be one ſtep farther from being credited.

However, ſuch is his ſpite to me, that he confirms the truth of all I told you. For the only particular I could call to mind he grants, with ſome ſlight difference in the expreſſion. And as to the general account I gave of his rudeneſs and inſolence, he denies it indeed; but in ſo rude and inſolent a manner, that there is no occaſion for me to juſtify myſelf on that head.

I had declared, it ſeems, that he ſaid, "the MS. of "Phalaris would be worth nothing if it were collated." He ſets me right; and avers, the expreſſion was, "that "after the various lections were once taken, and print-"ed, the MS. would be like a ſqueezed orange, and "little worth for the future." The ſimilitude of "a "ſqueezed orange" is indeed a conſiderable circumſtance, which I had forgotten; as I doubtleſs did ſeveral others. But, for all that, I remember the general drift and manner of his diſcourſe, as well as if all the particular expreſſions were preſent to me. Juſt as I know his laſt book to be a diſingenuous, vain, confuſed, unmannerly performance; though, to my happineſs, hardly any of his aukward jeſts or impertinent quotations ſtick by me.

I had owned it to be my opinion, "that a MS. was "worth nothing *unleſs* it were collated." The Doctor cunningly diſtinguiſhes upon me; and ſays, "it is "worth nothing indeed to the reſt of the world; but "it is better for the owner, if a price were to be ſet "upon it." I beg his pardon for my miſtake. I thought we were talking of books in the way of ſcholars: whereas he anſwers me like a bookſeller, and as if he *dealt in* MSS. inſtead of *reading* them. For my part, I meaſure the value of theſe kind of things, from the advantage the publick may receive from them, and not from the profit they are likely to bring-in to a private owner. And therefore I have the ſame opinion of the Alexandrian MS. * (which, he ſays, "he keeps in "his lodgings") now, as I ſhould have had before the Editors of the Engliſh Polyglott publiſhed the collation of it; though it may not perhaps bear up to the ſame price in St. Paul's Church-yard, or at an auction. But I hope, if it be *ſafely* kept, it need never come to the experiment.

As to the particular reflections he has caſt on me, it is no more than I expected. I could neither hope nor wiſh for better treatment from one that had uſed you ſo ill †. It is reputable both to men and books to be ill ſpoken of by him; and a favourable preſumption on their ſide, that there is ſomething in both, which may

* Of the Old Teſtament. That of the New Teſtament has juſt been given to the world, in a ſtyle of ſuperior elegance and accuracy, by the learned and indefatigable Dr. Woide. The whole of the MS. both of the Old and New Teſtament is now in the Britiſh Muſeum.

† This expreſſion ſeems to allude rather to Mr. Boyle.

chance to recommend them to the reſt of the world. It is in the power of every little creature, to throw dirty language: but a man muſt have ſome credit himſelf in the world, before things he ſays can leſſen the reputation of another. And if Dr. Bentley muſt be thus qualified to miſchief me, I am ſafe from all the harm that his malice can do me.

I am, Sir, your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

W. KING.

XXIX. Among Smith's Books in the Bodleian Library, is, "The Hiſtorie of the Councel of Trent *." Edit. 1620, London, Folio; and on the blank leaf, oppoſite the Title, are the following Notes in Dr. Atterbury's hand.

"WHEN Dr. Duncombe was ſick at Venice, Father Fulgentio, with whom he was in the ſtricteſt intimacy, viſited him; and, finding him under great uneaſineſs of mind, as well as body, preſſed him to diſcloſe the reaſon of it; aſking him, among other things, whether any Nobleman under his care had miſcarried, or his bills of return had failed him, and proffering, in the latter caſe, what credit he pleaſed at Venice. After many ſuch queſtions, and negative anſwers, Dr. Duncombe was at laſt prevailed with to own his uneaſineſs, and to give this true account of it to the Father. He ſaid, he had often begged of GOD, that he might end his life where he might have opportunity of receiving the bleſſed ſacrament according to the rites and

* This anecdote, printed in the firſt edition from a copy once in the poſſeſſion of the late Dr. Rawlinſon, is now corrected by a tranſcript taken from the original by Mr. H. Ellis.

uſages of the Church of England; that, conſidering he ſpent his life in travelling chiefly through Popiſh countries, this was an happineſs he could never reaſonably promiſe himſelf; and that his preſent deſpair of it, in the dangerous condition he was in, was the true occaſion of that dejection which Father Fulgentio obſerved in him. Upon this, the Father bid him be of good cheer, told him he had the Italian tranſlation of the Engliſh Liturgy, and would come the next day with one or two more of his convent, and adminiſter it to him in both kinds, and exactly according to the Engliſh uſage; [and what he promiſed he performed the next day, Dr. Duncombe receiving it from his hands;] who, outliving this diſtemper, and returning into England, told this ſtory often to my Lord Hatton, Captain Hatton's father, in the hearing of the Captain, about the years 1660, 1661, and 1662."

"This I had from Captain Hatton's mouth in the year 1699. FR. ATTERBURY, Oct. 11, 1701.

"In March 1708-9, I met Captain Hatton again, and put him in mind of this ſtory, which I deſired him to repeat; which he did, without varying in any circumſtance, but one only; viz. that Fulgentio did not actually adminiſter the ſacrament to Dr. Duncombe, the Doctor refuſing to accept a kindneſs of that dangerous nature, which might involve Fulgentio in trouble, unleſs he was in the utmoſt neceſſity. But recovering from that time he made no uſe of Fulgentio's proffer.

"He added, that Fulgentio told Dr. Duncombe, that there were ſtill in the convent ſeven or eight of Father Paul's diſciples, who met ſometimes privately to receive the ſacrament in both kinds."

XXX.

XXX. Dr. WAKE * to Dr. CHARLETT.

SIR, March 28, 1700.

I NEED not tell you that the world here is as full of Mr. Atterbury's book † as I left it at Oxford. I find men's judgements follow their affections, and ſome look upon it to be a complete conqueſt; others to have no ſuch formidable appearance in it. But in this all agree, that it was writ with a hearty good-will, and may be a pattern for charity and good-breeding ‡.

W. WAKE.

XXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Nov 12, 1700.

I TAKE the liberty to inform your Lordſhip of what has been done here. Laſt week the Judges were called together; and my Lord Chief Juſtice Holt || with

* See the "Illuſtrations," N° XII.

† "The Rights, Power, and Privileges of an Engliſh "Convocation ſtated and vindicated, in Anſwer to a late "Book of Dr. Wake's, entitled, The Authority of Chriſ-"tian Princes over their Eccleſiaſtical Synods aſſerted, &c. "and ſeveral other Pieces, 1700," 8vo. The preciſe day of its publication does not appear. Bp. Burnet's "Reflections" on it appeared June 29, 1700.

‡ It will appear by a ſubſequent Letter (XLII.) that Dr. Wake ſoon found reaſon materially to alter his opinion.

|| The Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, the Lord Chief Juſtice Treby, and the Lord Chief Baron Ward, had held the great ſeal in commiſſion from May 7, 1700, till May 21, when Sir Nathan Wright was appointed Lord Keeper.

earneſtneſs propoſed to them a declaration of the ſenſe of the Submiſſion Act, in oppoſition to what I have written *; and a cenſure of the book, as intrenching on the King's prerogative. The propoſal ſtuck with them —ſome of them had not ſeen the book, others had not read it, and all required time; and ſo the matter ſtands at preſent. He propoſed it, as I underſtand, with an intimation as if ſuch a declaration and cenſure would not be unwelcome to the King. The Archbiſhop † has brought this matter about ſince the King's return ‡; and, I believe, endeavoured to make the King think it is his intereſt to ſuffer it; but as it certainly is not, ſo I queſtion whether he has perſuaded him; for all the appearances of Court toward me, when I waited in the end of laſt month, looked a contrary way; and the King himſelf took notice of me, and ſeemed to ſhew me a particular countenance. However, the Archbiſhop has thought fit to betake himſelf to theſe meaſures, hoping, I ſuppoſe, to quaſh the controverſy, and damp my endeavours by this means, but (as is manifeſt from this proceeding) deſpairing to do any thing by dint of argument, or to give a fair anſwer; for, could they do that, it is certain that they would never make uſe of ſuch ways of deciding the controverſy; and I take it therefore to be an infallible ſign, and the thing muſt turn, and is turning, againſt them. However, in the mean time, though the cauſe will ſurely in the end get by ſuch methods, yet I may happen to be ill uſed and

* "The Rights," &c. ſee p. 53.

† Dr. Thomas Teniſon.

‡ King William arrived at Hampton Court on Sunday, Oct. 20; after a viſit to Holland of more than three months.

cruſhed;

cruſhed; and that is one of the reaſons of my giving your Lordſhip this early notice, in order to beg your Lordſhip's directions and aſſiſtance in the matter, how I ſhall carry myſelf. For I have ſcarce any body here whoſe intereſt or advice in this caſe I can depend on, the D— of C—— * being at a diſtance.

Your Lordſhip, I know, has a reſpect for my Lord Chief Juſtice Holt; and I am ſure the kindeſt thing your Lordſhip could do, both to him and the publick, would be to ſet him right in this matter; and to let him know how far this point is eſpouſed by the body of the Clergy, and how certainly he will loſe the good-will of them if he engages in it, and very probably be foiled in the event. For, ſhould the deciſion deſired be gained, it is not likely to end there, but to become a parliamentary matter, it relating to the rights and privileges of a parliamentary body of men, and an eſſential part of the conſtitution. And wiſe men therefore will take care how they make deciſions that may be unmade again to their coſt.

My Lord, I only ſuggeſt my poor thoughts upon the matter; but leave it to your Lordſhip how far, and in what manner, you ſhall think fit to interpoſe in this matter: only in general I beg the favour of your Lordſhip's advice and protection in the caſe; and doubt not but that, if I am attacked in this manner, I ſhall be ſkreened by your Lordſhip, and all thoſe who wiſh well to the Church, and whoſe cauſe I am pleading. For

* Q. Dean of Canterbury, or of Chriſt Church? See p. 60.

whatever diſcouragement or ill uſage is put upon me will not end there, but will moſt certainly reach the cauſe itſelf, and be a damp upon it; and ſo, without doubt, it is intended.

I ſhould be glad to have a way opened for me to the Earl of Rocheſter *, ſo that I might wait upon him, and let him know the meaſures that are taking, of which I ſhall, I think, have pretty good information. By your Lordſhip, perhaps, or by the Biſhop of Rocheſter †, ſuch an acceſs might be made eaſy to me. I leave it to your Lordſhip's conſideration what you ſhall judge fit to be done in it. I am almoſt upon the point of publiſhing, and had intentions of putting my name to the book ‡; but am ſhocked a little in that reſolution now, by this new ſcene that opens; for I am left naked and alone here to conteſt the thing—am ſure I ſhall be ill uſed (as ill as they dare uſe me) and under an uncertainty how I ſhall be ſupported. Your Lordſhip, when you conſider my caſe, will judge my concern not to be groundleſs, and will pardon this long trouble I give you. I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant. FR. ATTERBURY.

What I have written to your Lordſhip is a ſecret, and kept ſo with the utmoſt care by the perſons concerned, till the blow is ready, though I have gotten intelligence of it; and therefore your Lordſhip will be

* Laurence Hyde, fifth Earl, 1682—1711.

† Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bp. of Rocheſter from 1684 till his death, May 20, 1713. Our Author was his immediate ſucceſſor.

‡ His name was put to the ſecond edition, in 1701, which was dedicated to the two Archbiſhops. See pp. 58, 61, and Letter LI.

pleaſed

pleaſed for a while to keep it ſuch alſo, but where you think the mentioning it may be of particular ſervice.

Whatever commands your Lordſhip has for me, I beg they may be directed to Mr. Jenkinſon, at Mr. Eedes' houſe, in Church-lane, Chelſea.

XXXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Nov. 26, 1700.

I Delivered the Biſhop * his letter to-day, and I ſuppoſe he will write to your Lordſhip this evening. Not hearing from your Lordſhip, nor being ſure that my letter had come to your hands, I took the freedom to wait upon the Biſhop, with much the ſame requeſts your Lordſhip is pleaſed to make to him; and to name your Lordſhip as intereſted in the matter, and to whom I hoped what his Lordſhip ſhould do in this matter would be acceptable. Both then and now he received me with all the kindneſs and concern in the world, and has put things into the method your Lordſhip mentions; ſo that I ſhall go on with all the chearfulneſs and ſatisfaction in the world; and am fully reſolved to ſet my name to it, if your Lordſhip thinks fit; for I am confident it will do the cauſe ſervice, to ſhew them that I dare own it.

How far your Lordſhip will think fit to comply with that other requeſt made to you by Dr. Ediſbury †, I muſt humbly leave to your Lordſhip. I want only your

* Dr. Sprat. See p. 56.

† John, LL. D. Advocate of Doctor Commons; Chancellor and Vicar General of the dioceſe of Exeter 1692—1708; and Commiſſary to the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter.

Lordſhip's

Lordſhip's leave in that caſe, in order to be out in a very few days *; and I hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to give it me; and to let me tell the world, that the deſign, which you ſo much favoured and ſet forward at the beginning, has ſtill your protection and encouragement.

My Lord, I do moſt humbly thank you for the great expreſſions of your Lordſhip's kindneſs to me, and concern for me in this affair; and do aſſure your Lordſhip that I ſhall think all the poor ſervices of my whole life little enough to repay them: for I am, with the utmoſt reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

My Lord, the matter of the Judges ſtands where it did, without any alteration.

XXXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Jan. 2, 1700-1.

THIS gentleman going down, I take the opportunity of writing to your Lordſhip about ſome things which I durſt not truſt to a more public conveyance.

My Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, as far as I can learn, is not yet convinced; but is rather endeavouring to convince ſome of the other Judges of the truth of his own notion, that he may be ſure of being joined by them upon occaſion. He has tried Judge Powell † upon that head to my knowledge—I hope, without ſucceſs. My

* With the ſecond edition of "The Rights," &c.

† Sir John Powell, then one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas; afterwards (June 18, 1702) of the King's Bench.

Lord

Lord Archbiſhop, Dr. Wake, &c. are at the bottom of all this, who pay the utmoſt incenſe to my Lord Chief Juſtice; and take care to let him and others of the Bench know, that if the cauſe comes before them, and they decide againſt the liberties of the Clergy, they will be abetted by the moſt conſiderable part of the Clergy, if not by the greateſt number of them. The method that ſeems reſolved on is this. At the opening of the Convocation, to have the Secretary of State come with the King's Licence, empowering the Clergy to treat, debate, &c. If the Clergy refuſe to receive this, at leaſt without a proteſtation of their right of treating, &c. antecedently to any ſuch royal leave; then the Judges are to be called in, to determine the matter; and they, being prepared for the purpoſe, will certainly give it againſt the Clergy, unleſs the Parliament interpoſes: and ſo there is an end of the rights and liberties of the order. And if any heat happens upon this in the Lower Houſe of Convocation, occaſion is to be taken from thence to prorogue them, and give that as a reaſon for not letting them ſit again for ten years more.

I have all the reaſon in the world, my Lord, to believe that this, or ſomething like this, is their ſcheme; for ſure I am (and they themſelves do not ſtick to ſay it where I have heard of it) that this Convocation is granted inſiduouſly, with hopes, and with a deſign, of doing the Clergy's buſineſs more effectually this way than it could be done by denying them the meeting. I thought it my duty to lay this before your Lordſhip, that your Lordſhip may have time to concert with the other friends of the Church ſuch meaſures as are fit to

be

be taken on this occaſion. The Dean of Canterbury * and Dean of Chriſt Church † will be in town next week; and I wiſh all the eminent Clergymen that are of their mind (and not at a great diſtance) would come to town a fortnight before the Convocation opens, that they may have time to take proper methods of preventing or breaking through the ſnares that are laid for them. It is certain that this is the moſt critical juncture that ever happened to the Church; for whatever is done on the one ſide or on the other (now after the argument has been ſo lately canvaſſed) will be a precedent to poſterity, and fix the practice and right of the thing for ever.

There is another thing which I will preſume to mention to your Lordſhip, in relation to your Parliament-writ. It is of the utmoſt importance to the Rights of the Church, and towards the ſucceſs of the cauſe, that that writ ſhould be executed upon the inferior clergy, as before the Reſtoration it was conſtantly done, and particularly in your Lordſhip's ſee; the records of which happen to be more particular and full to this purpoſe than thoſe of any other cathedral in England. The Biſhop of London ‡, I believe, will execute it in his dioceſe. I have talked with the Biſhop of Rocheſter upon it; and he ſays, if your Lordſhip and the Biſhop of London do it, he will do it alſo; but ſeems willing that the Convocation ſhould lead the way to him, and

* Dr. George Hooper.
† Dr. Henry Aldrich.
‡ Dr. Henry Compton.

firſt

firſt aſk the queſtion, when they meet, why that writ was not executed, and deſire that it may be executed for the future. But then the opportunity of executing it for this Parliament is loſt: and GOD knows what will become of Convocation and their rights before another, if ſome vigour be not uſed in aſſerting them. Beſides, the very execution of this writ by half a dozen Biſhops would give the Convocation a natural occaſion of aſking, why it was not done by others; and of deſiring that it may be done for the future. Whereas, if no Biſhop execute it, it may diſhearten the Clergy ſo far as to put them back from enquiring into it.

I thought it became me to ſuggeſt theſe conſiderations to your Lordſhip; and leave it to your Lordſhip's wiſdom to determine in the matter what you ſhall judge proper and prudent. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

The Earl of Rocheſter is very much pleaſed with the book *, and particularly with the way of handling the Biſhop of Sarum †.

XXXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Chelſea, Jan. 2, 1700-1.

SINCE I wrote to your Lordſhip, I have been with the Biſhop of London; and find that he intends to execute the *Præmunientes*, and to tranſmit the Parlia-

* See p. 56.

† Dr. Gilbert Burnet. See Letter LI.

ment-

ment-writ, together with the Convocation-writ, to the clergy of his dioceſe. He has ſtopped the execution of the Archbiſhop's mandate for the Convocation, till he hears from his Grace about a certain meſſage he has this day ſent to him in writing; which is to the following purpoſe:

"That ſince the inferior clergy are called to Parliament by the clauſe *Præmunientes*, and ſince that clauſe has all along from the beginning of the Reformation till lately been regularly executed (as appears from the records cited in the late Rights, Powers, &c. of a Convocation, p. 615, &c.) whether his Grace will not think it proper to give directions to his Lordſhip, to intimate to all the Biſhops of the province, when he ſends his Grace's provincial mandate to them, that they ſhould execute, not that only, but the Parliament-writ alſo, as heretofore they were accuſtomed."

Whatever anſwer the Archbiſhop returns (as I underſtand my Lord), he intends to execute the Parliament-writ upon the Clergy of London dioceſe; and the Biſhop of Rocheſter, I doubt not, will do ſo; for he aſſured me yeſterday, that if the Biſhop of London did it, he too would.

I thought myſelf obliged to add this account to what I wrote to your Lordſhip in the morning; and am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XXXV. Bp. SPRAT to Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY DEAR LORD, Weſtminſter, Jan. 14, 1700-1.

SINCE I wrote laſt to your Lordſhip, I have ſhewed your letter both to my Lord Rocheſter and my Lord Hyde *; who both return you their hearty thanks, and command me to let your Lordſhip know what a tender ſenſe they have of the great obligation you have laid upon them. I had ſent your Lordſhip before this a copy of a proxy for the Convocation; but that we are here of an opinion, that, this being the beginning of a new Parliament, your Lordſhip has not power to make any proxy till you have taken the oaths. However, there will be no ſudden need of your vote, becauſe the formalities of the Sermon, and chooſing and preſenting the Prolocutor, will take up ten days at leaſt after the firſt meeting. My Lord of London and I have ſummoned the Clergy by our Parliament-writ, according to the clauſe *Præmunientes*, as well as by the Convocation-writ: we doubt not but your Lordſhip will do the like. The Dean of Chriſt Church † and I dined yeſterday at my Lord Rocheſter's, where your Lordſhip was moſt kindly remembered. The Lords Berkeley and Galway have left the government of Ireland, and for the preſent it is in the hands of the Archbiſhop of Dublin and the Earl of Drogheda. Though we would not have your Lordſhip move out of the

* Henry Lord Hyde, the Earl of Rocheſter's only ſon.
† Dr. Aldrich.

country

country till the elections be over, yet we long to see you here, after that, as soon as possible. My wife's and my most humble services to my good lady and both your brothers *. I am, my dear Lord, yours for ever,

THO. ROFFEN.

Sir Thomas Hales and Mr. Meredith are chosen for Kent; both, they say, very honest gentlemen.

Would it not be well if all your honest Western members would make haste up, to he here at the first sitting of the Parliament?

XXXVI. To Mr. NEWEY †.

DEAR SIR, Bridewell, Jan. 18, 1700-1.

UPON the receipt of yours on Monday last, I came to town immediately, and did as I was directed; procuring forms immediately, and transmitting them by the Tuesday's post to Cook. My Lord will have some other company, I hope, in the execution of these writs, besides those his Lordship already knows of: for this day Dr. Ayloffe ‡ tells me, that he sends an opinion down to the Bishop of Oxford ||, which he thinks will effectually prevail upon him to do it; and

* Major General Trelawny and Brigadier Trelawny, the two Representatives in Parliament for Launceston.

† See p. 25.

‡ Dr. Thomas Ayloffe; afterwards (1702-3) Regius Professor of Law in the University of Cambridge, Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, and Commissary and Official of Bucks.

|| Dr. William Talbot.

the Biſhops of Lichfield * and Wincheſter † have actually done it. If the Biſhop of Oxford ſhould be tardy, the Dean has ſent to Chriſt Church, to have the writ, in his and the Chapter's name, demanded. The ſame thing will be done in Peterborough dioceſe ‡, by the Clergy; and in Sarum §, by the Dean and Chapter, and Clergy ſeverally.

When you come to town, you will be entertained with anſwers of all ſorts to my book. Dr. Hody || has one juſt upon the point of coming out, in two thick octavo volumes, of about ſeventy ſheets of paper, which he calls an Hiſtory of Convocations **. Another gentleman has, by order, wrote and printed a good part of another. It is to be of about 2 or 300 pages; and is to be a *firſt part* only ††, two more being to follow.

And

* Dr. John Hough, afterward Bp. of Worceſter. See the "Illuſtrations," N° XIII.

† Dr. Peter Mews, afterward Bp. of Wincheſter. See the "Illuſtrations," N° XIV.

‡ Dr. Richard Cumberland was Biſhop of that dioceſe 1691—1718. See the "Illuſtrations," N° XV.

§ Where Bp. Burnet then preſided.

|| Humphry, D. D. Chaplain to the Archbiſhop of Canterbutry, Regius Profeſſor of the Greek Tongue at Oxford, and Rector of Great Chart in Kent. He was inſtituted to the Archdeaconry of Oxford in 1704; and died Jan. 20, 1706.

** "The Hiſtory of Engliſh Councils and Convocations, "1701."—"A ſhort Appendix" to this book was advertized, to be had *gratis*, April 17, 1701.

†† On the 4th of January, 1700-1, it was thus announced, "There will ſhortly be publiſhed the Firſt Part of a Book, "intitled, An Examination of both the Editions of Mr. At-"terbury's Book concerning the Rights, &c. of an Engliſh "Convocation. In which the Nature of that venerable Aſ-"ſembly is ſet in a true Light, and the great miſtakes made "throughout that Book are laid open, Part I." On the 29th. it was thus varied; "On February the 6th, The Divine

And this gentleman is ordered to uſe me rudely, and to put as much gall as he can into his ink. Dr. Hody is to be in the meek way. The deſign of both is, to open the Convocation with a clamour againſt the book, juſt at the nick of its meeting; ſo that I ſhall not be able to anſwer. After all, Dr. Wake is to come (when the Convocation is up) with a mighty folio *. Under all this

" Right of Convocations examined; as it is ſtated in Mr. " Hill's Book, called *Municipium Eccleſiaſticum*. In which " is ſhewn, that he has not proved that *Jus Divinum* which he " ſo plauſibly pretends to."

It appeared at length, Feb. 10, under the title of " Eccle- " ſiaſtical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the " Church of England hiſtorically ſtated, and juſtly vindicated " from the Miſrepreſentation of Mr. Atterbury. By White " Kennet, D. D." See p. 70.

On the ſame day were advertiſed, " The Principles of Mr. " Atterbury's Book, [of the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of " an Engliſh Convocation,] conſidered. And his Arguments " againſt Dr. Wake, and others, ſtated and examined."

* " The State of the Church and Clergy of England, in " their Councils, Synods, Convocations, Conventions, and " other Public Aſſemblies, hiſtorically diſplayed, from the " Converſion of the Saxons to the preſent time; occaſioned " by a book, intituled, The Rights, Powers, and Privileges, " &c. 1703," folio. In the preface he tells us, that, upon his firſt peruſal of Dr. Atterbury's book, he ſaw ſuch a ſpirit of wrath and uncharitableneſs, accompanied with ſuch an aſſurance of the author's abilities for ſuch an undertaking, as he had hardly ever met with in the like degree before. Afterwards he ſays, 'In my examination of the whole book, I 'found in it enough to commend the wit, though not the 'ſpirit, of him who wrote it.—To pay what is due even to 'an adverſary, it muſt be allowed, that Dr. Atterbury has 'done all that a man of forward parts and a hearty zeal could 'do, to defend the cauſe which he had eſpouſed. He has 'choſen the moſt plauſible topics of argumentation; and he 'has given them all the advantage, that either a ſprightly wit

'or

this threatening news, I thank GOD, I am in heart; and much yours and Mr. Chancellor's * humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

My humble duty to my Lord.

XXXVII. To the moſt Reverend Fathers in GOD, my Lords and Archbiſhops of the Provinces, and Preſidents of the Convocations, of CANTERBURY and YORK [Dr. TENISON and Dr. SHARP].

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACES, [Dec. 1700.]

TO permit the author of theſe papers † to lay them before you with that humility which becomes his great diſtance from your Graces' high ſtation and character, and that modeſt freedom which he is encouraged to uſe, by the goodneſs of his cauſe, and the conſciouſneſs he has of his own integrity in maintaining it.

'or a good aſſurance could afford them. But he wanted one 'thing; he had not *truth* on his ſide: and error, though it 'may be palliated, and by an artificial manager, ſuch as Dr. 'Atterbury without controverſy is, be diſguiſed ſo as to de-'ceive ſometimes even a wary reader, yet it will not bear a 'ſtrict examination. And accordingly I have ſhewn him, 'notwithſtanding all his other endowments, to have deluded 'the world with a mere romance; and, from the one end of 'his diſcourſe to the other, to have delivered a hiſtory, not 'of what was really done, but of what it was his intereſt to 'make it believed had been done.'

* Dr. James; ſee pp. 12, 24.

† This addreſs ſhould properly have preceded Letter XXXIII. in p. 38. It was prefixed to the ſecond edition of the "Rights;" where the Author is ſtyled in the title-page "Preacher at the Rolls, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Ma-"jeſty." The Additions" were printed ſeparately, 1701, to accommodate the purchaſers of the former edition.

When I first sent these papers abroad, I judged that doctrines of so great weight and importance, as those which are contained in them, might suffer by the meanness of my name; and therefore I concealed it. But since it has pleased the Divine Goodness to bless these labours of mine with a very favourable reception, not only among the Reverend my Brethren of the Clergy, and several of the Right Reverend Fathers of the Church, your Graces' Suffragans, but among many other good and wise men also, who are not of the function; and since, upon a careful review of what I have written, no shadow of doubt remains with me but that it is truth, and will stand; I have thought myself at liberty to act with less reserve, and to hearken to the admonition which my Lord of Sarum * has publicly given me in that behalf.

And

* See pp. 53, 66, 79.—"One change only," says Atterbury with a manly spirit, "his Lordship's Reflections have "produced, that, whereas before I sent these papers abroad "without a name, I have now yielded to his Lordship's "reproofs, so far as to act more freely and openly: the "rather, because his Lordship has been pleased to im- "pute that part of my management to a principle of not "engaging past retreat, and to a prospect of being taken "off, as his Lordship is pleased to express himself. Had "any person of lower rank than his Lordship said this, I "should have taken the liberty to reply, that such motives "could not have occurred so readily but where they had been "of familiar use and application. But I know my distance "too well to give his Lordship such a return, whatever oc- "casion he shall give me for it. However, since it was so "easy to set this matter right, by adding a word or two in "the title-page, I have, upon his Lordship's exhortation, "done it; being indeed persuaded, that this was such a cause "as no man ought to be ashamed or afraid to appear in. I "am not ignorant what menaces have been given out, nor "what

And when once I had determined to own myſelf the author of this work, it was natural for me to think of addreſſing it to your Graces, who are under his Majeſty (long may you continue ſo!) the great Patrons and Guardians of the Rights of the Clergy of either Province; and who have particularly enabled me to perfect this review, by the free recourſe you have been pleaſed to allow me to the Regiſtries of your Sees. So that this is an application to which gratitude as well as duty binds me; two powerful principles of action, for the want of either of which your Graces ſhall never have occaſion to blame me!

I have ventured upon this addreſs the more freely, becauſe Dr. Wake, I find, has preſumed to take the ſame liberty, with leſs reaſon; and prefixed one of your venerable names to a book, that, as I verily apprehend, ſubverts the fundamental rights and liberties of the Church and Clergy of England. After which had I, in this reply, made my application any where but to your Graces, I might juſtly have been thought to decline your Graces' arbitration; which, in a defence of Church-rights, drawn up by one in holy orders, had been highly indecent and unpardonable.

" what meaſures have been actually taken, towards cruſhing " me and this work; but do not find my reſolutions in the " leaſt ſhaken on that account. I have only taken occaſion " from thence to aſk myſelf a few queſtions, which, I thank " God, I have been able to anſwer to my own ſatisfaction, " and am, I hope, prepared for any event that ſhall befall me." It is remarkable that the names of Wake, Burnet, Gibſon, Hoadly, and Nicolſon, were among the antagoniſts of this celebrated production of Atterbury. The characters of him as drawn by Kennet, Wake, and Burnet, are particularly worth peruſing. See pp. 53, 66, 79; and the " Illuſtrations," N° XII.

I do heartily therefore join with Dr. Wake, in appealing to your Graces' judgement, in the diſpute that is now between us. If, in my management of it, there be any thing particular and perſonal, which will offend your Graces; I beſeech your Graces, with a paternal goodneſs, to overlook it: but whether the argument and merits of the cauſe are concerned, I implore your Graces' ſtricteſt obſervation.

Should it, upon balancing the evidence produced on both ſides, ſeem to your Graces that I have miſrepreſented the Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution, and advanced a falſe and illegal plea; I refuſe not to ſubmit to (what I ſhould think my great misfortune) your Graces' diſpleaſure. But if, on the contrary, your Graces ſhall find (as I doubt not but you will) that I have aſſerted the Rights of the Clergy, within that circle only which the Law has marked out to them; and that I have done this, upon principles which every good Engliſhman muſt approve; and with ſuch a moderation and deference to the Civil Power as can diſguſt none of the temporalty, but the profeſſed enemies of Religion and the Order: If this, upon enquiry, ſhall appear to be the caſe; I will then humbly hope for your Graces' protection and countenance in ſo honourable and juſt a cauſe; at leaſt, that, for the ſake of it, you will be pleaſed to pardon the preſumption of this addreſs, from,

Your Graces'

Moſt obedient, moſt dutiful,

and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XXXVIII. To

XXXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Exon, Jan. 29, 1700-1.

IN obedience to your Lordſhip's orders, I came hither laſt night; was juſt now inſtalled *, and am within this half-hour taking poſt for London; where the great honour your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to do me is (for me) as much a ſecret as I found it here. I make the moſt haſte thither, as taking it to be the ſureſt way of making acceptable to your Lordſhip that zeal which I ſhall ever while I live ſtudy to employ in your Lordſhip's and the Church's ſervice; for I am, with the utmoſt reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt devoted humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Bridewell, Feb. 8, 1700-1.

WE met on Thurſday †, in order to be prorogued (as the Parliament was) to Monday, when we are to chooſe our Prolocutor at Paul's, and to be adjourned for a week or more to Weſtminſter, where he is to be preſented. The Dean of Canterbury ‡ is agreed on for the man. There was ſome diſpute, till yeſter-

* Archdeacon of Totneſs.

† On the 4th of March 1700-1, was publiſhed, "A true "and exact Liſt of the Members of both Houſes of this pre- "ſent Convocation, ſummoned to meet on the ſixth day of "February, A. D. 1700, in the Chapter-houſe of St. Paul's, "and from thence adjourned to Henry the VIIth's Chapel at "Weſtminſter, to the twenty-firſt day of the ſame Month.

‡ Dr. George Hooper.

day, whether it ſhould be he or the Dean of Glouceſter *; but that is now all over. It is whiſpered, that, immediately after the preſentation of the Prolocutor, we ſhall be adjourned from time to time, without being permitted to enter on any buſineſs. If we come to any reſolutions, they will certainly be for the honour and intereſt of the Church; for we have as remarkable a majority in the Lower Houſe as there is in the Upper. There is a pamphlet, of ten ſheets of paper, publiſhed againſt me, under this title, "The Principles of Mr. "Atterbury's book conſidered †." The town generally gives it to my Lord of Sarum ‡, and his chaplain Mr. Weſt; but think the firſt had much the largeſt ſhare in it. The Judges are often called upon in it, to determine the controverſy. Your Lordſhip is ſpoken of there, more than once, in an unbecoming manner. The book is no ways conſiderable. However, ſince it has mentioned your Lordſhip's name diſreſpectfully, I think myſelf obliged to conſider it, which I will do as ſoon as ever I have leiſure: for I deſire to live no longer than I can give your Lordſhip teſtimonies of the gratitude and duty which I muſt ever owe your Lordſhip.

I intend to ſend your Lordſhip an account of all that happens in Convocation, unleſs your Lordſhip forbids me; and to do it by this conveyance, unleſs I have directions to make uſe of ſome other. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. William Jane. See Letter XLIX.
† Suppoſed to be written by Dr. Richard Weſt. See p. 66.
‡ Bp. Burnet.

XL. To

XL. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Feb. 15, 1700-1.

WE have done nothing ſince my laſt but choſen our Prolocutor *, who, I think, I told your Lordſhip would be Dr. Hooper. Dr. Jane has promiſed to preſent him, to ſhew how well pleaſed he is with the choice. He is to be preſented on Friday next †, to which day we are adjourned. We are at a loſs to know certainly whether we ſhall ſit after that, or be adjourned immediately after the Prolocutor ‡ is approved. This, Dr. Hody (who is now at Oxford) ſays openly, will be the caſe; for I received a letter from thence yeſterday, with theſe words in it: "Dr. Hody ſays openly, and "with great confidence, that the Convocation will be "allowed to do nothing after they have preſented the "Prolocutor: that the Archbiſhop will immediately "prorogue them; and that his authority in this mat-"ter of the Convocation is as great as the King's over "the Parliament." If ſuch meaſures ſhould be taken, it will raiſe a flame not eaſy to be laid.

I beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that Dr. Kennet's book § is now come out alſo againſt me, full of

* On Monday, Feb. 10, 1700-1.

† Feb. 21, 1700-1.

‡ "On Friday laſt the Rev. Dr. Hooper, Prolocutor to the "Clergy, was preſented to his Majeſty, and the Convocation "prorogued to Thurſday." Poſtman, Tueſday Feb. 25, 1700-1.

§ See above, pp. 65, 66.

ſcurrility

ſcurrility and bitter railing; and yet dedicated to the Archbiſhop, by the Archbiſhop's own allowance; at the very time that ſuch complaints are thrown out againſt me for my unchriſtian temper. When your Lordſhip ſees it, you will find the moſt conſummate piece of impudence that has appeared in the world for many years. But, being impudence on the right ſide, it will not only be accepted, but applauded. It is near 400 pages; and is but *one part* of ſeveral that are to follow. But, I thank GOD, if the reſt are to be like this, I have no apprehenſions that the cauſe will be in the leaſt miſchieved by them; for I have read this book over carefully, and find not a ſyllable in it, that ſeems to affect my principles, which I cannot clearly and fully anſwer; and will do ſo as faſt as I can, though the company that is in town, and attendance upon Convocation (if it ſits), will extremely retard me. I beg your Lordſhip's leave that I may dedicate it to you, and take that opportunity of telling the world publicly with how true and deep reſpect I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XLI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, Feb. 22, 1700-1.

WE met yeſterday upon our adjournment. The Prolocutor was preſented by Dr. Jane, who made an admirable ſpeech, and ſpoke very plainly about the ſtate of our affairs. It was both written and ſpoken

with more life and vigour than I could have imagined Dr. Jane, under his preſent ill ſtate of health, could have exerted. The Dean of Canterbury's too was extremely commended, and had ſeveral artful wipes in it. Neither of them, I believe, went very well down with the Bench to which they were addreſſed: but againſt the firſt of them (the Dean of Glouceſter's) my Lord of Sarum declared very loudly. The Archbiſhop made a return to both, in a ſhort and grave ſpeech of his own, written exactly according to his gracious manner. After this, the Biſhops went down to the Jeruſalem Chamber, and the Prolocutor took the chair. The names were called over; and we paid our fees; and by that time we were come to the end of the liſt, and thought of doing ſome little buſineſs, the Biſhop of Peterborough* came from the Lords, and adjourned us to Tueſday next. And what we ſhall do then, and whether we ſhall do any thing, is, for aught I can find, a doubt; though we are told, from the Archbiſhop, that we ſhall certainly ſit, and do buſineſs. As yet we have not had the opportunity of coming to any one vote. If there be any buſineſs, it is ſuppoſed that a book, which was preſented to the Houſe of Commons † this morning, will make a part of it. It is a platform of comprehenſion, recommended to the Parliament and Convocation, and will be preſented to all the members of the Convocation on Tueſday: and it is thought to be written by ſome of our own body. If this be the buſineſs they intend to propoſe to us, I fear it will not end well.

* Dr. Richard Cumberland. See p. 65.

† This muſt have been preſented to the Members individually, as it is unnoticed in the Journals.

I had

I had orders, by Mr. Newey, to ſend your Lordſhip a plain reaſon (ſo his words are) why Dr. Jane was not choſen, or at leaſt ſent for up if he was not deſigned to be choſen? I will give your Lordſhip the beſt account of that matter that I can. About ſix weeks ago, or more, a letter was written by Dr. Jane to Peter Birch *, alledging his infirmities, and the incapacity he was under of doing the duty of a Prolocutor. This letter Dr. Birch ſhewed to ſeveral, who thereupon reſolved to agree upon Dr. Hooper. My Lord (the Earl) of Rocheſter, who has the honour of having procured this Convocation, fell in with this, and by all means deſired Dr. Jane; who afterwards finding himſelf ſtrong enough, as he thought, to perform the office, came up with reſolutions to take it, if the Clergy ſhould confer it upon him; but found them, when he was come, through the opinion of his declining it, and through the Earl of Rocheſter's interpoſition, bent another way; and therefore did, of his own accord, quit any further pretenſion to it; and ſo it fell unanimouſly upon Dr. Hooper. This is the naked account of that matter, as far as I am acquainted with it. I had no other ſhare in it but only carrying a meſſage.

The whole Lower Houſe together ſeem to be afraid to do what your Lordſhip was not afraid to do ſingly —to own me; and I have ſome reaſon to apprehend, that it is already determined to drop me: by whoſe direction and management, a little time will ſhew. This makes me have ſo much the more reaſon to honour your Lordſhip for that ſkreen you have been pleaſed to

* Archdeacon of Weſtminſter. See a Letter dated June 1, 1703.

place

place between me and danger; in which, for aught I can find, your Lordſhip is not to be ſeconded. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, with the utmoſt reſpect, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Mr. Newey's letter, by reaſon of my abſence from London, came not to my hands ſoon enough for me to anſwer it before this.

XLII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Feb. 25, 1700-1.

WE met to-day, upon our adjournment; and were allowed to ſit and debate very quietly for two or three hours. We made an order or two, to regulate the debates of the houſe; and appointed two Committees, one to enquire into the former uſages of Convocations in relation to prorogations and adjournments, and the other for diſputed elections. We named the perſons that are to compoſe the firſt, and left the naming of thoſe for the latter to the next ſeſſion. The Prolocutor named his aſſeſſors alſo: and after that we did nothing further. The debates were managed with great temper on our ſide, and with as much advantage in the manner as in the numbers. On the other ſide, there were two perſons very indecent and obſtreperous; Mr. Aſhenurſt*, I mean, and the Dean of Peterborough †;

* Francis Aſhenhurſt, M. A. Rector of King's Swinford, and Maſter of St. John Baptiſt's Hoſpital in Lichfield; admitted to the Prebend of Ulveton in that Cathedral, April 19, 1684; which he quitted for that of Wellington, June 18, 1689; Archdeacon of Derby in Auguſt following; and died in 1704.

† Dr. Samuel Freeman. See p. 84.

who

who behaved themſelves in ſuch a manner that their very friends were aſhamed of them. At laſt, when the Archbiſhop's prorogation came down, the Prolocutor, upon receiving it, told the Houſe, that they were not to look upon themſelves as prorogued till they had intimation from him. The two gentlemen I mentioned were very noiſy upon this, inſiſted upon it that they were actually prorogued, and that it was dangerous for them to ſtay and act on. Upon which, the Prolocutor briſkly told them, that if there were any gentlemen there that thought themſelves endangered by ſtaying, the beſt way for them, he thought, would be, with the leave of the Houſe, to withdraw. But, for his part, he would take the chair again, and aſk the Houſe, what they had further to ſay. And ſo he did. Upon this, thoſe two perſons went out of the Houſe, hoping for company: but they were followed by nothing but a general ſmile, and the condemnation of their own people. So, after ſome ſhort debates, the Prolocutor publiſhed the adjournment, which is to Friday next.

Every thing has gone hitherto as we deſire; and there is a proſpect of our going on as we began. We ſeem to be two or three to one; are ſenſible of our advantage, and keep our temper. But how far we ſhall be ready to aſſert our rights, which is the main thing for which we meet, I do not yet find. Every body longs to ſee your Lordſhip here, as knowing that it would put a new life and ſpirit into affairs, and enable us to go on yet more chearfully and vigorouſly than we do. I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, moſt dutiful, and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XLIII. Dr.

XLIII. Dr. WAKE to Dr. CHARLETT.

SIR, Feb. 27, 1700-1.

DR. Kennet has been very kind in his defence of his friend and the truth *. It is but a ſparring blow, and ſhews rather what he intends to do, than does any

* The ſecond edition of Atterbury's famous controverſial volume had now been publiſhed above two months; which Dr. Kennet anſwered, in "Eccleſiaſtical Synods, &c." (ſee p. 66.) and in the Preface declares, the Hiſtorical part of the argument, in this diſpute, had been very falſely repreſented, and the zeal for our Church was indeed without any knowledge in the conſtitution of it. He charges Atterbury with great unfairneſs and diſingenuity in the ſecond edition of his book, in which are a vaſt number of material alterations in points of Hiſtory and Law, not one of which he has mentioned in the Addenda, though he had profeſſed to the world, that all the alterations of moment were contained in thoſe ſeparate ſheets. On this head let our Author be heard: "The ſhort additional notes, "together with the greater and more material enlargements, "I have cauſed to be printed, not only in the courſe of this "work, but together alſo in ſeparate ſheets; that the reader, "who has the firſt edition, may have what is requiſite to "compleat it, without going to the charge of a ſecond. He "will find, I hope, in thoſe ſheets all the alterations that are "of moment: None, I am ſure, are deſignedly omitted there, "except when a change was in a few words only; and then "I did not think it worth either mine or the reader's while "nicely to obſerve it. This collection will be of uſe alſo "to ſatisfy the curioſity of ſuch perſons as have been enter-"tained with the diſcourſe of many retractions which would "be made in this edition of what I had advanced in the for-"mer. I do, with all the ſincerity in the world, aſſure the "reader, that I have not, after my utmoſt ſearches, found "reaſon to alter my mind, in any one particular, upon which "the ſtreſs of the cauſe can in the leaſt be ſuppoſed to lye, or

"to

any thing yet, in anſwer to Mr. Atterbury. His next volume * will be more full, becauſe every page of the author he examines will afford new grounds for cenſure. The Doctor has courage enough to go on with it, and learning and experience in the cauſe to finiſh it to his own honour and the juſt defence of a good and much-injured hypotheſis.

After this I need not tell you, that I now preſs on to the end of my work. The world expects it, and Mr. Atterbury has taken effectual care to provoke me to it †. He ſhall have his deſire; and I doubt not, when it is done, but I ſhall have my end. For though truth cannot convince ſome men, yet it will have its weight with ſome men who were once deceived: and poſterity will read without thoſe deſigns and prejudices which now blind men's eyes, as well as ſteal away their affections.

" to retract a ſingle principle, that I have advanced on this " argument. Were I conſcious of any ſuch defect in my " ſcheme, Dr. Wake ſhould not be more forward to object " it to me, than I would be to own it: for I will plead for no " cauſe, how dear ſoever it may be to me, at the expence of " truth; nor be aſhamed to acknowledge a falſe ſtep, as ſoon " as I ſhall appear to have made one. Could Dr. Wake be " prevailed with to engage upon theſe terms, the diſpute be- " tween him and me would be ſoon ended."

* Which, I believe, never was completed. " Some remarks " upon the Temper of the late Writers about Convocations, " particularly Dr. Wake, Dr. Kennet, and the Author of Mr. " Atterbury's Priuciples, &c. — by a Gentleman in the " Country," were publiſhed May 17, 1701; and July 24 appeared, from Dr. Kennet, " An Occaſional Letter on the " Subject of Engliſh Convocations, 1701," 8vo.

† To ſay the truth, the provocation ſeems to have been ſufficiently great; not only in the Dedication (Letter XXXVII.) but ſtill more ſo in the Preface, and in the ſevere reflection which is inſerted among the " Illuſtrations" at the end of this volume, N° XII. And ſee pp. 53, 66.

I pray

I pray GOD ſend you a perfect recovery of your health, after your long and painful diſtemper. I am, dear Sir, your very affectionate friend and ſervant,

W. WAKE.

XLIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, March 1, 1700-1.

WE met again yeſterday, and named the Committee of Elections; and ordered a letter to be ſent to the Dean of Lichfield *, in relation to a defect in the return from that Chapter †; the anſwer to which letter, under the Chapter-ſeal, will bring a diſputed election before us. We were conſidering other matters of order in relation to the Houſe, when the Archbiſhop ſent for the Prolocutor up, with two more, to enquire of him why the Lower Houſe went to prayers before the Biſhops came. The point was argued by them in the Jeruſalem Chamber very long; and, together with another point, about the method of adjourning the Lower Houſe, took up the whole morning; ſo that the Houſe ſat idle. The event was, that, neither ſide yielding, and both referring themſelves to the precedents that ſhould be produced by the Committee of Adjournments now ſitting, it was agreed that, till the report came from that Committee, the Archbiſhop ſhould adjourn in his own manner, and the Lower Houſe ſhould ſubmit to it, with a proteſtation in behalf of their privileges. Accordingly, to ſhew ourſelves wanting in no inſtance of reſpect, we ſubmitted (though the right be

* Dr. Lancelot Addiſon, father to the poet. He was Dean of Lichfield, 1683—1703. See the "Illuſtrations," N° XVI.

† No Proctor had been returned from that Chapter. See p. 94.

moſt certainly on our ſide); and were adjourned, in the form which the Archbiſhop contends for, till Thurſday March 6; when, I believe, there will be a tough diſpute, and ſuch an one perhaps as may break the good temper that has hitherto been preſerved. I can ſend your Lordſhip no word of any buſineſs deſigned to be done in Convocation; not ſo much as the aſſerting thoſe rights which have been the occaſion of all the late debate; for I find ſome of our friends are ſo cautious as to think that they will be offenſive; without which, in my poor opinion, all other ſteps are vain.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XLV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, March 8, 1700-1.

THE Committee, to whom it was referred to inſpect the Convocation-books in relation to the method of adjournments and prorogations *, made their report on Thurſday; and it was agreed to by the Houſe, and ordered to be carried up to the Biſhops. When the Prolocutor came down, he brought with him an addreſs, to which the concurrence of the Lower Houſe was deſired. It was read thrice, and then conſented to; only with a requeſt to the Biſhops, whether

* "In the language of Convocation, *Prorogation* is the ſame "with *Continuation*, or a mere ordinary *Adjournment*; not ſuch "a diſmiſſion as it is elſewhere appropriated to, whereby the "Members of an Aſſembly are diſcharged from their attendance and the privileges of it, and ſent home to their other "duties and employments. So likewiſe the word *Seſſion* does "not ſignify as in Parliament; but every diſtinct meeting of "either Houſe is called a Seſſion." Narrative, p. 5.

they

they would not think it proper to change the words "Reformed Religion" into "Reformed Churches." The addreſs is worded artfully, with expreſſions of great ſignificancy, and ſuch as ſome ill-natured people may poſſibly conſtrue to our prejudice; but ſuch however as could not be excepted againſt without indecency, and the hazard of being thought no friends to the Government. Many of the members of the body will bear me witneſs, that I foreſaw this, and preſſed from the beginning, that we ſhould not ſtay for the Lords, but begin our addreſs from ourſelves. But I was not hearkened to; ſo, when this addreſs came, we had nothing to do but to join-in heartily with it; and accordingly therefore, when we had paſſed it, I moved that the whole Houſe ſhould go up with it to the Lords: and ſo we did. The Biſhops were pleaſed with the readineſs of our concurrence, agreed to the amendment we propoſed, and ſent us down our addreſs again immediately, with thanks for what we had done.

After that, we appointed a Committee, to examine ſuch books as were written againſt the truth of the Chriſtian Religion. They met this morning, for the firſt time, at St. Martin's Library *; and choſe Dr. Jane

* This Library was founded by Archbiſhop Teniſon for the uſe of the Clergy of four pariſhes in Weſtminſter, and the King's Chaplains in waiting. It conſiſts of one very large room of books, in number about 3000, chiefly of old divinity and hiſtory. The number of the MSS. is only eighty-eight; but, from the variety of articles bound in many of the volumes, is increaſed to about 300. A catalogue of them has been lately made by the Librarian the rev. C. P. Layard and Mr. Ayſcough. The Library, formerly a room of duſt and rubbiſh, in which the books were in a conſtant ſtate of decay, is now made commodious, and the windows ornamented with the arms of the Archbiſhop, the preſent Truſtees, and Librarian.

chairman, with a power of ſubſtituting any other, as he ſhould ſee occaſion. The next time we meet, I ſuppoſe, we ſhall conſider Mr. Toland *.

The Dean of Peterborough †, on Thurſday, behaved himſelf amiſs, and threw out words reflecting on the Prolocutor; for which the cenſure of the Houſe was demanded, and had certainly followed, had not the Prolocutor interpoſed, and begged his pardon. The Dean of Ely ‡ was not with us in all that day's debate; but ſpoke and voted directly with our adverſaries: which how it came to paſs, I know not. We hear from Court, that our addreſs is extremely well reliſhed, and that we ſhall have a very gracious anſwer, when we go thither (as it is ſaid we ſhall) on Monday.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See pp. 87, 93.

† Samuel Freeman, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of his native town of Olney, Bucks; Rector of St. Anne, Alderſgate, Nov. 12, 1670; D. D. 1685; preſented by King William and Queen Mary to the Rectory of St. Paul, Covent Garden, Dec. 28, 1689; inſtalled Dean of Peterborough, Sept. 21, 1691; publiſhed eight ſingle Sermons on public occaſions; died Oct. 14, 1707, aged 63; and was buried, without a monument, at Ecton, Northamptonſhire.

‡ John Lambe, of Sidney College, Cambridge; B. A. 1668; M. A. 1672; D. D. 1693, in which year, June 23, he was inſtalled Dean of Ely. He was many years King's Chaplain; publiſhed twelve ſingle Sermons on public occaſions; died in 1708; and was buried in the chancel of Whethamſted, Herts, where he was Rector, with this inſcription on his grave-ſtone: "J. L. ob. 10 die menſis Auguſti, An. Dom. 1708, æt. ſuæ 60."—There is another ſtone, for "Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Dr. Henry Killigrew, of the ancient family of the Killigrews in Cornwall, who died Oct. 28, 1701."

XLVI. To

XLVI. To Dr. CHARLETT*, Maſter of Univerſity College.

SIR, Bridewell, March, 8, 1700-1.

YOUR laſt letter was very welcome, I may ſay both your laſt, for I ſuppoſe I owe the other letter, which I received the ſame poſt, to you; I wiſh you would yet plunge me deeper in your debt, by more inſtances of the ſame kind. Since you mention Dr. B. and the Council of Reading, I will beg you to enquire one thing of him, whether he has any MS. of the Conſtitution wherein thoſe of Reading has place? and if he has, whether the five laſt of thoſe Conſtitutions (as in Lynwode's Appendix) be aſcribed to that Council? and of what age and authority his MS. is?

I wrote to Mr. S. as you directed, and have been all this day expecting an anſwer from him without receiving any. I have kept the matter a ſecret † as you enjoined; but find Mr. Bromley in many people's mouths, particularly I heard the Vice-Chancellor ‡ declare for him to-day in the preſence of Dr. Delaune ||, who did not

* See p. 23.

† This alludes to the election of a repreſentative in parliament for the Univerſity of Oxford, in the room of Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave: Mr. Bromley was then elected.

‡ Roger Maunder, D. D. Maſter of Baliol College from Oct. 23, 1687, to 1705. He was buried in that chapel.

|| William, D. D. Rector of Chilbolton, Hants; Preſident of St. John's College, Oxford, March 12, 1697-8; for four years ſucceſſively Vice-Chancellor; inſtalled Prebendary of Wincheſter March 4, 1701; afterwards Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity, and Rector of Long Harborough, co. Oxon; Prebendary of Worceſter 1714. He publiſhed a Sermon preached before the Houſe of Commons in 1702; died May 23, 1728, aged 69; and was buried in the inner chancel of his college, with this inſcription on a ſmall white ſtone: "H. S. E. "G. DELAUNE, Præſes; ob. Maii 23, 1728, æt. 69." "Twelve Sermons upon ſeveral ſubjects, by Dr. Delaune," were poſthumouſly publiſhed that year, in 8vo.

declare againſt him. I am Sir, your moſt obliged and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

The Committee for inſpecting books written againſt the truth of the Chriſtian Religion ſat the firſt time to-day, and choſe the Dean of Glouceſter * chairman; but, he being abſent, proceeded no further.

XLVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, March 11, 1700-1.

YESTERDAY we added more to the former Committee †, that, their numbers being greater, they might ſub-divide into leſſer Committees, and conſider ſome new heads of matter then propoſed to them; viz. the methods of curbing the open immoralities and profaneneſs of the age, and of ſuppreſſing fanatic ſeminaries and ſchools erected againſt the liberties and privileges of the two Univerſities. In the afternoon we waited on the King, at Kenſington, with our addreſs. We were about 60, beſides the Biſhops. They were in their robes, and the Prolocutor in his hood and cap. The King received us very graciouſly, came out almoſt as ſoon as ever we were come, and anſwered our addreſs in a long ſpeech, paragraph by paragraph. Both the one and the other, I think, are printed; and we every minute expect them abroad: I hope they will come to my hands before I ſeal up this letter, that I may tranſmit them to your Lordſhip ‡.

Dr. Jane has taken the chair in the Committee for inſpecting books written againſt the truth of the Chriſtian Religion. We ſat to day; and ſeveral books were

* Dr. Jane. See p. 94.

† Twenty members were added to the old Committee.

‡ They may be ſeen in the "Illuſtrations," N° XVII.

brought in to be cenſured; and an extract from one, "Toland's Chriſtianity not myſterious*," laid before us. Dr. Jane is very hearty in it, and moved that we might ſit *de die in diem* till we had finiſhed our buſineſs.

I bring in to-morrow a book of one Craig, a Scotchman, chaplain to the Biſhop of Sarum †, to prove, by mathematical calculation, that, according to the pretenſion of the probability of hiſtorical evidence, in ſuch a ſpace of time (which he mentions) the Chriſtian Religion will not be credible. It is dedicated to the Biſhop.

We have made a previous order, that nothing done in this Committee ſhall be divulged, till all is finiſhed; and therefore I muſt humbly beg your Lordſhip to keep theſe particulars ſecret.

The Prolocutor is pitched upon to preach before the Houſe of Commons on the Faſt-day ‡: which we take to be a ſort of owning us, and taking us into their protection; which, ſhould we be oppreſſed, they ſeem to be in a very good diſpoſition to do.

Your Lordſhip will hear, before this comes to your hands, of Sir John Packington's bill §, for the election,

* See the fate of this extract in the "Illuſtrations," N° XVIII.

† Dr. Burnet; whoſe Expoſition of the XXXIX "Arti-"cles" was at the ſame time roughly handled in the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

‡ The thanks of the Houſe of Commons were voted, April 7, 1701, to Dr. Hooper, Dean of Canterbury, and Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, for the Sermon by him preached on Friday, April 4.

§ Sir John Packington was knight of the ſhire for the county of Worceſter. The title of this bill (which was loſt after being twice read in the Houſe of Commons) was, "for "the better preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion; and "for preventing the tranſlation of Biſhops from one See to "another."

and againſt the tranſlation, of Biſhops; and therefore I will add no account of it.

I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XLVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, March 15, 1700-1.

ON Thurſday laſt I ſent your Lordſhip our addreſs and anſwer, but was prevented from accompanying it with any account of what we did that day, though it was but little. We appointed another Committee, for conſidering the methods of propagating the Chriſtian Religion in Foreign Parts, who ſat the firſt time this afternoon in the Chapter-houſe of St. Paul's. We gave ſeveral members leave to go out of town, and made a rule about the number of proxies which one ſingle member ſhould be capable of receiving, and ordered the Committee for inſpecting books to make a report of ſome part of what they have done on Tueſday next, when the Houſe ſits again, and when it is deſigned to bring in a cenſure of Toland. I think I have not yet told your Lordſhip that we have appointed Dr. Iſham * to preach before us in Henry the Seventh's Chapel

* Zacheus Iſham, of Chriſt Church, Oxford; M. A. April 7, 1674; B. D. July 18, 1682; was collated to the prebend of Harleſton in the Cathedral of St. Paul, Jan 28, 1685; to the rectory of Laingdon, Eſſex, April 23, 1686; to the prebend of Totenhall, March 9, 1687, by Abp. Sancroft (Dr. Compton, Bp. of London, to whom he was chaplain, being then under ſuſpenſion); and to the rectory of St. Botolph Biſhopſgate, by the ſame Archbiſhop, upon the ſame occaſion, about July 1688, when he reſigned Laingdon; D. D. July 5,

Chapel on the Faſt-day. My Lords the Biſhops, on Tueſday, intend to give in their anſwer to our report about prorogations and adjournments; and we are told that they intend to ſtick firmly to their preſent practice; that is, neither to let us go to prayers, when we meet, till we have attended at Jeruſalem-chamber, and they are ſat; nor yet let us ſit at all after they riſe. If ſo, we ſhall certainly adhere, and perhaps break upon that point; for the right is manifeſtly with us, though it be determined not to allow it us.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

5, 1689; Prebendary of Canterbury 1691. He was Proctor for the Clergy of the Dioceſe of London in this Convocation, aud publiſhed the Sermon here mentioned, May 31, 1701; and five other ſingle Sermons, 1695, 1696, 1700, 1704, (on the conſecration of Bp. Hooper), and 1705. He was preſented by Andrew Archer, Eſq; to the rectory of Solihull, co. Warwick, April 11, 1701; died July 5, 1705; and was buried there, with this inſcription on a flat ſtone in the chancel:

"H. S. J.
ZAC. ISHAM, S. T. P. H. Eccleſiæ rect.
Eccleſiæ Cant. & D. Pauli Lond. Prebendarius,
Vir ſingulari eruditione & gravitate præditus,
In concionando celeberrime facundus,
Qui Cler. Lond, & L. Diœc. in Convocat. digniſſ. repreſent.
Obiit quinto die Julii, anno Dom. 1705."

On another ſtone:

"B. M.
ELIZ. ISHAM, Conjugis optimæ ac dilectiſſimæ,
et HENRICI fil. dulciſſimi,
Z. I. lugens P.
Quem ea anteceſſit, Jan. 11, 1702-3;
Hic Apr. 28, 1703."

XLIX. To

XLIX. To Bp. Trelawny.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, March 18*, 1700-1.

I CAN give no very punctual account of what was done to-day in the Houſe, for I was not there. I ſaw

* From this date till Sept. 6, no Letters from our Author occur; which is the more to be lamented, as within that period ſome remarkable events occured to him. On the 8th of April, Dr. Finch, having been ſent with a meſſage from the Lower to the Upper Houſe of Convocation, returned with an account, that no meſſage would be received from them, for want of the Prolocutor's preſence. Hereupon the Dean of Glouceſter took occaſion to obſerve, "that, ſince the "Upper Houſe refuſed this correſpondence with them, it was "NOW time for that Houſe to return their thanks to *Mr.* Atterbury, for his learned pains in aſſerting and vindicating the "Rights of Convocation." Upon which a debate enſued, and it was propoſed to change the form of thanks from "learned "pains in aſſerting and vindicating," to "his endeavours "to aſſert and vindicate;" but, upon a diviſion, it was carried for the firſt motion, and the thanks of the Houſe returned accordingly. In conſequence of this vote, a letter was ſent to the Univerſity of Oxford, expreſſing, that, "whereas "Mr. Francis Atterbury, late of Chriſt Church, had ſo happily "aſſerted the Rights and Privileges of an Engliſh Convocation, as to merit the ſolemn thanks of the Lower Houſe of it, "for his learned pains upon that ſubject; it might be hoped, "that the Univerſity would not be leſs forward in taking ſome "public notice of ſo great a piece of ſervice to the Church: "And that the moſt proper and ſeaſonable mark of reſpect "to him, would be to confer on him the degree of Doctor "in Divinity by diploma, without doing exerciſe, or paying "fees." The Univerſity approved the contents of this letter, and accordingly created Mr. Atterbury D. D. by diploma, in 1701; [*March* 5, according to the Liſt of Oxford Graduates; a miſtake poſſibly for *May* 5.]

The activity of Dr. Atterbury in the buſineſs he had undertaken was not abated by this teſtimony of reſpect. We find in the Minutes of the Lower Houſe, May 9, a direction, "that "the Committee of Adjournments ſhould be deſired to take "into

ſaw it was intended and reſolved to do nothing, and thought therefore I ſhould not be miſſed; which is the firſt time I have been abſent ſince we met. But if theſe leiſurely ſteps and over-wary meaſures go on (which I cannot fall in with) I ſhall be abſent oftener.

I hear all they did to-day was, to increaſe their Committee of Religion for Foreign Factories and Plantations with eight more, and to receive the Biſhops' excuſe for not making anſwer to our paper about prorogations and adjournments, which they have had now in their hands almoſt a fortnight; and we are told that their anſwer will not come into our hands till Saturday

" into their conſideration, the notes that *Dr.* Atterbury had " that day communicated to the Houſe."

On the 29th of May, Dr. Atterbury preached before the Houſe of Commons; and received their thanks through Mr. Bromley and Mr. Harcourt; on which occaſion Dr. Welwood (in a MS. letter to Dr. Cay, Phyſician at Newcaſtle,) obſerves, " This day the Houſe of Commons have been re-" galed, by the Rev. Dr. Atterbury, with one of the uſual " Sermons in the days of K. Charles II. of bleſſed memory."

A Sermon was preached the ſame day, before the Lower Houſe of Convocation, by the Hon. Dr. Finch, who received the thanks of the Houſe, and was requeſted to print his Sermon; but he begged leave to be excuſed.

On the 19th of Auguſt, Dr. Atterbury publiſhed, " The " Power of the Lower Houſe of Convocation to adjourn it-" ſelf, vindicated from the Miſrepreſentations of a late Pa-" per, entituled, A Letter to a Friend in the Country, con-" cerning the Proceedings in the preſent Convocation."

And on the 21ſt appeared this advertiſement: " There will " ſhortly be publiſhed, A full and plain Reply to a late Pam-" phlet, entituled, The Power of the Lower Houſe of Con-" vocation, &c. Wherein the falſe Reaſonings and Cita-" tions of that Pamphlet are laid open, and the Power of the " Metropolitan over his Provincial Convocation or Synod, " as to their Seſſions and Debates, is aſſerted, from the Rights " and Cuſtoms of this Church and Nation, as they appear " from the moſt authentic Records."

next,

next, though we ſhall meet before that on buſineſs. For want of other matter, I have incloſed a paper of the Biſhops' queſtions, and our returns to them; of which I think that before I ſent your Lordſhip no copies.

The Paper of the Converſation between the Upper Houſe and the Prolocutor, Feb. 28.

"Whether this Lower Houſe of Convocation did ſit after "they were *prorogued* * by his Grace on the 25th day of "this inſtant month of February? And,

"Whether they did meet this morning without attending in "this place (meaning Jeruſalem-chamber) where they were "*adjourned* *?"

Upon ſome diſcourſe concerning theſe queſtions, the Prolocutor told his Grace and their Lordſhips, "that the Lower Houſe were preparing ſomewhat to lay before them, concerning the method of prorogations, and ſome other things of form;" whereto his Grace anſwered, "that he and his brethren were ready to receive whatſoever ſhould be offered by them, and would conſider and do upon it what ſhould appear to them to be juſt and right: but, in the mean while, his Grace and his brethren think fit to continue their preſent practice."

Upon reading the aforeſaid ſchedule, the queſtion was put, "Whether this Houſe ſhould not comply with his Grace "and their Lordſhips' directions in this matter for the pre-"ſent, till the Committee appointed to inſpect the uſages and "cuſtoms of this Houſe had made their report (*ſub proteſta-"tione tamen, & ſalvis juribus & privilegiis hujus Cœtûs, Domûs "Inferioris Convocationis*) or not?" And it was unanimouſly reſolved in the affirmative.

* Here is an example of the promiſcuous uſe of the terms *prorogued* and *adjourned*, as ſynonymous in the language of Convocation. See p. 82.

The

The Report of the Committee of the Lower Houſe appointed to ſearch the Convocation-books for Directions concerning the Prorogations of this Houſe, made on Thurſday, March 6.

" We find, that the common uſage of this Houſe hath been, to continue ſitting till the Prolocutor did prorogue or adjourn, or intimate the adjournment or prorogation thereof, either perſonally, or by ſome member of this Houſe thereunto deputed by him; and in both theſe caſes (as we conceive) with the conſent of this Houſe. And we alſo find, by ſome inſtances, that this Houſe did not always prorogue or adjourn to the ſame day with the Upper Houſe.

" We find the like common uſage of this Houſe to have been, That when in the Upper Houſe the Convocation was prorogued or adjourned by the words *in hunc locum*, this Houſe did meet apart from the ſame, at the ſame particular place where it ſat laſt. And when the Convocation was prorogued or adjourned to ſome other general place, viz. St. Paul's or Lambeth, then alſo this Houſe did aſſemble in a ſeparate place, diſtinctly from their Lordſhips.

" And we further find no footſteps of evidence to conclude, that it was ever the practice of this Houſe to attend their Lordſhips, before this Houſe did meet and ſit purſuant to their former adjournment. But when this Houſe hath firſt met and ſat, it hath been the conſtant practice to attend their Lordſhips with buſineſs of their own, at their own motion, or when called up to their Lordſhips by a ſpecial meſſenger.

" Agreed to by the Committee, *nemine contradicente*, March 5, 1700, juxta &c. in præſentia mei,

" THOMÆ ROUS, Not. Pub."

The report from the Committee concerning Toland * was finiſhed yeſterday, and ordered to be preſented to

* See pp. 81, 87.

the

the Houſe to-day; but was not. It ſeems ſome expreſſions in it did not pleaſe ſome of our Lay friends, and it muſt be altered therefore before it is preſented. The purport of it is, to lay the matter before the Biſhops, and beg their direction and advice, what ſteps we ſhall take towards ſuppreſſing and preventing his and all other ſuch like pernicious books.

I received a letter from Mr. Newey, by your Lordſhip's order, yeſterday. I cannot aſſure your Lordſhip that, in that cautious way in which we now proceed, we ſhall venture to ſay any thing about the Articles. It was mentioned in plain terms once in the Houſe, but huſhed up again; and I do not find any inclination, in thoſe who govern meaſures, to revive that, or any other point of moment.

Your Lordſhip's preſence here may put a new ſpirit into things. But at preſent the great point of wiſdom is thought to be, to ſit ſtill and do nothing.

The election * on the thirtieth of January ſhould have come on before now, had Mr. H—— ſent a proper petition. When he tranſmits one that is ſo, for which I have written to him, the Houſe will ſurely proceed upon it.

I have ſent to the Dean of Glouceſter †, to acquaint him with the deſign of your Lordſhip's ſetting out, as your

* Q. Whether for Parliament or Convocation. See p. 81.

† William Jane, of Chriſt Church, M. A. May 21, 1667; B. D. Nov. 11, 1674; Canon of Chriſt Church July 5, of Wennington in Eſſex, to which he was preſented by Bp. Compton to whom he was Chaplain, Oct. 24, 1678; Prebendary of Chamberlainwood, St. Paul's, June 24, D. D. July 4, Treaſurer of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of Middleſex, Oct. 7, 1679; Regius Profeſſor in Divinity at Oxford, May 19, 1680; Dean of Glouceſter June 6, 1685; Chancellor of Exeter, July 3,

your Lordſhip commanded me; and further than that, I ſhall be ſure not to impart it.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

L. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Sept. 6, 1700-1.

THE addreſs your Lordſhip was pleaſed to ſend me pleaſes here wonderfully. Your Lordſhip's letter ſays, that the grand jury had reſolved to print it; but nothing of that nature is done yet. I would have put it this day in the papers; but I thought I durſt not, without particular directions from your Lordſhip. It is pity but that the world ſhould have a ſight of it as ſoon as may be.

I have reaſon to believe your Lordſhip may not have ſeen the incloſed *, becauſe, though it has been printed this fortnight, yet it has been diſtributed here only among confiding perſons, none of them being ſold publicly, or to be procured but by truſty friends, till yeſterday. I am credibly informed, that two thouſand of theſe are ſent into Ireland after my Lord R—— †. Upon reading it, your Lordſhip will quickly ſee that it comes from a member of your own Houſe, if not from two or three of them; for it is certain that all the heads

3, 1702-3; Præcentor of Exeter May 6, 1704; died Feb... 1706; and was buried in the Cathedral at Oxford without any memorial.

* Probably the "Full and plain Reply," &c. See p. 91.

† The Earl of Rocheſter, who had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1700. See pp. 56, 63, 76.

and

and purſes of the great men of the party are joined in order to ſtem the tide, and a mighty fund is raiſed for the diſperſing of ſcandal.

The "Dialogue between Whiglove and Double*" takes extremely here, and does great execution; there is a large quantity of them directed to Mr. Blackburne † by a ſubſcriber, and ſent by this day's carrier, in order to furniſh the Weſt, if they are not furniſhed already. It lies between Dr. Davenant and my Lord Peterborough; but the firſt is the author, and the other only an aſſiſtant.

Before this comes to hand, I hope your Lordſhip will have ſeen the "Narrative ‡" and may have obſerved that it contradicts the Anſwer to the Biſhop's Paper ||, in two or three places, merely for contradic-

* This little pamphlet, "The Picture of a Modern Whig," is printed in Davenant's Works.

† Subdean of Exeter. See a Letter dated Oct. 9, 1703.

‡ "A Narrative [publiſhed Sept. 1, 1701] of the Proceed-
" ings of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, relating to Pro-
" rogations and Adjournments, from Monday, Feb. 10,
" 1700 (Engliſh account), to Wedneſday, June 25, 1701;
" drawn up by the order of the Houſe;" and ſuppoſed to be written by Dr. George Hooper, afterwards Biſhop of Bath and Wells, He was aſſiſted, as appears from this letter, by Dean Aldrich; and the "Narrative" itſelf was communicated to the Houſe from time to time, whilſt it was drawing up, by a Committee appointed for that purpoſe; who were Dr. Jane, Dr. Aldrich, Dr. Woodward, Mr. Bridges, Dr. Binckes, Dr. Wynne, Mr. Needham, Mr. Atterbury, and Mr. Duke.

|| "A Letter to a Friend in the Country, concerning the
" Proceeding of the preſent Convocation, 1701," was publiſhed by Biſhop Gibſon. "This pamphlet did for ſome
" time continue what it is called in the title, being truly and
" properly no more than a *Letter to a Friend in the Country*;
" for at firſt it was ſent by the General or Penny Poſt to
" ſuch perſons only as were known favourers of the cauſe it
" defends; but, after ſome time, it was made more public,
" and no longer ſhunned the ſight of the oppoſite party."
Narrative, p. ii.

tion-

tion-ſake, without any deſign, that I can ſee, of ſerving the common cauſe by it; particularly, the laſt article of the Appendix is inſerted, and was written, on purpoſe to give a different account of the irregular ſeſſion in 1640, from what is given in the "Anſwer *" to the Biſhop's Paper: for the Dean of Chriſt Church wrote it, after that "Anſwer" was out, and the "Narrative" was gone to the preſs. What the meaning of this can be, I know not. I dare ſay, the enemy will make ſport with it, and anſwer both theſe accounts, by ſetting them one againſt the other. I have ſince re-conſidered that matter; and find, by unqueſtionable proof, that the Dean of Chriſt Church, in his account of it, is certainly miſtaken; which makes his inſertion of that new article ſtill more ſtrange.

I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for troubling you with theſe matters; but your Lordſhip will find that it will have very ill conſequences. Mr. Bennet printed 1500 of the "Anſwers," and they are pretty well gone off. Dr. Jane ſent for 40 of them; but none of our other great men here have been pleaſed to give any manner of encouragement to it. A pamphlet is come out in defence of my Lord Bellamont, in the

* This "Anſwer," by Dr. Atterbury, was intituled, "The Power of the Lower Houſe of Convocation to adjourn itſelf, vindicated from the Miſrepreſentations of a late Paper, intituled, A Letter to a Friend in the Country, concerning the Proceedings of the preſent Convocation." It was firſt publiſhed Aug. 16, 1701.

As the introduction to this Tract contains a material part of the ſubject in diſpute, and is a good ſpecimen of our Author's exquiſite talents in controverſy, it ſhall be inſerted in the Fourth Volume of this Collection.

matter of Kid * ; or rather in defence of Lord Somers ; and is ſuppoſed by good judges to be written by him. I cannot yet get it, or elſe I would ſend it this day to your Lordſhip. Monday was ſevennight that noble Lord dined publicly at my Lord of Canterbury's, which was the firſt time that ever he did ſo.

I humbly thank your Lordſhip for the hint out of the "Regale;" and am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Oct. 15, 1701.

I HOPE all the pamphlets I have ſent have come ſafe to your Lordſhip's hands. Two more went this evening to the Exeter carrier ; one of them, the anſwer to the paper of adjournments. It came out here on Thurſday, is a quarto of 18 ſheets of paper, in a very cloſe print †; is written very craftily and ſkilfully, and will carry a reputation in the world, and by its

* Captain William Kid, of the Adventure Galley, accuſed in the Houſe of Commons as a notorious Pirate; of which buſineſs many curious particulars may be ſeen in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, 1697—1701. The Earl of Bellamont, then Governor of New England, had been active in cauſing him to be apprehended.

† "The Right of the Archbiſhop to continue or prorogue "the whole Convocation; aſſerted in a Second Letter, by way "of Reply to a Pamphlet, intituled, The Power of the "Lower Houſe of Convocation to adjourn itſelf, &c. And "alſo to a later Book, intituled, A Narrative of the Proceed-"ings of the Lower Houſe, &c. with the Publiſher's Preface, "as far as they relate to the point of Continuation, 1701."

About the ſame time appeared, "A Letter to the Author "of the Narrative, containing a Vindication of the Proceed-"ings of ſome Members of the Lower Houſe, with relation "to the Archbiſhop's Prorogation of it, May 5, 1701."

friends

friends be called unanſwerable, till it is fully conſidered; which, your Lordſhip may depend upon it, will be, if ſomebody has life and health * But in the mean time, till that is done, they will make a great noiſe with it, and make great advantages to their cauſe by it. It is impoſſible to write and print a thorough ſatisfactory anſwer to this bulky piece under ten † weeks from this time; and before that can be done, unleſs ſome ſpirit be put into our affairs and the managers of them, and they attend here punctually, and behave courageouſly, our cauſe muſt ſink, and we muſt be broken; for we are beſet, and, unleſs a vigorous ſtand be made, ſhall find they will be too hard for us. Their Lay-intereſt is much ſtronger than it is imagined to be: they know it, and feel it, and accordingly ſpeak in a much higher ſtrain than ever they uſed to do, and talk more ſecurely of ſucceſs at the next meeting. This is an account, in which, as I do not deceive your Lordſhip, ſo I am ſure I am not deceived myſelf.

I wrote to your Lordſhip, I think, ſomething of my fears about the advantages that would be made of ſome differences between the "Narrative" and the "Paper "of Adjournments;" and ſome conceſſions made in the

* See the following Letter.—On the 4th of November the following advertiſment appeared. "There will ſhortly be "publiſhed a full and plain Reply to a late Pamphlet, inti-"tuled, The Power of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, "&c. Wherein the falſe Reaſonings and Citations of that "Pamphlet are laid open, and the Power of the Metropolitan "over his Provincial Convocation of Synod, as to their Seſ-"ſions and Debates, is aſſerted, from the Rights and Cuſ-"toms of this Church and Nation, as they appear from the "moſt authentic Records."

† He anſwered a part of it in little more than three weeks; ſee p. 101.

"Narrative," not I fear much to the ſervice of the argument. It has proved ſo, my Lord; for the book I ſend your Lordſhip this night lays hold of theſe diſagreements, and expoſes the common cauſe by them; and they are ſo far from being wrought upon by any conceſſions that have been made, that they take it as an evident ſign, either that we diſtruſt our cauſe, or are weary of contending for it; and accordingly are grown by it more inſolent and inflexible than ever they were.

Our friends, I believe, are convinced now that there is but one way of dealing with theſe men; and that is the plain direct one, without hoping for terms or compromiſes, or bating them an ace in any thing. I wiſh all our friends may be of this mind at the next meeting: it is of the utmoſt importance that they ſhould be ſo. The gentlemen in Northamptonſhire work with them perfectly, and will certainly ſtand by them; and, which is a misfortune on the other ſide, the great men in Ireland will probably ſtay there all this winter, as I learn from a letter I received from thence this evening.

What can be done by one poor hand and head, by the bleſſing of God, I will do, towards ſtemming matters. But, in the mean time, it is a little uncomfortable to be left to work alone, without any aſſiſtance, or any body to bear a part in the ſame cauſe. I ſhall think all the pains I can poſſibly be at too little to ſerve ſo good a cauſe; but I ſhould be able to ſerve it to more purpoſe, if other pens were at work as well as mine: we ſhall be borne down elſe by ſwarms of the oppoſite writers. Permit me, my Lord, to ſay theſe things to you,

you, whoſe influence in this matter will be of great uſe, I know, towards raiſing up our friends into that degree of vigilance, induſtry, and courage, which are abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure the ground they have gained; and without which, I beg leave to ſay once again, we muſt be broken.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Nov. 17, 1701.

THE incloſed * is this moment printed off, and will be diſtributed this evening into all the dioceſes of this province; where it will be of great importance to keep off an interpoſition, which, as things ſtand, may happen to create a majority. My Lord of Altham † died yeſterday, and is the third member that the ſide hath loſt ſince the laſt ſitting. Dr. Ediſbury ‡ ſends me word what your Lordſhip hath generouſly offered towards fitting up the place for the Lower Houſe; but I am much afraid, my Lord, that there is ſomething elſe wanting to that end, beſide money.

* His anſwer to the tract mentioned in p. 98. It was called, "A Letter to a Clergyman in the Country, concerning the Choice of Members, and the Execution of a Parliament-writ, for the enſuing Convocation, dated Nov. 17, 1701;" and was followed by a "Second Letter," on the ſame ſubject, dated Dec. 10, 1701.

† Richard Anneſly, S. T. B. dean of Exeter; to which dignity he was elected and inſtalled April, 7, 1681. He became a Prebendary of Weſtminſter, Sept. 20, 1679; and was buried in that Abbey.

* See p. 57.

When I waited upon Dr. Knipe * to Hampton-court with the Addreſs, I talked to him about it; and the anſwer he gave me was, that Sir Chriſtopher Wren had viewed it, and ſaid it was *too little* to hold the Lower Houſe. I could not forbear telling him, that Sir Chriſtopher Wren needed not be quoted on that occaſion; for any carpenter in the town underſtood that matter as well as he: and I would undertake to bring one that ſhould contrive ſeats to hold near ſix ſcore; which is more than ever yet met at once in the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

I am in expectation of hearing from your Lordſhip about the paſſage in the late book concerning the Archbiſhop's power to adjourn. I humbly beſeech your Lordſhip not to let the execution of the *Præmunientes* † drop in your dioceſe. I have conſidered that matter with all the care and application in the world;

* The ſucceſſor of Buſby in the ſchool at Weſtminſter; and one of the Prebendaries of that church. See a Letter dated March 4, 1702-3.

† In anſwer to the two Letters abovementioned appeared, "The Caſe of the *Præmunientes* conſidered, 1701," 4to; and about the ſame time, another reply, intituled, "The "late Pretence of a conſtant Practice to enter the Parlia- "ment, as well as the Provincial, Writ in the front of the "Acts of every Synod, conſidered, in a Letter to the Au- "thor of that aſſertion, &c. 1701," 4to. This was followed by a ſecond reply, intituled, "The late Pretence, &c. fur- "ther conſidered and diſapproved, &c. 1701," 4to; which occaſioned, "A Third Letter to a Clergyman in the Coun- "try, &c. in defence of the two former," dated Jan. 8, 1701, by Dr. Atterbury; and preſently appeared, in rejoinder, "An Anſwer to a Third Letter, &c, wherein the great Dif- "ingenuity of the Author of it is plainly ſhewn, and the "Raſhneſs and Falſehood of his former Aſſertion is fully "proved upon him, 1701," 4to.

and,

and, whatever thoughts other people have of it, am ſatisfied that is the only immoveable foundation of the Clergy's right to a Parliamentary attendance. And of the ſame opinion, I believe, ſome other people would have been, if it had not been convenient to take up another, in order to juſtify their own neglect in not demanding it. Upon what your Lordſhip does in this matter, will in great meaſure depend what the Biſhops of London and Rocheſter* ſhall do. I have ſent none of theſe papers into your Lordſhip's dioceſe.

I am your Lordſhip's in all duty, FR. ATTERBURY.

LIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Dec. 30 †, 1701.

WE had a melancholy proſpect laſt night. The old Prolocutor ‡ abſolutely refuſed to ſtand; Dr. Jane || was not come up, and we were forced to agree upon the Dean of Sarum § : for whom nevertheleſs we carried it by eight votes; there were thirty-ſeven for him, and twenty-nine for Dr. Beveridge**, be-

* Compton and Sprat.

† "Concio ad Sanctam Synodum, ab Archiepiſcopo, Epiſcopo & Clero Provinciæ Cantuarienſis celebratam; habita in Eccleſiâ Cathedrali S. Pauli, London, 30 die Decembris, A. D. 1701, per Gulielmum Sherlock, ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Decanum," appeared in a few days after this date.

‡ Dr. Hooper, Dean of Canterbury. See p. 76.

|| Dean of Glouceſter, who had been Polocutor in 1689. Why he had not this ſtation at that period, ſee p. 76.

§ Robert Woodward, of New College, Oxford; B. C. L. June 30, 1677; D. C. L. July 7, 1685; nominated by the King to the Deanry of Sarum April 23, 1691; died in Feb. 1701-2, within two months of his being elected Prolocutor.

** William, D. D. Archdeacon of Colcheſter, 1681; Prebendary of Canterbury 1684; Biſhop of St. Aſaph, July 16, 1704; died March 5, 1707. See the Biographical Dictionary.

ſides the Dean of Lincoln *, whoſe vote, he not being yet inſtalled, was diſputed.

Your Lordſhip will hear from other hands that Harley † carried it by four in the Houſe of Commons ‡; but I have not learnt the numbers.

We are to preſent the Dean of Sarum § this day fortnight: which long adjournment is not well reliſhed. All your Lordſhip's members were upon the ſpot.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Since I wrote, I hear that the whole number of the houſe was 430. Sir Thomas Lyttelton was propoſed firſt by my Lord Spencer ||. Sir George Rooke made a ſpeech for Mr. Harley, which is much commended. Joy and dejection reign in extremes in this place.

* Dr. Richard Willis had been inſtituted Dean of Lincoln only four days. He publiſhed, Nov. 5, 1702, a "Concio ad "Sanctam Synodum," &c. delivered at St. Paul's Oct. 20; and was conſecrated Bp. of Glouceſter Jan. 16, 1714; tranſlated to Saliſbury Nov. 21, 1721; to Wincheſter Sept. 21, 1723; died Auguſt 10, 1734.

† Robert, afterwards Earl of Oxford, 1711—1724.

‡ As Speaker. § Dr. Woodward. See p. 103.

|| Charles, eldeſt ſurviving ſon of Robert Earl of Sunderland; to which title Lord Spencer ſucceeded on the death of his father, Sept. 21, 1702. He was made Secretary of State Dec. 3, 1706; diſmiſſed June 14, 1710; had a penſion of 1200l. per ann. ſettled on him, Sept. 1, 1716; was again appointed Secretary of State, April 16, 1717; Lord Preſident of the Council, March 16, 1717-18; Groom of the Stole, Feb. 6, 1718-19; and died April 19, 1722. He married, firſt, Lady Arabella Cavendiſh, youngeſt daughter of Henry Duke of Newcaſtle; and ſecondly, Lady Anne Churchill, ſecond daughter of John Duke of Marlborough; to whoſe titles her eldeſt ſurviving ſon Charles ſucceeded in 1733.

LIV. To

LIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Jan. 8, 1701-2.

I SEND the "Expedient *" your Lordſhip ordered Dr. Newey † to write about; I ſend it by the poſt, becauſe it would not elſe be with your Lordſhip at Trelawn till near a fortnight. It is of Dr. Binckes's ‡ writing;

* "An Expedient propoſed, or, the Occaſions of the late "Controverſy in Convocation conſidered; and a Method of "Adjournment pointed out, conſiſtent with the Claims of "both Houſes, whereby all Diſputes in that matter may for "the future be avoided. In a Letter to the Author of a "late Book, intituled, The Right of the Archbiſhops to "continue and prorogue the whole Convocation aſſerted, &c. "With ſome Queries put to the Author in relation to his "Book. By a Country Divine, Dec. 30, 1701," 4to. This was followed by "The pretended *Expedient*, &c. ſhewing "the Title to be contrary to the Book, 1702," and by "Reflections upon a late Paper, intituled, *An Expedient pro-"poſed*; ſhewing the Reaſonableneſs thereof, and particularly "the Miſrepreſentations concerning the Archbiſhop's Sche-"dule, and with the Tranſmiſſion and Intimation. In a "Letter to the Author, with a Poſtſcript, aſſerting the In-"tegrity of the Atteſtation concerning the Archiepiſcopal "Mandate, prefixed to the *Right of the Archbiſhop*, &c. againſt "the Slander of a late Letter, 1702," 4to; ſuppoſed to be written by Dr. Gibſon.

† See pp. 25, 64, 76, 94, 112; and under Dec. 30, 1703.

‡ William Binckes, D. D. Vicar of Lemington in Warwickſhire; Prebendary of Naſſington, in the Cathedral of Lincoln, June 13, 1681; of Daſſet Parva, Lichfield, July 15, 1695; Proctor in Convocation for the Clergy of that Dioceſe; inſtalled Dean of Lichfield, June 19, 1703; Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, 1705. He was the author of 1. "A Letter to a Convocation-man, concerning the Rights, "Powers, and Privileges of that Body, 1697;" which led to the whole controverſy. 2. "An Expedient," &c. (as above). And, 3. of "An Examination of a late Book, intituled, "An "Expoſition of the XXXIX Articles of the Church of Eng-"land,

writing; but will have no effect; for our ſuperiors are not in the humour of laying hold on Expedients. The new Prolocutor * with Mr. Needham † have been to wait upon the Archbiſhop in an afternoon, ſtayed with him near an hour, and not a word was on either ſide mentioned of Convocation-matters. The Archbiſhop ‡ would not call him "Mr. Prolocutor," I ſuppoſe, becauſe he hath not yet confirmed him.

The Convocation Liſt is not come out; when it is, your Lordſhip ſhall have it by the poſt.

The other paper mentioned in the Flying Poſt is a ſecret to me; and I believe there is nothing more deſigned in it than to frighten Nicolſon § with a title.

Our majority in Convocation is much ſunk to what it was; and there are other diſcouragements, both within ourſelves and without us, which make all of us, and me in particular, earneſtly wiſh for your Lordſhip's coming. I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

"land, by Gilbert Biſhop of Sarum;' with an Examination "of ſome Paſſages in the Preface to the Expoſition, by way "of Appendix to the foregoing Diſcourſe. By a Preſbyter "of the Church of England, 1702," 4to. [This produced "Remarks on the Examination," &c. from Bp. Burnet, June 25, 1702.] Deane Binckes died June 19, 1712; and was buried at Lemington, without any monument. See a letter dated Feb. 21, 1701-2. * Dr. Woodward.

† William, B. D. Rector of Alresford, and one of the Proctors for the Dioceſe of Wincheſter. He preached a Thankſgiving Sermon before the Lower Houſe of Convocation, Nov. 12, 1702; which was publiſhed Nov. 21. ‡ Dr. Teniſon.

§ Then Archdeacon and Prebendary, ſoon after (May 6, 1702,) elected Biſhop of Carliſle; who afterwards exerted himſo ſtrenuouſly againſt Atterbury's inſtitution to the Deanry; was tranſlated to Derry in Ireland in 1718; and nominated, Jan. 28, 1726-7, to the Archbiſhoprick of Caſhel; but died ſuddenly at Derry, Feb. 13, a few days after his promotion.

LV. To

LV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, January 13, 1701-2.

THIS day we met in Henry VIIth's chapel. The Old Prolocutor *, and the New one †, ſpoke, both like men that were willing to heal the breach that had been unhappily made; and the Archbiſhop ‡ anſwered them as mildly, in a long ſpeech, full of profeſſions of his being willing to forget and to forgive, and of aſſurances that the ſuſpicions we had entertained about the Biſhops were altogether groundleſs. At the end of his ſpeech, he directed us to go to the Conſiſtory, and call over our Houſe. We did ſo; and by that time we had done it, Tyllot was there ready with his ſchedule, wherein their Lordſhips had adjourned the Convocation from Henry VIIth's chapel to Jeruſalem Chamber. It was inſiſted, that the Prolocutor ſhould read this ſchedule as a meſſage from the Archbiſhop. We at laſt agreed, that the Actuary ſhould read it as a paper, not as a ſchedule. After it was read, many were for going out, as having ſufficient notice of the Archbiſhop's adjournment: but at laſt they were prevailed with to ſtay. Then the debate roſe, whether we ſhould adjourn, in the ſtyle of the ſchedule, to Jeruſalem Chamber, or *in hunc locum*. The diſpute held an hour or more; and at laſt it was agreed to adjourn, in the ſtyle of the ſchedule, to

* Dr. Hooper. See p. 103.
† Dr. Woodward. See p. 103.
‡ Dr. Teniſon.

Jeruſalem

Jeruſalem Chamber, with a *ſalvo jure* *. Our adjournment is for a week at leaſt, if not for more; I did not hear the day.

To be plain with your Lordſhip; not only our Prolocutor is changed, but the whole face of our affairs too. By the next meeting, if I do not hear that your Lordſhip will be upon the road before that, I ſhall be able to give you a more deciſive account of things.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The following memoranda on this ſubject are printed from looſe papers in Dr. Atterbury's hand-writing:

"The Being of the Lower Houſe depends upon their power of adjourning themſelves.

"Without which, they are not a body of men capable of debating and reſolving ſeparately; for *they* only can be the judges of the time in which they are to manage ſuch debates, and frame ſuch reſolutions.

"As part of the Synod, they are only obliged to attend the Archbiſhop and Biſhops when ſitting; and, conſequently, to meet always at the time to which their Lordſhips adjourn: but, as a ſeparate Houſe, they have all the intermediate time to prepare buſineſs for the ſynodical day, when both Houſes, *i. e.* the whole Synod, aſſembles.

"The Synod is never, properly ſpeaking, held but when the two Houſes are together in the *Locus Synodi*, the room where the Biſhops ſit: and therefore it is, that the Archbiſhop, in the forms of adjournment, is ſaid, *continuare Synodum ſive Convocationem Prælatorum et Cleri*; *i. e.* the ſynodical meeting of the whole Convocation in the Upper Houſe (where alone the Synod [in the ſtrict ſenſe of that word] is held), and on the ſynodical day. The Archbiſhop and Biſhops therefore are properly ſaid to adjourn the Synod; becauſe, till the day on which they meet, no Synod can be held.

"'Tis

" 'Tis the ſame thing in Parliament.

" The adjournments of the Lords Houſe run always, *Dominus Cancellarius continuavit præſens Parliamentum*, becauſe the *Parliamentum*, or aſſembly of the King and States, is held always in the Houſe of Lords, where the Commons appear always before the King, when the parliamentary conſent and ſanction is given to any act. And there and then only is the true parley [or *parliamentum*] between the King and his ſubjects.

" No inſtance can be produced in the world of any Synod which was otherwiſe adjourned than by the common conſent of the majority of all ſuch as had a deciſive voice in the affairs of it. The Clergy have a deciſive or definitive voice in all other ſynodical acts: how come they to want it in that of adjournment?

" Three ſeveral Mandates, iſſued by Archbiſhop Warham and Archbiſhop Cranmer, in 1523, 1529, and 1536, expreſſly ſummon the Chapters and Parochial Clergy of each dioceſe to ſend up *Procuratores habentes in eâ parte authoritatem, poteſtatem, & mandatum ſufficientia conſentiendi prorogationi locorum & dierum ex hinc ſequentium.* And in the two laſt of theſe Convocations the way of adjourning by ſchedule was certainly practiſed: and therefore the ſchedule cannot poſſibly adjourn the Clergy without their own conſent, which was expreſſly allowed to be neceſſary to every adjournment of the ſynod by the Archbiſhop's mandates of ſummons.

" The Lower Houſe are allowed a power of appointing Committees of their own body to ſit in the intervals of the ſynodic prorogations. Now, no Committee of any body (as of either Houſe of Parliament) can ſit, but when the body itſelf might have ſat if it pleaſed: And, conſequently, the Lower Houſe may ſit on thoſe intermediate days whereon they may appoint their Committees to ſit.

. . . . . .

" The

" The words of the Statute of Submiſſion are, 'They, nor 'any of them, ſhall attempt, alledge, claim, or put in uſe, 'any canons or conſtitutions or ordinances, provincial or 'ſynodal; nor ſhall enact, promulge or execute ſuch canons, '&c. unleſs they may have the King's royal aſſent and li-'cence, &c.'

" There is no danger of the Clergy's coming under the prohibition of this act, by the Biſhops receiving their ſubſcribed declaration; becauſe,

" 1. It is no Canon, Conſtitution, or Ordinance, which are all rules made by eccleſiaſtical perſons for the government of eccleſiaſtical bodies: whereas this Declaration binds nobody, and relates to nobody, but the Clergy of the Lower Houſe of Convocation; and is a ſimple declaration of their opinion in a point upon which they have been publicly traduced.

" 2. Even a Canon cannot be ſaid to be attempted till it is attempted to be made a Canon by the Clergy; and that can be only by their preſſing the Biſhops to paſs it as ſuch, without regarding the royal licence: whereas the declaration comes up with no other deſire but that the Biſhops would receive it, and lodge it in the records of their Houſe.

" 3. A Canon muſt be the act of both Houſes; this really not the act of ſo much as one, but only of thoſe particular perſons in the Lower Houſe who have ſubſcribed their names to it.

" The Lower Houſe have done much more than this, and the Higher Houſe have not ſtuck to receive it. For in the year 1536 (the next Convocation to that which made the ſubmiſſion) the Lower Houſe (without any licence) brought up to the Biſhops a long account of erroneous doctrines, maintained by preachers and writers in the province of Canterbury; and it was received and entered in the Upper Houſe Journal; and is from thence printed at length by Fuller in his " Church Hiſtory."

LVI. To

LVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Jan. 17, 1701-2.

I HAVE ſent a part of a paper * now in the preſs, as much of it as is this night printed off; the reſt will be done next week: part of it I will ſend your Lordſhip in the ſame manner by Tueſday's poſt, and the reſt, I hope, by Thurſday's. The Liſt of Convocation-men is not yet come out; when it is, your Lordſhip ſhall have it by the ſame conveyance. The town talks of my Lord R's † being made Lord High Treaſurer of England; I know not with what probability ‡. I never ſee the Maſter of the Rolls § but he enquires particularly of your Lordſhip's health, and directs me to ſend his moſt humble ſervice to you.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I cannot forbear telling your Lordſhip of a ſpeech of my good Lord of Sarum, upon the oath of abjuration; wherein, among other things, he ſaid, that "there was no article of Religion more neceſſary to "preſerve the Chriſtian Faith, than this oath was "for the ſupport of the preſent Government." It was ſaid in and to the Houſe of Lords, openly, upon the debate; and perhaps your Lordſhip hath had an account of it from other hands already.

* "A Third Letter to a Clergyman," &c. See pp. 101, 102.
† Earl of Rocheſter.
‡ This event did not take place.
§ Sir John Trevor, 1685—1689; and again, 1692—1717.

Your

Your Lordſhip hath heard, I ſuppoſe, that the Duke of Ormond made a dinner this week for my Lords Halifax *, Somers †, and Orford ‡: but the latter was indiſpoſed, and could not come.

I am adviſed to remove Atherton from Totneſs to Exeter, where the regiſtry was ever kept till the latter end of Archdeacon Snell's § time, and where Atherton will be more under the eye and obſervation of your Lordſhip's Conſiſtory. I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordſhip with it, and to beg your Lordſhip's directions in it.

LVII. To Dr. NEWRY ||.

DEAR SIR, January 31, 1701-2.

BOTH yours came to hand, and I thank you for both. I miſſed giving my Lord ſome account of our laſt ſeſſion; and will beg you, therefore, now to ſupply it.

All we did was to appoint three Committees; one at the Biſhops' motion, two others at our own appointment. Our own Committees were, 1. For rights and uſages and elections. A petition was brought in, relating to a diſputed election in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and was referred to it. 2. Another for conſidering books written againſt the truth of the Chriſtian religion profeſſed in the Church of England.

* Charles Montague, Baron Halifax; created Earl of Halifax in 1714; died May 19, 1715.

† The famous Lord Chancellor.

‡ Edward Ruſſel, Earl of Orford 1697—1727.

§ George Snell, M. A. Biſhop Atterbury's predeceſſor as Archdeacon of Totneſs. He was inſtalled June 1, 1694; and died Jan. 14, 1700.

|| See p. 105.

To the Committee of Rights we particularly referred two things: whether we ought not to have the poſſeſſion of our own books while the Convocation ſat; and the chooſing of our own Actuary. The occaſion of the other Committee was this; my Lord of Canterbury ſent for the Houſe, and told us, that, by the great Providence of God, the regiſter of the Upper Houſe of Convocation, from 1661 to 1666, was lately come to his hands. He told us a long ſtory about the manner and circumſtances of finding it. And the cloſe of it was, that five Biſhops ſhould meet ten of our Houſe that morning to view it. We went down, and had a great ſtruggle about the choice, being reſolved to have all our men in the Committee; and ſo we had after ſome conteſt. We divided upon the Dean of St. Paul's* and the Dean of Chriſt Church †, which of them ſhould be of the Committee; which was the firſt compleat diviſion we have yet had; and we carried it, 45, as I remember, to 24, beſides a large majority of proxies. After this they gave us leſs trouble.

This morning we met the Biſhops, and read one-third of the Convocation-book; and were ſurprized to find that in all we read there was not one ſyllable to our prejudice; but, on the contrary, every thing rather made for us. If the other two-thirds prove like this firſt, it will do us more good than miſchief. But this Committee was not ordered, I ſuppoſe, merely to read

* Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's from June 12, 1691, till June 19, 1707; when he died at Hampſtead; aged 67. He was buried at St. Paul's. See pp. 19, 22, 36, 37, 103; and a life of him in the Biographical Dictionary.

† Dr. Aldrich. See p. 16.

this book, but to bring on an accommodation in general, if they find us in temper for it.

You cannot imagine what a noiſe the poor Dean of Chriſt Church's picture * before his Almanack hath made; almoſt as much as the three members dining with Pouſſin. The moſt malicious conſtructions in the world have been made of it, and handed about with the greateſt aſſiduity.

There are three papers lie at Exeter, for Blackburne, Dr. James, and yourſelf, directed in a cover to Blackburne by the carrier.

The Houſe of Commons have voted to-day to make good all deficiencies †.

My duty to my Lord, and humble ſervice to Dr. James. I am yours moſt faithfully,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The "Counter-Narrative" (a book of about 40 ſheets) is come out ‡. The Biſhops have ſubſcribed for about 500 of them. Kennet § is the writer; and it is writ in

* See p. 123.

† The vote here alluded to was a reſolution of the Committee of Supply, "That proviſion be made for making good "the principal and intereſt due on parliamentary funds, ſince "his Majeſty's happy acceſſion to the crown." See Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. XIII. p. 714.

‡ The title of this book is, "The Hiſtory of the Convo-"cation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Can-"terbury, ſummoned to meet at the Cathedral Church of "St. Paul, London, on Feb. 6, 1700; faithfully drawn from "the Journal of the Upper, and from the Narrative and "Minutes of the Lower Houſe, 1702."

§ Dr. Kennet (ſee p. 79.) was at this time Archdeacon of Huntingdon; to which he had been collated May 16, 1701.

his

his ſaucy malicious way *. I have ſent one to my Lord this even, by the Exeter carrier.

LVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Tueſday, Feb. 17, [1701-2.]

DR. Binckes and Dr. Smalridge have put their Sermons † into my hands, to tranſmit to your Lordſhip; and they will be ſent by the carrier on Saturday next; and with them the "Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament," which came out yeſterday, and is ſaid to be writ very well. Dr. Drake ‡, a Phyſician here in town, is named for the author. But it is more certain, that the ſame hand drew this account which wrote the half-ſheet "Defence of the laſt Parliament" that I ſent your Lordſhip.

By the poſt that brings this, I ſuppoſe, your Lordſhip will receive a ſheet that is to come out to-morrow

* Some ſevere ſtrokes of perſonality occur throughout this publication of Dr. Kennet. For example, ſpeaking of the Notes mentioned above, p. 90, he ſays, "How incapable ſoever the Houſe might be to pay a deference to ſuch *Party-notes*, and what conſideration ſoever the Committee had of them; yet it is well known the Prolocutor did not always follow the ſuggeſtions of that particular Member; for once, in a regular ſeſſion, when the Archdeacon of Totneſs took the liberty of whiſpering ſome advices to the Prolocutor in his chair, he very honourably anſwered, "Mr Atterbury, you muſt not put upon me, I will not be put upon!"

† Dr. Binckes's Sermon was preached before the Lower Houſe of Convocation, Jan. 30, 1701 2. Dr. Smalridge's, before the Lower Houſe of Commons, on the ſame day.

‡ James Drake, M. D. F. R. S. of whom ſee the "Illuſtrations," N° XIX.

about our Convocation-matters *. It was abſolutely neceſſary to do ſomething of that kind, ſince the adjournment of Saturday laſt, when we were put off to Thurſday next, without any intimation that we ſhould even then chooſe a Prolocutor †. There was a conſult of Biſhops held upon this point that morning; and their opinion was, that they ſhould not be allowed to chooſe any. This I have from good hands. But by what methods they intend to defeat the choice, or whether they ſtill perſiſt in the ſame opinion, I cannot learn. If we are allowed to chooſe, the Dean of Chriſt Church ‡ will be the man; for the old Prolocutor § is not to be prevailed upon to accept it. The ſeveral treatiſes on the Articles || are ready, and your Lordſhip will hear of ſome of them ſhortly.

Mr. Young **, Sir William Dawes ††, and Dr. Trimnell,

* See p. 118.

† That office had juſt become vacant by the Death of Dr. Woodward, Dean of Sarum. See p. 103.

‡ Dr. Aldrich. § Dr. Hooper.

|| Againſt Burnet, by Binckes, Burſcough, &c.

** Dr. Edward Young (who ſucceeded) did not long enjoy the Deanry of Sarum, dying there Aug. 7, 1705, in his 63d year. This worthy Divine (who in 1681 was Fellow of Wincheſter College and Rector of Upham) was, in Sept. 1682, collated to the Prebend of Gillingham Minor in the Church of Sarum. Bp. Ward was ſo pleaſed with a Latin Sermon of his in 1686, that he told the Chapter, "he was concerned "to find the Preacher had one of the worſt prebends in their "Church." He afterwards was Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary; and though particularly recommended by that Queen, a little before ſhe died, to the care of ſome right reverend Prelates, he was not made a Dean till Feb. 1701-2. He publiſhed two volumes of Sermons, 1702; and was afterwards

nell *, are talked of for the Deanry at Sarum. It is univerſally reported, that the Dean died in very poor circircumſtances; which is very amazing to every body. The Lower Houſe deſign to attend him to his grave, if he be buried here in town; and to go with his corpſe a little way out of town, if he be carried into the country. The Houſe will want the ſix Weſtern members that come to town this night; for this is the day of the grand debate about their rights and privileges.

I obeyed all your Lordſhip's directions to the Maſter †, Mr. Burſcough ‡, &c. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, my Lord, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

wards Chaplain and Clerk of the Cloſet to Queen Anne (who, in 1681, had honoured him by ſtanding Godmother to his ſon the celebrated Poet). See Bp. Burnet's high character of the Dean in Mr. Herbert Croft's Life of Dr. Young, among thoſe of the Engliſh Poets by Dr. Johnſon.

†† D. D. Maſter of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, 1697; Dean of Bocking 1698; Prebendary of Norwich; Biſhop of Cheſter 1708; Archbiſhop of York 1713; died April 30, 1724, aged 53; and was buried, without a monument, in the chapel of his College at Cambridge.

* Charles Trimnell, of New College Oxford, M. A. Jan. 14, 1688; Prebendary of Norwich and Archdeacon of Norfolk, 1698; B. and D. D. July 14, 1699; elected Biſhop of Norwich Jan. 23, 1708; Chaplain to Queen Anne; Clerk of the Cloſet to King George I; and in 1721 was Bp. Trelawny's ſucceſſor at Wincheſter. He died at Farnham Caſtle, Aug. 13, 1723.

† Of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor. See p. 111.

‡ Robert, of Queen's College, Oxford; M. A. July 6, 1682; inſtalled Archdeacon of Barum, March 1, 1703. He publiſhed in that year "A Vindication of the Twenty-third "Article of Religion, from a late Expoſition aſcribed to my "Lord Biſhop of Sarum."

LIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Thurſday, [Feb. 19, 1701-2.]

THE paper * could not be printed off early enough on Tueſday; but now I have ſent it, and am ſorry that with it I muſt ſend your Lordſhip an account, that the Archbiſhop † hath again this day adjourned us to the fifth of March, that we may be upon our cures, catechizing, and preparing people for the bleſſed Sacrament at Eaſter. About forty-five of us went down afterwards to our own Houſe, but came to no reſolution; and are therefore to meet again on Saturday morning, when, I hope, we ſhall draw up a remonſtrance.

I am your Lordſhip's in all duty,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* This paper (promiſed in p. 116.) was probably "A faithful Account of ſome Tranſactions in the three laſt Seſſions of the preſent Convocation, in relation to an *Accommodation*, and the Choice of a Prolocutor, N° I."—In a day or two after appeared "N° II. Containing an Account of what paſſed in Convocation Feb. 19, 1701-2, when his Grace the Archbiſhop made a Speech."—On the other ſide was publiſhed, "A true Copy of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury's Speech in the Jeruſalem Chamber, on Thurſday Feb. 19, 1701-2."

† Dr. Teniſon.

LX. To

LX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, [Feb 21, 1701-2.]

WE met to-day, as a private company, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, to debate what was to be done, in this exigence, to ſecure our rights. Some of the members thought it convenient to have a Chairman to manage this debate, and accordingly placed Archdeacon Drewe in it. There were then two or three methods of doing ourſelves right propoſed. One was, to chooſe on the next ſynodical day a Prolocutor (under ſome other name), and act as a body under him. Another was, to go up the next ſeſſion (March 5) to the Jeruſalem Chamber, and there, by ſome one member pitched upon for that purpoſe, to declare, by word of mouth, our ſenſe of that hardſhip. I will freely own to your Lordſhip, that I was of a third opinion; and propoſed, that we ſhould draw up a ſolemn proteſtation, in form; ſubſcribe it, every one, with our names at length (while we had yet numbers enough in town to countenance ſuch an act), deliver it in the Jeruſalem Chamber on March 5, and deſire that it might be then entered in the Upper Houſe Journal.

In behalf of this, it was urged by ſeveral of us, "that "this was the known method of Convocation; and the "right of every member of it, to diſſent, by an humble proteſtation, to whatever paſſed there, and was not "approved by any perſon or perſons. That there could "never be a greater occaſion to juſtify the entering of

" ſuch a diſſent, than we now had before us. That, " without it, we did not do all we could to ſecure the " conſtitution, nor conſequently did anſwer the truſt " repoſed in us. That whatever elſe we did, would " not be ſo ſignificant, and we ſhould probably be baf- " fled in it. An oral repreſentation by one of our " members would die in the Jeruſalem Chamber, and " never be entered on record there, juſt as the repre- " ſentation of the Dean of Chriſt Church * and ſome " other members, made on ſuch an occaſion eight or " nine years ago, was dropped without any notice " taken of it. That if this high violation of our right " was to take place, it became us to have our ſenſe of " the injury declared in as public and ſolemn a man- " ner as it was done. And if there was a refuſal to " enter this proteſtation above, we had it certainly in " our power to enter it below in our own books, and " might, if we thought fit, proceed to publiſh: and " it would certainly have its weight, and hinder poſte- " rity at leaſt from thinking that we were any ways " conſenting to this infringement. And as to the ap- " pointing one to preſide in the room of a Prolocutor, " it was judged that this, if it were thought fit to be " done, ſhould follow the proteſtation; and when the " right had been inſiſted upon and been denied, then " would be the time, if the Houſe ſo pleaſed, and " thought it worth while, under the preſent want of " members, to practiſe it. At preſent, his Grace " would ſay, that he had no ways notice from us that " the putting off the choice of a Prolocutor was

* Dr. Aldrich.

" thought a grievance by us; and that he wondered " we would proceed to a new choice, without giving " him the opportunity of redreſſing the hardſhip, if it " were one, by a due information given him concern- " ing it: and that the very ſubſtituting ſuch a Prolo- " cutor, without a previous declaration of right, and " deſire of redreſs, would be a plauſible argument for " cutting off for the future all correſpondence between " the two Houſes."

All that I could hear urged againſt the ſubſcribed Proteſtation was, that it might bring the members into danger that did it; and we were to take care of ourſelves, as well as of poſterity. It was anſwered, that there was, and could be, no manner of danger in it; for it was doing no more than every ſingle member of Convocation had a right to do, and a right to be hearkened to when he did it. But the danger was ſtill urged, and prevailed ſo far, that we broke up without any reſolution, but this only, to meet early on March 5, in the morning, and then determine what to do; and by that time near half the members will have left the town.

I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for troubling you with this long account: but, being under the unhappineſs to be of an opinion which ſome whom I have a great regard for oppoſed, and which your Lordſhip may (it is poſſible) hear of from another hand, I thought it not amiſs to be punctual.

The paper I ſent your Lordſhip laſt poſt has produced another; which I have incloſed.

On

On Thurſday next, Mr. Pelham * of the Treaſury is determined to bring Dr. Binckes's Sermon † into the Houſe of Commons, as blaſphemous, and to complain of its being printed, and approved by the Lower Houſe of Convocation. It comes to your Lordſhip by to-night's carrier, together with Dr. Smalridge's, and the "Hiſtory of the late Parliament ‡."

Mr. Fiſher § deſires earneſtly your Lordſhip's leave to return; and indeed, unleſs we were a little more vigorous, I ſee not to what purpoſe his ſtay here at preſent would be.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I humbly beg that your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to preſerve theſe letters where matter of fact is related, that, if there be occaſion, I may have recourſe to them.

* Henry Pelham, Eſq; M. P. for Lewes. He was Clerk of the Pells.

† This does not appear to have been done. On the contrary, Dr. Binckes was promoted to the Deanry of Lichfield in June following (ſee p. 105;) and on the 5th of November, 1704, was appointed to preach before the Houſe of Commons; and publiſhed his Sermon. He was, however, complained of in the Houſe of Lords, May 12, 1702; where it was reſolved, "That in the Sermon were ſeveral expreſſions that "gave juſt ſcandal and ſhame to all Chriſtian people." The motion for burning the Sermon was negatived; but the Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry [Dr. Hough], Dr. Binckes's Ordinary, was directed to cenſure him according to the courſe of the eccleſiaſtical courts. Dr. Binckes publiſhed another ſingle Sermon, on the conſecration of a church, 1710.

‡ See p. 115.

§ Peter, of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; M. A. June 23, 1680. He was one of the Proctors in the Convocation for the Clergy of Exeter.

LXI. To

LXI. To Dr. JAMES *, at the Biſhop of EXETER's.

DEAR SIR, Chelſea, March 3, [1701-2.]

IN haſte I ſent you an Aſh-Wedneſday-explication of the Almanack †. Since that, another copy, made by one of our Houſe, hath come to my hands, and I think it very well worth your ſeeing; and therefore, as buſy as I am, will ſteal time to tranſcribe it for you. It is, it ſeems, a deſcription of one Beconſall, of Brazen-noſe, who is a man of ideas, and full of the ſpleen. If you will overlook a falſe quantity in the firſt verſe, the reſt will pleaſe you.

An Cœlum agat in Animam? Negatur.

Obſcuras cerebro volvit Damaſippus ideas,
Dum latera infeſtat triſte lienis onus.
Mox lectum petit, acceſſitque Machaonas omnes;
Protinus abjiciens pharmaca, poſcit equum:
Biſque die prodit, venator amabilis auræ;
Bis, ne pulmones opprimat aura, timet.
Tum rediens, iterat ſolitas ſine fine querelas;
"Jam morior! longùm, fide caballe, vale!"
Cràs Baias equitat: ſed & hìnc redit ocyùs æger,
Jurans ſe Stygios hìc tetigiſſe lacus.

* Chancellor of Exeter. See p. 12.

† In the emblematic picture of 1702. The political alluſion is not at all obvious. That of 1706 became the ſubject of much diſcuſſion; and was explained in different modes by the contending parties. The Almanack of 1709 occaſioned ſome remarks in the Tatler, N° 39 and 43.

Inde

Inde petit terras alio ſub ſole calentes;
Felicéſque vocat quos ſua terra tenet.
Nequicquam, Damaſippe, ſolum mutabis & auras;
Quem fugiunt omnes, te fuge, ſanus eris.

As for Convocation news, you know, Sir, that is all at an end, by what our great Maſter * did on Thurſday ſevennight. Thurſday next is the day of the ſeſſion he then appointed; when it is intended by the members here in town to make ſome oral claim in the Upper Houſe. But I ſuppoſe the Commiſſary †, who comes to prorogue, will tell them he hath no power to do any thing but that act alone, and conſequently not to receive what they offer. There is an end of the conſtitution, if this practice obtains quietly.

Pray, Sir, give my duty to my Lord, and let him know that I have this day ſent ſome papers to the preſs, which contain a ſtate of the Schedule at large ‡.

* Abp. Teniſon. † Bp. Gardiner. See p. 125.

‡ "Caſe of the Schedule ſtated, wherein an Account is "given of the Riſe and Deſign of that Inſtrument, and of the "Influence it hath on the Adjournments of the Lower Houſe "of Convocation; and all the Authorities urged in Behalf of "the Archbiſhop's ſole Power to prorogue the whole Convo-"cation, are occaſionally examined. By a Member of the "Lower Houſe of Convocation." 4to. On the 11th of April appeared this advertiſement: "There will be ſhortly pub-"liſhed, The Schedule revived; or, a Defence of the Arch-"biſhop's Right to continue or prorogue the whole Convo-"cation, againſt the forced Interpretations put upon the "Schedule and Regiſter, by two late Pamphlets, viz. *The "Narrative vindicated*, and "*The Caſe of the Schedule.*" This announce, which came from Bp. Gibſon, was brought forth on the 18th of July, under the altered title of "The Schedule "reviewed; or, the Right of the Archbiſhop to continue or "prorogue the whole Convocation, cleared from the Excep-"tions of a late Vindication of the Narrative of the Lower "Houſe,

The firſt ſheet will be finiſhed by Saturday at furtheſt; and by that poſt I will ſend it his Lordſhip, and a ſheet, I hope, by every poſt for about a fortnight afterwards, unleſs his Lordſhip ſhall command me to defer them till I can ſend the whole. I am, Sir, your moſt faithful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Binckes's * book will not be out till (at leaſt) a fortnight hence.

LXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, March 7, [1701-2.]

ON Thurſday laſt† it was agreed among the members, when they met, to put Archdeacon Drewe in the chair, and by him to make an oral repreſentation to the Archbiſhop's Commiſſary ‡, when he came to adjourn, that we thought it our right to be directed to the choice of a Prolocutor. Before Archdeacon Drewe was ſufficiently impowered and inſtruct-

" Houſe, as to the Point of Adjournments; in Two Parts.
" And of a Book, intituled, The Caſe of the Schedule ſtated.
" With a Letter to the Author of the Caſe of the Schedule,
" from the Anſwerer of the Third Letter concerning the Par-
" liament-Writs, &c. 1702," 4to.

* His " Examination," &c. See p. 105.

† The Convocation, which met on that day, did not chuſe a Prolocutor, but adjourned for a fortnight.

‡ On Thurſday March 5, appeared, " The preſent State of
" Convocation. In a Letter, giving the full Relation of Pro-
" ceedings in ſeveral of the late Seſſions: beginning from
" Wedneſday, January the 28th, and continued to Thurſday,
" February the 19th. Correcting the Miſtakes and Slanders of
" the pretended Faithful Accounts." Numbers 1, 2. And on the 14th, " A Continuation of the faithful Account of
" what paſt in Convocation; N° 3, being a Relation of the
" Ground of Complaint from the Lower Houſe againſt the
" Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Sarum."

‡ Dr. Gardiner, Bp. of Lincoln 1694—1705.

ed

ed in this matter, the Commiſſary had done his buſineſs, and diſrobed. But the meſſage was delivered to him afterwards as Biſhop of Lincoln. He took it in writing, and promiſed to deliver it to his Grace.

Your Lordſhip's commands about the plate for the altar will be obeyed to the beſt of mine and Dr. Ediſbury's knowledge. Matters, I fear, are paſt hopes at Kenſington *.

I am your Lordſhip's in all duty, FR. ATTERBURY.

LXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, March 25, 1702.

I HAVE heard nothing from Dr. Newey about Sanford's bill; when I do, ſince I have received your Lordſhip's commands, I ſhall know how to behave in it. The A. D. † your Lordſhip mentions, hath been to wait on the new Dean ‡, ſince his return hither. The reaſon given is, to ſolicit for my Lady Altham § :

* Where King William died on the day after the date of this letter. His Majeſty had been long in an ill ſtate of health, and for ſome time ſeemed ſenſible of his approaching end: but his death was haſtened by a fall from his horſe, in hunting, by which he broke his collar-bone, Feb. 21, 1701-2. He was carried to Hampton-court, where the bone was well ſet; and finding himſelf tolerably eaſy in the afternoon (contrary to the advice of thoſe about him) went in his coach to Kenſington, where he lived till March 8.

† Edward Drewe. M. A. Archdeacon of Cornwall.

‡ This was Dr. Wake, who had been elected and inſtalled Dean of Exeter, Feb. 16, 1701-2.

§ Relict of Richard Anneſly, D. D. and Lord Altham, who died Nov. 16, 1701. He was Dr. Wake's predeceſſor as Dean of Exeter. See p. 101.

but,

but, I ſuppoſe, their diſcourſe was not confined to that point: the rather, ſince I find by Dr. Ediſbury *, that the Dean's anſwer to what your Lordſhip did him the honour to move in that matter was ſo ſtiff and unbecoming.

I have a book of Dr. Binckes's † for your Lordſhip, which ſhall be ſent by the Exeter carrier on Saturday next. It pleaſes very well, and, which is better, diſpleaſes the other ſide, I hear, extremely. Dr. Edwards's ‡ piece upon the ſecond article is actually printed; but the edition delayed till Dr. Binckes's book hath been a little while in people's hands. I queſtion whether Dr. J. § has finiſhed his part on the firſt article. He comes to town this night; and I will endeavour to make him ſenſible of the expectations the world have about it. The Vice-chancellor of Oxford || was with me yeſterday, and promiſes that, as ſoon as theſe pieces are out, and have been read, he will put out a *Pro-*

* See pp. 57, 101, 126.

† Expoſition of the XXXIX Articles, &c. See pp. 105, 125.

‡ Jonathan Edwards, a native of Wrexham in Denbighſhire, became, in 1655, a ſervitor of Chriſt Church, Oxford, where he was admitted B. A. October 28, 1659; elected Fellow of Jeſus College in 1662; B. D. March 15, 1699; afterwards Rector of Kiddington (where Mr. Warton barely mentions him), which he exchanged, in 1687, for Hinton in Hants; Principal of Jeſus College, Nov. 1686; D. D. Dec. 1, that year; and Vice-chancellor 1689—1691. He had two other livings, one in Angleſea, the other in Caernarvonſhire. He was Proctor in this Convocation for the Chapter of Landaff; and publiſhed "A Preſervative againſt Socinianiſm," "Part I. 1693;" "Part II. 1694;" "Part III. 1697;" and "Part IV. 1703," 4to.

§ Dr. William Jane. See p. 94.

|| Dr. Roger Maunder, Maſter of Baliol College. See p. 85.

gramma,

gramma, to forbid the reading of the "Expoſition" in the Univerſity; and, I dare ſay, he will be as good as his word. The Biſhops go on ſtill to treat the Univerſity of Oxford very unhandſomely: for whereas Sir Thomas Cook left five Biſhops joint truſtees with the Heads of Colleges and Halls in Oxford, for the direction of the ten thouſand pounds charity, which he left to the improvement of learning, they, finding themſelves ſo much over-matched in number, have reſolved to put it out of the truſtees hands, and to get an act of parliament, which, by the help of Lord Somers, is now paſſing (and will paſs) the Lords. But the Univerſity hope to make their ſtand in the Commons; and, in the mean time, do very much reſent this indignity. Every thing looks very promiſingly at Court, though nothing yet be done there, or will be done yet-a-while. Your Lordſhip, when you come up hither, will find a new world, and the face of things quite altered. My Lord of London * hath not yet been able to pay his duty to the Queen, and I know not when he will; for he hath not yet got the uſe of his legs. This laſt fit hath been more ſevere by far than any of his former, and has weakened him extremely. If they return in ſuch a manner, he cannot eaſily out-laſt many of them.

I return your Lordſhip my moſt humble thanks for the hints you were pleaſed to give me in your laſt, which I will purſue to the beſt of my ſkill; though I am ſenſible how little any thing I can do will avail me; your Lordſhip's kindneſs being the only thing in this world I have to rely on. If your Lordſhip hath any

* Dr. Compton. He died July 7, 1713, aged 81.

commands

commands for me in my Viſitation, I ſhall ſet out from hence on the 20th of April, and from Exeter on the 27th. If the Coronation doth not bring your Lordſhip up before (which I queſtion whether it will or no, for it is ſtill a doubt * whether it can be done on St. George's day), I will beg leave to pay my duty to your Lordſhip at Trelawn.

I have ſent the orders to Atherton †, which your Lordſhip empowered me to give him; and will do my endeavour to look narrowly into his ways when I am on the Viſitation.

I am, my Lord, with all the gratitude and reſpect in the world, you Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY ‡.

* The doubt, whatever it might be, was removed; for Queen Anne was crowned April 23, 1702.

† See p. 112.

‡ In the interval between the date of this and the following letter appeared, April 11, "Synodus Anglicana: or, the "Conſtitution and Proceedings of an Engliſh Convocation, "ſhewn from the Acts and Regiſters thereof to be agreeable "to the Principles of an Epiſcopal Church. Appendix. "I. Three Regiſters of the Upper Houſe; in 1562, in which "the XXXIX Articles were agreed upon; 1640, under "Archbiſhop Laud; 1661, &c. in which the Common Prayer "was reviſed. II. The two entire Journals of the Lower "Houſe, in 1586, and 1588." Which had been announced, as ſhortly to be publiſhed, ſo long before as Jan. 3, 1701-2, under the title of "Synodus Anglicana: or, the Conſtitution and "Proceedings of an Engliſh Convocation: ſhewn from the Acts "and Regiſters thereof to be agreeable to the Principles of an "Epiſcopal Church. With a Preface, containing Reflections "upon a late Paper, intituled, The Expedient, &c." And on the 21ſt of May appeared, "The Vindication (of the Nar-"rative of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, as to the point "of Adjournment) continued, from the Exception of a Let-"ter, intituled, The Right of the Archbiſhop to continue "or prorogue the whole Convocation."

LXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, June 13, 1702.

SINCE I came to town, I have made what enquiries I can in relation to Atherton *; and the opinion of all I have conſulted is, that, if thoſe facts I alledge can be proved againſt him (as they certainly can), he is deprivable; and that I ſhall have juſtice in the Arches againſt him, where therefore I intend ſpeedily to begin. I deſign, with your Lordſhip's leave, as ſoon as I ſerve the proceſs upon him, to ſend him terms, which if he complies with, it may be ſtopped; and thoſe are, that he and his ſon ſhould quit the office forthwith, and allow of a deputy, to act for him at a reaſonable rate; old Atherton enjoying the ſurpluſage of the profits during his life, becauſe he is an infirm, crippled creature, and incapable of ſupporting himſelf in any other manner. And, if he doth not accept of theſe terms before I proceed in the ſuit, that he muſt expect no mercy afterwards, when he hath put me to the great charge and trouble of turning him out.

In order to a full detection of his crimes, I intend a circular letter, to be read in every church throughout the juriſdiction, informing each congregation there of the proſecution deſigned, and inviting ſuch as have ſuffered by his extortion and rapine to come in and make diſcovery of it. And I doubt not but to find the good effects of ſuch a method, if your Lordſhip ſhall approve of it. I beg your Lordſhip's directions to me on this

* See pp. 112, 129.

head,

head, becauſe without them I know not how far it lies in my power, as Archdeacon, to order ſuch a circular letter to be read in all the churches of the juriſdiction.

I have not yet beſtowed your Lordſhip's bounty on the poor knight; but will find him out quickly, and do it. I have written to Spragg, the appointer, as your Lordſhip commanded me.

I find, my Lord, great diſſatisfaction here among the friends of the Church, about the meaſures that are taken, and particularly at the conduct of my Lord Nottingham *, who is thought to be as deep as any body in all the new methods of moderation. Robin Price †, the Parliament-man, a worthy gentleman, had the promiſe of being Baron ‡ in Hatſell's room: but this day we are told, that Mr. St. John Broderick § of the Temple will have that place; to the character of whoſe family your Lordſhip is no ſtranger. My Lord Nottingham is the great inſtrument employed in procuring him it.

My Lord Archbiſhop || hath been ſurprizingly gracious, in his viſitation, to every body but two poor Chriſt-Church-men, who were ſeized at Dover, while he was there, coming out of a boat from France, where they were travelling when war was proclaimed, and got away as ſoon as they knew it. They were brought before

* Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham, 1682; afterwards (1729) Earl of Winchelſea.

† M. P. for Weobly.

‡ Baron Hatſell's patent (granted Nov. 25, 1697) was revoked June 8, 1702; and Baron Price ſucceeded him.

§ Brother to Allan the firſt Viſcount Middleton.

|| Dr. Teniſon.

him; and when he knew their college and their acquaintance, he uſed them very ſcurvily; and bound them over to appear here before the Secretary, by whom they have ſince been diſcharged. Among other terms of reproach that he beſtowed upon them, he told them, "they were High-church-men"—which was an objection, that, from a perſon in his Grace's ſtation, was thought to ſound pretty oddly.

I beg leave moſt humbly to thank your Lordſhip for all the favours you have pleaſed to do me. I hope I ſhall never do any thing to forfeit (what above all things in this world I value) the good opinion you have been pleaſed to entertain of your Lordſhip's, in all obedience, gratitude, and duty, FR. ATTERBURY.

LXV. To Dr. JAMES, Chancellor of Exeter.

Chelſea, June 23, 1702.

THANKS to you, good Mr. Chancellor, for the favour of yours; which came to me about the ſame time that mine came to you. I have been able to do nothing yet to purpoſe in Atherton's affair *; but am conſidering how to take my ſteps moſt prudently, and moſt effectually. I know not whether the proteſtation of Duke Hamilton and the fourſcore and old members † hath reached you, and therefore have in-

* See pp. 112, 129, 130.

† "Letters from Edinburgh of the 12th ſay, that the Parliament have given ſeveral orders againſt the proceedings of the Party there, that queſtion the legality of their meeting, and ordered ſome forces to be poſted at the gates of Edinburgh, and in the neighbourhood of that city, for preſerving the public peace." Poſtman, June 20, 1702.

cloſed

cloſed it, at leaſt ſuch a copy of it as I could get. Things go not well here; the ſpirit of moderation prevails to an immoderate degree, and the Church is dropped by conſent of both parties. Caſtaires and the agent for the Iriſh Preſbyterians are more familiarly ſeen, and more eaſily received, at the levees of ſome great miniſters (who are called our friends) than much honeſter men; and our Lambeth friends in Convocation triumph exceſſively in the late eccleſiaſtical promotions. The Biſhop of Carliſle * is going to Cambridge, for his degree. The letter for it was propoſed to the Heads of the Houſes at Oxford; and they deferred paſſing it till the Vice-chancellor † had received a ſuitable anſwer to that he ſent Nicolſon; of which notice being ſent the Biſhop, he reſolved to ſend no anſwer, but apply himſelf elſewhere. The Act is put off; but on the Thurſday after the verſes that are prepared will be ſpoken publicly in the Theatre, and then printed. Burgeſs ‡, the Nonconformiſt's ſon, is made ſolicitor of the commiſſion of prizes, and in oppoſition to a gentleman of a very fair character. Mr. Tucker §, with the greateſt ſtruggle in the world, hath got the paper-office, from

* Dr. William Nicolſon. His Conſecration Sermon, preached by Bp. Gibſon in Lambeth chapel June 14, 1702, was publiſhed on the 27th.—Bp. Nicolſon was of Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. July 3, 1679; and obtained that of D. D. by diploma June 23, 1701, nine days after he had been conſecrated Biſhop. It appears from a ſubſequent letter (ſee Sept. 11, 1704) that the Univerſity (on Dr. Atterbury's account) made "a demur to giving the Biſhop "his degree." † Dr. Maunder. See pp. 85, 127.

‡ Daniel; with a ſalary of 100 *l.*

§ John Tucker Eſquire, who held the office ſeveral years.

one Chamberlayne *, ſecretary to the reformers, and to the committee for propagating religion in the Indies. Pray God ſend us a good Parliament—Or elſe——

Yours moſt gratefully and faithfully,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, [October] 1702.

I SENT your Lordſhip a book † on Thurſday laſt, which I have juſt finiſhed, and intend to publiſh ſome few days before the Convocation ſits. It was directed to Mr. Cook, by the Exeter coach, and will be with him at Exeter this evening; and I hope he will take care to convey it to your Lordſhip. I find Mr. Bennet, in his haſte, ſent the laſt ſheet and half very incorrect, and falſely printed; and therefore thought it proper to have more correct copies of them ſent to your Lordſhip by the poſt; and have accordingly ordered Mr. Bennet this night to incloſe them.

The Univerſity are at length come to a reſolution of diſcommoning the Mayor of Oxford, and three other

* John, F. R. S. ſon of Edward Chamberlayne; and afterwards gentleman-uſher to George Prince of Denmark.

† "The Parliamentary Origin and Rights of the Lower "Houſe of Convocation cleared, and the Evidences of its "Separation from the Upper Houſe produced, on ſeveral "Heads, particularly in the Point of making ſeparate Ap-"plications (as a diſtinct Body of Men) to other Bodies or "Perſons, in Purſuance of an Argument for the Power of "the Lower Houſe to adjourn itſelf, 1702," 4to.

towns-

towns-men, for their affront in contending for precedence at the Queen's entry *.

They are under great uncertainty there, what they ſhall do to get a new Vice Chancellor †; for Dr. Rogers ‡ (for whom the Duke left a letter) is dangerouſly ill; nor is it known whether he will live or die. And the Vice Chancellor muſt be choſen by Saturday.

I cannot find that there is any tendency in the other ſide towards an agreement in Convocation; and fear we ſhall be upon the ſame foot at this meeting that we have been at all the others. For which reaſon (as your Lordſhip will find in the book I ſent) I have, by precedents, prepared the way for a ſeparate application of the Lower Houſe to the Queen or Parliament, for a determination of our difference, if our members ſhall think it adviſeable, or be driven to make ſuch an application, the event of which I have no very promiſing apprehenſions of as affairs ſtand. But if we can no other way come at peace, I believe your Lordſhip will be of opinion, that it muſt be ventured. When your Lordſhip comes to town §, it will be proper to come to a reſolution on that head.

* The Queen had viſited Oxford Aug. 26 and 27, 1702.

† Dr. Delaune was the new Vice Chancellor in 1702; and held the office for that and the three preceding years. See p. 85.

‡ John Rogers, of Magdalen College, M. A. April 22, 1675; B. D. July 23, 1687; Maſter of his College April 12, 1700; D. D. May 12, 1701. He died Feb. 10, 1702-3; and was buried in his chapel, without any memorial.

§ The Biſhop having paſſed his Chriſtmas in the metropolis, a chaſm naturally occurs in the correſpondence; which is in ſome meaſure ſupplied by the twelve articles which follow this, extracted from "An Account of the Proceedings be-"twe:n the two Houſes of Convocation which met Oct. 20,

I cannot yet give your Lordſhip any account of P. B.* though I have endeavoured it late and early. I humbly beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY †.

LXVII. The humble Application of the Lower Houſe of Convocation to his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY, and their Lordſhips his Suffragans in Convocation aſſembled, [in November 1702.]

WHEREAS in the two late Convocations many differences have ariſen between the two Houſes, concerning the manner of Synodical Proceedings, and principally

" 1702; particularly of the ſeveral Propoſals made for put-
" ting an End to the preſent Differences. With the Inſtru-
" ments at Large." The hand of Atterbury will be found conſpicuous in penning the papers from the Lower Houſe.

* Peter Burſcough. See p. 117.

† In the interval between this and Letter LXXIX. Bp. Trelawny had the high honour of preaching before the Three Eſtates of the Kingdom aſſembled in the Metropolitican Church. " On Thurſday, Nov. 12, being the day appointed for Pub-
" lic Prayers and Thankſgiving for the Victories obtained
" over the French and Spaniads both by Sea and Land, her
" Majeſty came to the Cathedral of St. Paul's in the follow-
" ing manner. The Honourable Houſe of Commons pre-
" ceded, next the Judges, the Peers in their Robes, the Of-
" ficers of the Houſe attending. The Horſe Grenadiers and
" Yeomen of Guard made a Lane from Ludgate to St. Paul's;
" then followed the Sheriffs and Aldermen with their Offi-
" cers; after which followed three of the Queen's Coaches,
" in one of which were the Duke of Ormond and Duke of
" Somerſet; the other two having in them the Ladies and
" Maids of Honour. Then followed the Lord Mayor at-
" tended with all his Officers, carrying the Sword; after
" whom

principally concerning the Right then humbly claimed by the Lower Houſe, of holding and continuing their aſſemblies in the intervals of the Ordinary Prorogations and continuation of the Convocation, made in the Upper; which principal difference, as well as the other leſſer and dependant, remain yet undecided, to the hindrance of the intention and buſineſs of ſuch Convocations, and to the great diſturbance of the order and peace of this Provincial Church: And whereas we find, that the courſe which after other endeavours was heretofore propoſed by the Lower Houſe, of adjuſting the matters in diſpute by a verbal conference, was not thought fit to be condeſcended to by your Lordſhips, but became itſelf the ſubject of a new queſtion: We therefore, the Clergy of the Lower Houſe of the preſent Convocation, out of our earneſt deſire to have all ſuch diſputes at laſt compoſed and ended, do make this our firſt and moſt humble requeſt, that your Lordſhips would again take the queſtions in diſpute into your wiſe and paternal conſideration; eſpecially that concerning the right of the Lower Houſe before expreſſed; and would be pleaſed to ſuggeſt to us ſome method whereby that controverſy at leaſt, on which, as we conceive, the being of the Lower Houſe ſubſiſts, may come to a ſpedy and final determination.

" whom followed her Majeſty's Coach drawn by eight Horſes; " after whom followed the Earl of River's Troop of Life- " guards. The Sermon was preached by Sir Jonathan Tre- " lawny, Lord Biſhop of Exeter; and the evening concluded " with illuminations and other demonſtrations of joy. The " Muſick was incomparably fine, and all things performed " with the order and decency ſuitable to that great ſolemnity."

Poſtman, Nov. 14, 1702.

LXVIII. The

LXVIII. The Anſwer of the Archbiſhop and Biſhops to the humble Application of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, [in November 1702.]

WE are deſirous, as much as in us lies, to put an end to all differences, and to preſerve a good underſtanding between us and you.

As to the point of proroguing the whole Convocation by the Archbiſhop, with the conſent of his Suffragans; That is a right which we were in poſſeſſion of, and it has been derived to us from our Predeceſſors.

And in fact, we find it was ſo far from deſtroying the Being of former Convocations, that, in them, buſineſs of the greateſt importance has been tranſacted and brought to a happy concluſion.

In the exerciſe of this right, you may aſſure yourſelves, that, by God's bleſſing, all ſuch methods ſhall be uſed by us, as after the moſt impartial examination will appear moſt conducing to unity, and to the true ends of an Engliſh Convocation, and of this in particular.

To this purpoſe we have appointed a Committee of ſeven Biſhops, to conſider of ſuch methods, and to meet with ſome of your body, not exceeding fourteen, on the 14th inſtant, being Saturday, in the Organ room, at ten in the morning, to offer and receive what may contribute to theſe ends.

LXIX. Two

LXIX. Two Propoſals given as Inſtructions to the Committee of Biſhops, November 13, 1702.

I. THAT the Lower Houſe may meet in Committees, to prepare buſineſs between the Synodical Prorogations.

II. That when buſineſs ſhall be before the Convocation, the Archbiſhop, with the conſent of his Suffragans, will ſo order the Prorogations, that there ſhall be ſufficient and convenient time allowed for the conſidering and finiſhing of it.

LXX. The Reply of the Lower Houſe of Convocation to the two Papers they have lately received in Anſwer to their humble Application, [in November 1702.]

May it pleaſe your Grace and your Lordſhips,

YOUR Lordſhips inclinations to peace, mentioned in your firſt paper, we hope we have given you no juſt occaſion to think we ever diſtruſted. Nor did we ever queſtion his Grace's power (eſpecially as he now claims it with the conſent of his Suffragans) to prorogue the whole Convocation, that is, to appoint a further day on which the whole body ſhould attend; nor could we imagine that ſuch a power was deſtructive of the Being of a Convocation.

But we humbly conceive, that ſuch a power is no way inconſiſtent with the right claimed by the Lower Houſe, in their humble application; to wit, the right of holding their aſſemblies, and continuing to act as a Houſe, in the intervals of his Grace's ordinary Prorogations.

Which right, in our humble opinion, is ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary to the Being of the Lower Houſe (for of our own Houſe only we ſpoke, and hoped to have been underſtood) and has been alſo of late ſo openly oppoſed, and with ſo much pretence of authority denied, that we think we cannot anſwer the truſt repoſed in us, unleſs we continue to inſiſt upon the claim of it, and uſe our utmoſt endeavours to bring this queſtion to a ſpeedy and final determination.

A method of doing this is what your Lordſhips in your laſt paper ſeem wholly to decline, though it be the thing chiefly and plainly aimed at in our humble application. And therefore we cannot but again make our humble requeſt, That your Lordſhips would be pleaſed to offer ſomething more effectual to the purpoſe we intended.

LXXI. The Anſwer of the Archbiſhop and Biſhops to the Paper brought up by the Prolocutor from the Lower Houſe, upon November 18, 1702.

WE wiſh that the propoſals we ſent you for the due ordering of the proceedings of both Houſes of Convocation had ſatisfied you, as they did us, becauſe

cauſe we thought that in them we had offered you what was ſufficient towards the ending of the differences that have been between us.

We cannot depart from the Archbiſhop's right of proroguing the whole Convocation of the Upper and Lower Houſe with conſent of his Suffragans, according to the conſtant uſage as it appears in our Act-books.

This right you allow in general terms, while you own that the Archbiſhop's Prorogation is the appointing a further day on which the whole body ſhall meet. But you ſhould do well to take notice, that by the ſame Act by which the Convocation is prorogued, the whole buſineſs of the Convocation is likewiſe continued in the ſtate it is then in, to that further day of the next ſeſſion.

And the right you claim of continuing to act as a Houſe between the days of the Archbiſhop's Prorogations, as indiſpenſably neceſſary to the Being of the Lower Houſe, does (as we conceive) by immediate conſequence overthrow what you had juſt before allowed the Archbiſhop, whoſe act cannot be ſaid to prorogue the whole Convocation, if a part of it does notwithſtanding remain in a condition of acting as a diſtinct Houſe of Convocation.

Nor can we ſee how it ſhould be neceſſary to the Being of the Lower Houſe, to continue to act as a Houſe between the days of the Archbiſhop's Prorogation, ſince all the buſineſs of the Lower Houſe in former Convocations, and particularly the part that they had in the reviſing of the book of Common Prayer 1661, was managed

managed by them without any intermediate actings as a Houſe.

The premiſſes being well weighed, we do not find how we can admit of your new claim, ſince it would be plainly to recede from a right that we have always enjoyed. We muſt therefore leave the propoſals we ſent you to your farther conſideration; not doubting but that the proviſions therein made for the exerciſe of the rights of both Houſes, will be very ſufficient for the doing of any buſineſs that is to be done in Convocation.

LXXII. To the moſt Reverend the Archbiſhop, and the right Reverend the Biſhops, in Convocation aſſembled. The humble Requeſt and Propoſal of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, [Dec. 2, 1702.]

YOUR Grace and your Lordſhips, in your laſt paper, having again waved to make ſuch a propoſal to us, as in our dutiful and repeated applications we hoped to have obtained, and chuſing rather to enter into argumentation, with which the world and we are already ſufficiently tired, and which method is in our humble opinion endleſs; we believing alſo that your Lordſhips will not think it reaſonable, as indeed we cannot, that either Houſe ſhould be judge over the other in its own cauſe; do therefore now at laſt crave leave in all humility to make this our following propoſal.

That

That your Grace and your Lordſhips would be pleaſed to permit us of the Lower Houſe to join with your Lordſhips in an humble addreſs to the Queen*, praying that her Majeſty, out of her tender regard to the peace and good order of the Church, would vouchſafe to take this Controverſy into her princely conſideration, and appoint ſuch perſons as ſhe in her high wiſdom ſhall chuſe to hear and finally determine it.

LXXIII. The Anſwer of the Preſident of the Convocation and his Suffragans to the "Propoſal of the "Lower Houſe," brought up December 2, 1702.

WE ſent down in our propoſals to you the beſt means we could think of to put an end to that argumentation, wherewith you now ſay you are tired. We are ſtill of opinion, that if you agree to thoſe propoſals, they will be found to anſwer ſufficiently all the ends of buſineſs in the Convocation. And we cannot go beyond them, without manifeſt injury to our Conſtitution as an Epiſcopal Church.

We expected, after theſe conceſſions, wherein we departed ſo much from what in ſtrictneſs might have been inſiſted on, to have found ſome advances towards accommodation made on your part. But inſtead of that, in the paper you laſt brought up to us, you ſeem to affect to expreſs yourſelves in a manner that ſets the two Houſes upon ſuch an equality, as we judge inconſiſtent with the Epiſcopal Authority, and the Preſidency of the Archbiſhop over the whole Convocation; and

* See Dr. Atterbury's Letter to Bp. Trelawny, p. 135.

leads

leads to such an independency of Presbyters upon their Bishops, as the Clergy of the Lower House in former times never pretended to.

We are abundantly assured of her Majesty's most tender regard to the peace and good order of the Church, and are very thankful to God and her Majesty for it. But we cannot think it proper to trouble her Majesty with this Controversy, since we believe it unnecessary after the overtures we have already made, and which we cannot exceed; it being not in our power to part with any of those Rights with which we are entrusted by the Constitution of our Church, and the laws and customs of the realm.

LXXIV. To the most Reverend the Archbishop, and the Reverend the Bishops of the Upper House of Convocation assembled. The humble Address of the Lower House, [December 1702.]

May it please your Grace and your Lordships,

WE the Clergy of the Lower House of Convocation having to our great trouble found ourselves aspersed both in discourse and writings, as if we were ill affected to the Metropolitical and Episcopal Rights of your Grace and your Lordships; have thought ourselves obliged to make and sign the declaration hereunder written, and humbly to lay it before your Lordships, with our most earnest request to your Lordships, that you would not give any credit to such evil suggestions, but discountenance all such persons as shall be found

found to be the authors and ſpreaders of ſuch infamous reports and libels; and that your Lordſhips would be pleaſed to order, that this our declaration may be entered upon your Lordſhips' books, there to remain as a teſtimony of our reſpect and duty to your Lordſhips and to the ſacred Order of Biſhops.

Whereas the Clergy of the Lower Houſe of Convocation have been by the diſcourſes and writings of ſeveral perſons very maliciouſly and ſcandalouſly miſrepreſented, as if they were favourers of Preſbytery in oppoſition to Epiſcopacy, and were enemies to the juſt rights, privileges, prerogatives, and juriſdiction of Biſhops over Preſbyters, as they are eſtabliſhed by the laws of God and of this land:

Now, leſt ſuch perverſe and wicked miſrepreſentations ſhould make any impreſſion upon the Lords the Biſhops, and thereby prejudice them againſt their Preſbyters, or create any jealouſies and diſtruſt in any of thoſe whom we repreſent, or miſlead ſuch perſons as are leſs acquainted with our principles and pretenſions to conceive a falſe and ill opinion of us; we have thought it incumbent upon us, to make this following declaration, and each of us voluntarily and freely to ſubſcribe the ſame, that it may remain upon our books, for our own juſt and neceſſary vindication.

We, whoſe names are underwritten, members of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, do hereby declare, that we acknowledge the Order of Biſhops as ſuperior to Preſbyters, to be of divine apoſtolical inſtitution, that we neither have done, nor will do, any thing knowingly or deſignedly that may be to the prejudice of the

rights and privileges that are given to the Archbiſhop and Biſhops by the Conſtitution of this Church: That we are ready to pay all duty and reſpect to their Lordſhips, as of right we ought, and as becomes us with relation to their high character and ſtation in the Church.

That we do believe, that none of us have claimed, or do claim, any other rights and privileges, than what they are fully perſuaded were enjoyed by our predeceſſors, and which they conceive to be neceſſary to the very Being of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, and ſuch as in their opinion may be continued to it, without any the leaſt incroachment upon the Rights of Epiſcopal power and juriſdiction.

J. ALDRICH.
GEO. HOOPER.
SAM. RHODES.
JO. DAVIS.
EDMOND MEYRICK.
JOHN HUTTON.
PET. BIRCH.
W. LANCASTER.
THO. WHINCOP.
EDW. DREWE.
EDW. LAKE.
CHARLES ALSTON.
AD. OTTLEY.
ROB. PIERCE.
PET. FISHER.
E. SANDYS.
ROB. BURSCOUGH.
HUGH POWEL.
JONATH. EDWARDS,
BENJ BARNET.
JO. SKELTON.
PET. BASFORD.
W. MOORE.
THO. LESSY.
MAUR. VAUGHAN.
WILLIAM BINCKES.
JONATH. KIMBERLEY.
L. BLACKBURNE.
JOHN JONES.
THO. WILLIS.
HEN. LAYNG.
MATTH. HUTTON.
MAT. MASON.
ROB. WYNNE.
GEO. SMALRIDGE.
FR. ATTERBURY.
WILL. POWEL.
JOHN COOK.
PHIL. MADDOCKS.
THO. OWEN.
WILL. NICHOLLS.
WILL. NEEDHAM.
WILL. JANE.
EDW. JONES.
ROB. MANDER.

LXXV. The

LXXV. The Additional Addreſs.

THOUGH the ſcandals which extorted the paper we have now delivered, might have juſtly and eaſily been deſpiſed by the ſubſcribers of it, whoſe affections to the Eſtabliſhed Church, and zeal for your Lordſhips' order, are ſufficiently known; yet they could not reſt contented without endeavouring to ſatisfy even the moſt unreaſonable of their calumniators.

But finding, both by public report, and by the objections made to them in their own Houſe, that their well-intended Declaration hath been ſo unhappy as, inſtead of giving ſatisfaction, to occaſion new offence; and that, from having been traduced for allowing too little to Epiſcopacy, they are now accuſed of aſcribing too much to it, in the clauſe which owns it of divine Apoſtolical inſtitution, as if this were a novel doctrine, not ſufficiently warranted by our Church:

The ſubſcribers, therefore, have conceived themſelves again obliged to have recourſe to your Lordſhips for your direction and aid; and have moved the Lower Houſe to pray your Lordſhips, as hereby we moſt humbly do, that in order to the perfect ſettling the judgements both of them and the reſt of our Communion, and for the more ſure eſtabliſhment of the Epiſcopal Order, your Lordſhips would think it worthy your particular care, to take the aforeſaid doctrine into your mature conſideration: and if it ſhall appear, that the ſubſcribers have not erred concerning it, as from unqueſ-

tionable authorities they humbly preſume they have not; that your Lordſhips will be pleaſed (by what declaration or other method ſhall to you ſeem fitteſt) to abet and ſupport the true doctrine, and to diſcourage and repreſs the contrary, whether Arian or Eraſtian opinions.

Relict. ſuper Tabula per Prolocutorem, undecimo die Decembris, 1702.

LXXV. A Counter Declaration from the Lower Houſe. To the moſt Reverend Father in God, the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and to the right Reverend the Biſhops of his Province, aſſembled in Convocation.

WHEREAS there has been a form of declaration agreed upon by the Lower Houſe of Convocation, to be ſubſcribed by ſuch of the members as ſhould be willing to do it; which has ſince been ſubſcribed by ſeveral of them, and preſented to your Grace and your Lordſhips, containing among other things this following Propoſition, "We acknowledge the Order of "Biſhops, as ſuperior to Preſbyters, to be of divine "Apoſtolical inſtitution." Of the legality of paſſing which declaration without a royal licence we have juſt reaſon to doubt; and whereas in an additional addreſs, preſented at the ſame time with it, a ſuggeſtion is made, as if the ſubſcribers had been accuſed by ſome members within the Houſe, of aſcribing too much to Epiſcopacy in the clauſe abovementioned: We think ourſelves bound to ſignify to your Grace and your Lordſhips, that

that none of us, whoſe names are under written, did make any objections againſt the truth of the doctrine contained in that clauſe; but, being juſtly apprehenſive of the danger of making any declaration of this nature in Convocation without a royal licence, ſome of us did object againſt the legality of paſſing of it; and we do now, for ourſelves, and for all thoſe by whom we are impowered, proteſt, that we have not in any wiſe conſented to the making of the ſaid Declaration, nor of the Additional Addreſs, wherein your Grace and your Lordſhips are prayed to take the aforeſaid Declaration into your mature conſideration, in order to the perfect ſettling the judgments of thoſe of our Communion, and the more ſure eſtabliſhment of the Epiſcopal Order. And we do further pray your Grace and your Lordſhips, that this our diſſent and proteſtation may be admitted and entered into the Acts of the Houſe.

WILL. SHERLOCK, Dean of St. Paul's.
SA. FREEMAN, Dean of Peterborough.
WILL. HAYLEY, Dean of Chicheſter.
WILL. WAKE, Dean of Exon.
RICH. WILLIS, Dean of Lincoln.
WILL. LLOYD, Proctor for the Dean of Worceſter.
WILL. HAYLEY, for the Dean of Hereford.
R. WILLIS, for the Dean of Bangor.
WILL. WAKE, for the Dean of Norwich.
WILL. STANLEY, Archdeacon of London.
CHARLES TRIMNELL, Archdeacon of Norfolk.
WHITE KENNET, Archdeacon of Huntingdon.

WILL. WAKE, for the Archdeacon of Glouceſter.
CHAR. TRIMNEL, for the Archdeacon of Norwich.
CHAR. TRIMNEL, for the Archdeacon of Suffolk.
WILL. HAYLEY, for the Archdeacon of Barks.
J. CAWLEY, Archdeacon, Lincoln.
WILL. LLOYD, for the Archdeacon of Worceſter.
THO. GREENE, Proctor for the Dioceſe of Canterbury.
WILL. LLOYD, Proctor for the Dioceſe of Worceſter.
WILL. STANLEY, for Dr. Aſhton, Proctor Chap. Ely.
WILL. STANLEY, for Mr. Evans, Proctor Chap. Peterborough.
WILL. LLOYD, for Dr. Jephcott, Proctor Chap. Worc.
WILL. LLOYD, for Dr. Ley, Proctor Chap. Briſtol.
WILL. LLOYD, for Mr. Stillingfleet, Proctor Dioc. Worceſter.
CHARLES TRIMNELL, for Dr. Littell, Proctor for the Chapter of Norwich.
CHARLES TRIMNELL, for Mr. Whitefoot, Proctor for the Dioceſe of Norwich.
RICH. WILLIS, for Mr. Roberts, Proctor for the Dioc. of Lincoln.
W. HAYLEY, for Dr. Edes, Proctor for the Chapter of Chicheſter.
JOHN WICKARD, Dean of Winton.
RICH. WILLIS, for Dr. Intet, Proctor for the Chapter of Lincoln.
PETER ALLIX, Proctor for the Chapter of Sarum.
WILL. BEVERIDGE, Archdeacon of Colcheſter.

Secunda

Secunda Schedula.

WE whoſe names are under written, do humbly pray your Grace and your Lordſhips, that all ſuch other abſent members of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, as ſhall be deſirous hereafter to ſubſcribe the Proteſtation which we have now delivered, may have your Graces and your Lordſhips permiſſion to ſubſcribe the ſame, when they ſhall offer themſelves ſo to do.

WILLIAM HAYLEY. WHITE KENNET.
WILLIAM WAKE. PETER ALLIX.
RICHARD WILLIS. THO. GREEN.
HAWLEY. WILLIAM LLOYD.
CHARLES TRIMNELL.

LXXVII. The Anſwer of the Preſident of the Convocation, and his Suffragans, to a Paper called, "The humble Addreſs of the Lower Houſe."

IN the preface to the form of Ordination in our Church, we find the following declaration:

'It is evident unto all men diligently reading Holy 'Scripture and Antient Authors, that from the 'Apoſtles time there have been theſe Orders of 'Miniſters in Chriſt's Church, Biſhops, Prieſts, 'and Deacons.'

To this we have ſubſcribed, this we have taught, and ſhall, by God's bleſſing, continue ſo to do againſt all oppoſers whatſoever.

But we conceive, that, without a Royal Licence, we have not authority 'to attempt, enact, promulge, or 'execute, any Canon, Conſtitution, or Ordinance Pro-'vincial, by whatſoever name it may be called, which 'ſhall concern either doctrine or diſcipline.'

We have likewiſe underſtood, that this is the opinion of divers very learned perſons in the Lower Houſe, who for that reaſon could not join in the late Declaration; though upon all occaſions they have given undeniable proofs of a dutiful and conſcientious regard to the Rights of Epiſcopacy.

However, we cannot but take due notice of your expreſſions of great zeal for our Order, and the Rights of it; and do hope that you will act agreeably hereunto in your future proceedings.

LXXVIII. The humble Reply of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, to a Paper ſent from the Preſident of the Convocation and his Suffragans, [January 20, 1702-3.]

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

THE Lower Houſe had juſt hopes, that the late profeſſion made by ſo great a majority of them, of the venerable eſteem they have always had for your Sacred Order, would have been their ſufficient vindication from thoſe injurious aſperſions, which the intemperance

perance of ſome pretended Zealots of the Archiepiſcopal Prorogative had thrown upon them; and that your Lordſhips moreover would have thought it proper, and at this time more eſpecially ſeaſonable, to own and recommend that opinion, which holds Epiſcopacy to be not of human inſtitution.

But, to their great wonder, they find, that your Lordſhips upon this latter Article, with which you chuſe to begin, are pleaſed to expreſs yourſelves with ſo much caution, as by no means to ſatisfy the Lower Clergy, that your Lordſhips do not diſſent from them even in this point too.

They humbly conceive, that, though your Lordſhips were reſtrained by the Statute of 25 H. VIII. from giving them your opinion concerning any ordinance to be made, which yet does not appear, and your Lordſhips miſrecite the Statute; yet to declare your ſenſe concerning any truth of religion, ſpeculatively only, and without requiring either aſſent or obedience, is not forbidden by that Act; ſo they are informed by perſons very learned in the law. However, it is not to be queſtioned but your Lordſhips might, without the leaſt ſuſpicion of danger, have ſignified your ſentiments in ſome ſuch manner, as not to have left them doubtful, either by avowing concerning the Right of Epiſcopacy, as you ſeem to do concerning the antiquity only; that "This you have taught, and ſhall by God's bleſſing "continue ſo to do againſt all oppoſers;" or at leaſt by ſaying, that in that matter you did not differ from us in your private opinions; which to ſay in our own Houſe,

Houſe, one of thoſe very learned perſons ſo highly applauded by your Lordſhips was not afraid.

The ſaid majority of the Lower Houſe are likewiſe ſorry, that the ſcandalous Reflections made upon them by ignorant or malicious men, of which they complained to your Lordſhips, are rather like to be confirmed and kept in countenance by your Lordſhips' anſwer, ſince it takes ſo cold notice of a Declaration, made by us with great zeal, and in your Lordſhips' apprehenſions with great danger, and mentions your hopes concerning our future proceedings in words ſo like an Admonition, as if it were deſigned to intimate, that our preſent expreſſions of our duty towards your Order were occaſional only, and our paſt behaviour had given juſt ground for the reproaches ſo liberally beſtowed upon us; whereas in truth the Character, under which the generality of us moſt commonly lye, is (as your Lordſhips well know) very far from that extreme; and the Rights we humbly claim, are no other than what are well conſiſtent with the due ſubordination we profeſs, and which our predeceſſors have (under your Lordſhips' predeceſſors) all along enjoyed: of both which, as we have often offered, we are ſtill ready to make full proof, when the queſtion comes to be diſcuſſed before a competent audience.

We therefore cannot but again recommend the Declaration made by the ſubſcribers to your Lordſhips' more mature conſideration, humbly deſiring, that your Lordſhips will think fit more freely to own a truth, which is the moſt proper foundation and beſt ſecurity of

of your ſacred order; and that you would not ſuffer the reaſons of thoſe perſons to be of any authority with you, who, though diſtinguiſhed by you here in a character much to be envied, have, in our humble opinion, rather deſerved your reproof, for the irregularity of their ſeparate application.

LXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Feb. 4, [1702-3.]

I HOPE, long before this, your Lordſhip is got ſafe to Trelawn. Our affairs in Convocation are not mended at all ſince your Lordſhip left us. No anſwer, or hope of any anſwer, that I can hear of, from the Queen; and thoſe of our Houſe, who before were the moſt ſanguine, begin now to deſpair, and both to ſee and own that the game is loſt on our ſide, and that we have no reaſon to hope for a determination in our favour.

Dr. Birch * preached before us on the 30th of January. His Sermon was bold to the utmoſt; and had very broad reflections in it both on the laſt reign and this; ſo it was not thought to be either for his ſervice or the Lower Houſe's that it ſhould be printed: and the matter was thus concerted, that the Houſe ſhould thank him, and deſire him to print it, and that he ſhould wave it, which was accordingly done; and this was all we did on Wedneſday. We intended to have ſent up a paper to the Biſhops, in anſwer to their laſt †; but were

* Dr. Peter Birch. See p. 76.

† This does not appear.

pre-

prevented by the Archbiſhop's ſending his Commiſſary * early, who adjourned before our Houſe ſat. We found the ſchedule waiting for us at Henry VIIth's chapel when we came. Nevertheleſs, we ſaid prayers, and ſat an hour though we had little to do; though this was a ſort of intermediate Seſſion.

The Houſe of Peers have been theſe two days upon my Lord Halifax's affair †; and have examined into the matters which the Houſe of Commons cenſured him for. It is thought they will declare him not to have been guilty of any breach of truſt; and then leave the Attorney General and the inferior Courts to do what they can or dare do with him. Yeſterday they ſent to the Commons, that the Commiſſioners of the Public Accompts might attend them. The Commons have taken time to deliberate of that meſſage till to-morrow. The Occaſional Bill, it is thought, will be dropped; for the leading men in the Houſe are moſt of them againſt it.

A paper hath been read from my Lord Biſhop of London ‡ in St. James's, implying, that ſome perſons of quality (not there named) had committed ſome faults in that Church, which were not found to be ſo enormous as they were at firſt repreſented to be; and had ſince ſhewn themſelves very penitent, and begged God's and the Biſhop's pardon, and given ſomething to the

* Dr. Gardiner, Biſhop of Lincoln.
† See p. 161.
‡ Dr. Compton.

poor

poor of the parish: upon which, his Lordship hath thought fit to drop the prosecution*.

The discourse, that the Portuguese are fallen off from us, grows every day stronger and stronger: and it is now again strongly reported, that Dr. Trimnell † is the next man who is to sit on your Lordship's bench.

I am your Lordship's most obedient and most dutiful servant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Feb. 9, 1702-3.

I YESTERDAY received a Letter from Canon Gilbert ‡, wherein he tells me, that your Lordship hath been so good as to let him know your pleasure in relation to me, if another vacancy should happen; which, he says, he shall be very ready to comply with. I take the first opportunity of paying my most humble acknowledgments to your Lordship; whose favour to me, as it hath been hitherto, so will it still be my only stay and support: for, from every quarter beside (even from those whom I have most served by my poor labours), I meet with nothing but discouragements and unkind usage. God preserve your Lordship's life, your good thoughts of me, and in-

* See p. 160. The news-papers of the times are silent on this subject. Our ancestors had neither "Posts," "Heralds," nor "Worlds." It possibly may have some allusion to what is mentioned in a letter dated March 13, 1702-3.

† See p. 117.

‡ A Canon-residentiary of Exeter.

tentions

tentions to me! and then no other accidents will be able to diſcourage me.

We are ſtill further from the hope of an anſwer from the Queen than ever we were. Thurſday, I believe, will be the laſt day in which we ſhall meet; and I hear not that any meſſage is then expected. The myſtery of my Lord Rocheſter going out of the Lieutenancy is not yet perfectly cleared *. But it is certain, that it was not his choice, any farther than that he choſe to quit it, rather than go over and leave himſelf at mercy during his abſence. Dr. Hickman † will certainly be Biſhop of Londonderry, if that Biſhop ‡ accepts Dublin; otherwiſe, he will be Archbiſhop.

The Commons, who gave us ſuch a kind Addreſs and Vote at the entrance of this ſeſſion, have not ſtuck now, at the cloſe of it, to paſs two bills, which will be of very ill conſequence to the Church. One of theſe was in agitation while your Lordſhip was in town; the bill about repairing Churches §. It hath ſince been carried up to the Lords; and, I doubt not, will there be thrown out, to ſhew us that we have better friends in that Houſe than in the other. The other bill is to

* See p. 367.

† Dr. Charles Hickman obtained the Biſhoprick of Derry, March 19, 1702-3.

‡ Dr. William King, tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of Dublin, March 11, 1702-3.

§ "A Bill for the more eaſy Recovery of Money for the Repairs of Churches and Chapels." It paſſed the Houſe of Commons Feb. 2, 1702-3; but was rejected by the Lords, at the firſt reading, on the ſame day this letter was written.

enable the Queen to re-found the Savoy *: the preamble of it recites, "that it was *diſſolved* by my Lord-"Keeper †, the Viſitor." And the way of his diſſolving

* "A Bill, to enable her Majeſty to ſettle the Lands and Revenues of the late diſſolved Hoſpital of the Savoy to ſuch charitable and public Uſes as are therein mentioned, and for making the Chapel there a Parochial Church," paſſed the Houſe of Commons Feb. 13; and was rejected by the Lords on the 24th.

† Sir Nathan Wrighte, in whoſe life this was one of the moſt remarkable events. "The ſentence of diſſolution, "July 31, 1702, ſays, 'Et quia modò nec Magiſter nec "Capellanus perpetuus ejuſdem Hoſpitalis exiſtit, idem Do-"minus Viſitator Hoſpitale prædictum diſſolutum eſſe de-"claravit.' Dr. Killigrew, the laſt maſter, died in March "1699. From that time to July 1702, the Viſitor was "Keeper of the Royal Conſcience and Privy Counſellor. "Why did not he adviſe King William and Queen Anne "better?" I quote this paſſage from ſome curious Remarks on the Caſe, by Sir Nath. Lloyd, LL. D. communicated to me in MS. by the late Dr. Ducarel. "That the Lord "Keeper was wrong," proceeds the Remarker, "may be "gueſſed at by this: That he applied to Parliament to get "his ſentence confirmed; which was needleſs if the ſen-"tence had been good in law. When that bill was brought "into the Commons, where it paſſed, T ‡ (who lived on "the ſpot, and had an eye to the Maſterſhip for himſelf,) "alarmed Fowler Biſhop of Glouceſter, who expected to hold "the Savoy *in commendam*; Fowler alarms Lord Halifax his "friend; Halifax alarmed the Dukes of Somerſet and Or-"mond, the Chancellors of the two Univerſities, who "made head againſt it ſtrenuouſly; inſomuch that it was "rejected with indignation, and ſharp words paſſed about "ſending Wrighte *to the Lions*. The ſite was cut out into "*Wrighte*-ſtreet, *Nathan*-lane, &c. Lord Cowper, who "ſucceeded Sir Nathan, did not think the ſentence valid; "yet he thought the beſt way to get it right was by act of "parliament; becauſe, from the diſſolution, ſeveral miſtakes

‡ It does not appear who T. was.

"might

ing it was, firſt, he deprived the four Chaplains * for not obſerving the Statutes; and then, there being nobody to elect others, he, on the ſame day, declared the Corporation diſſolved, and that it reverted to the Crown. If this precedent be extended further (as it may be at a proper juncture), it will be fatal: for there are few foundations in England which may not by this means be diſſolved, and yet the Commons paſs the act, which confirms this diſſolution, very readily. They will ſurely feel the influence of theſe falſe meaſures, when they have need of the Clergy at a new election; which, ſome people ſay, may be before next winter. There is talk both of my Lord Keeper and Lord Nottingham † leaving their ſeveral poſts: but nothing certain is known of it.

A paper hath been read in St. James's Church, from my Lord of London, importing, that ſome noble perſons had, in that place, committed ſome faults, which had not been found ſo enormous as they were at firſt repreſented to be; and had, ſince that, begged pardon of God and his Lordſhip, and given ſomething to the poor of the pariſh: for which reaſon, his Lordſhip

" might ariſe, which a new law might redreſs at once; and " accordingly deſigned to get ſuch a law. That Law in- " duced T. to draw up a new ſcheme how the new Hoſ- " pital ſhould be modeled; which T. did; and as to the " main it was liked." See the " Hiſtory of Hinckley," p. 239.

* The names of theſe chaplains were, John Hook, clerk; John Lambe, D. D.; Nicholas Only, D. D.; and Lionel Coles, clerk.

† Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham, was then one of the Secretaries of State.

hath

hath thought fit to ſtop the proſecution of them *. I could not procure a copy of the paper itſelf; but this is the ſubſtance of it; and in ſome parts of it, I believe, I ſend your Lordſhip the very words. Thoſe here that have a true honour for my Lord of London are mightily concerned at it. I have ſent your Lordſhip, in a ſeparate parcel, the proceedings of the Houſe of Lords in relation to my Lord Halifax †; and am, with all reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD, February 11, 1702-3.

WITH all poſſible thanks I acknowledge your Lordſhip's goodneſs to me in your laſt letter; wherein you are pleaſed to let me know, what ſure and early ſteps your Lordſhip hath taken towards ſecuring the next Canonry for me. God return it to you and your family! for, I am ſure, all the ſervices which I ſhall ever be capable of paying you while I live, will be but a poor return to your Lordſhip's bounty.

Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to do what you ſhall judge proper in relation to the Dean of Exeter ‡. I will not preſume to put your Lordſhip on any ſtep whatſoever in this matter; wherein all things have been

* See p. 157.

† On the buſineſs of the Commiſſioners of Accompts. See the Report in the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, vol. XVII. p. 270.

‡ Dr. Wake.

done by your Lordſhip in the moſt free and generous manner that ever any man conferred a favour. Should your Lordſhip think fit to aſk the Dean for me, and ſhould he comply, it will, I ſuppoſe, no ways reſtrain me from writing again in the points diſputed between us; for, when I write, it will be in ſuch a manner in which it may become one Member of your Lordſhip's Church to treat another. And this point of decency I ſhall think myſelf obliged to obſerve towards the Dean, whether he be or be not for me.

I will impart your Lordſhip's directions to Charles Bernard *, and give him time to weigh the caſe, and ſend your Lordſhip his deliberate opinion concerning it; which I hope to procure by next poſt: and, if ſo, it will meet your Lordſhip at Trelawn by that time you get thither.

I acquainted Dr. Smalridge with what your Lordſhip ordered me; and he returns your Lordſhip his moſt humble duty and thanks for it. He hath, I think, ſecured the Archbiſhop of York †, and Lord Nottingham ‡, and hath taken good ſteps towards ſecuring the Treaſurer §.

* F.R.S. and Serjeant Surgeon. See pp. 165, 169, 175. He died about 1711. Swift, in his Journal to Stella, April 11, 1711, ſays, "I went to the auction of Charles Bernard's books; "but the good ones were ſo monſtrous dear, I could not "reach them; ſo I laid out one pound ſeven ſhillings very "indifferently, and came away, and will go there no more;" and, two days after, he adds, "At evening I went to the auc- "tion of Bernard's books, and laid out three pounds three "ſhillings, but I will go there no more; and ſo I ſaid once "before, but now I will keep to it."

† Dr. Sharp. ‡ Then Secretary of State. See p. 131.

§ Sidney Godolphin, Lord Treaſurer 1702—1710. He was created Earl of Godolphin May 8, 1702; and died Sept. 15, 1712.

We

We are ſtill in the Lower Houſe as your Lordſhip left us; our wiſe men are tricked, and ſee it, though they do not care to own it. The Archbiſhop, this day, ſpoke to us in an higher tone than ever; for, when we carried up an Anſwer to the Biſhops' laſt paper, and withal renewed our application for a rehearing of the matter between Dr. Hooper * and Biſhop Humphreys † (at Dr. Hooper's requeſt), he told us, that he thought we had been ſatisfied, long before this, that what was entered in the Journals of one Convocation could not be eraſed at another; which was letting the Dean of Canterbury know, that he ſhould certainly ſtand there recorded to poſterity as a Prevaricator. The Archbiſhop, at the ſame time, peremptorily demanded thoſe Lower Houſe Journals written by Chaſe, which the Dean of Canterbury hath gotten into his cuſtody, and this with an air which he hath not uſed upon other occaſions; ſo that it is plain that he thinks his intereſt ſtronger than it was a while ago, and that he ſhall gain his point upon us. The rock on which the Dean of Canterbury ſeems to me chiefly to have ſplit, in his late management, was, that while he ſeemed to court the Treaſurer ‡, he really confided in my Lord Rocheſter § only; from whom he took all his meaſures, how to manage with the Treaſurer, and gain

* Dean of Canterbury. See p. 107.

† Dr. Humphry Humphreys, Biſhop of Hereford, 1701—1712.

‡ Earl of Godolphin. See p. 162.

§ Who had juſt before reſigned the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. See p. 158. His ſucceſſor, the Duke of Ormond, was appointed Feb. 6, 1702-3.

his intereſt. This the Treaſurer ſaw, and that my Lord Rocheſter would have all the thanks for what *he* was to do; and therefore turned ſhort upon us. I have good reaſon to believe that from hence our defeat in great meaſure proceeded.

My Lord Rocheſter was not turned out of the Lieutenancy *, but only preſſed by the Queen herſelf to go over and hold a Parliament; which put him upon the neceſſity either of going immediately, or quitting; and he choſe the latter. He went off, however, with great uneaſineſs; and hath appeared at Court ſince but very little; not even on the Birth-day † itſelf: nor can I certainly learn that he hath been ſince at the Cabinet Council. His friends ſay, that he recommended the Duke of Ormond to the Queen at parting. But, as far as I can find, that matter was of other people's doing; and, I believe, when your Lordſhip hath accounts of it from ſure hands, you will find it to be ſo.

The Bill about repairing Churches ‡ was thrown out by the Lords on Tueſday, at the firſt reading, not one Lord offering to ſpeak a ſingle word for it. Conyers ſolicited it above; particularly with my Lord Halifax, who immediately conſulted my Lord of Canterbury upon it. His Grace told him, "that it would be very preju-" dicial to the Church, and that he intended to ſpeak "againſt it." He did ſo, and ſo likewiſe did the Biſhop of London; and it was rejected as univerſally,

* See pp. 158, 163.
† The Queen's Birth-day was the 6th of January.
‡ See p. 158.

and

and with as much form, as any bill ever was. The Commons were forewarned of this, that they would by this means loſe their intereſt with the Clergy, and give the Lords an opportunity of increaſing theirs: but they were deaf to all our entreaties and applications. There is another Bill, about the Savoy, now depending with them, of as pernicious conſequence; for it confirms the *diſſolution* of it made by the Lord Keeper *, and made upon ſuch grounds as will reach moſt Church-foundations, if future times ſhall think fit to follow the precedent: yet the Commons have ordered the engroſſing of this bill, and will certainly paſs it. I know not whether the Lords will think fit to throw it out; but fear rather that they will paſs it †.

My Lord Somers is very ill ‡.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, with all poſſible reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, February 13, 1702-3.

I HAVE diſcourſed Charles Bernard §, as your Lordſhip ordered me; and, for fear I ſhould miſtake him, or he ſhould give his opinion too haſtily, left a tranſcript of that part of your Lordſhip's letter which related to him in his hands; to which he ſent me this

* See p. 159.

† The Houſe of Commons *did* paſs this Bill; but the Houſe of Lords did *not*. See p. 159.

‡ See Letter XCIX.

§ See p. 162.

return. I think every thing which your Lordſhip directed to be enquired is anſwered, except your Lordſhip expects any directions before the uſe of the Bath. If your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to let me know whether you do or not, I will proceed accordingly upon that head alſo.

The town is very uneaſy upon this ill news of the Duke of Bavaria's beating the Emperor *. The Commons have paſſed the bill of Abjuration this day, together with the Lords' amendment, which made it treaſon to endeavour to defeat the Hanover ſucceſſion †. There was no diviſion upon that amendment; but there was another, which provided, that perſons recapacitating themſelves by taking the oaths ſhould not come into the places out of which they were turned, if full. Upon the diviſion, the Lords' amendment was carried by one.

The Commons' Addreſs ‡ is not yet come out; or elſe I would have ſent it to your Lordſhip.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* This proved a falſe rumour. A letter from Frankfort ſays, "The pretended victory of the Elector of Bavaria over "the Duke of Wirtemberg proves altogether groundleſs." Poſt-boy, Feb. 18, 1702-3.

† See Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. XIV. p. 193.

‡ On the Commiſſioners of Accompts. Ibid. p. 189.

LXXXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD, Feb. 20, 1702-3.

THINGS continue here in no good poſture. The high votes which the Lords made * in relation to the meſſage from the Commons (and of which Dr. E. † tells me the Biſhop of R. ‡ undertook to give your Lordſhip an account), are not what they intend to ſtop at: they are now preparing ſomething by way of anti-dote to the Addreſs, which it is now, I fear, too late to ſend to your Lordſhip; and I have been ill ſince my laſt, which hindered me from writing to your Lordſhip ſooner. Every body begins now to fear, that by theſe ſteps matters may be driven on to a diſſolution §. The vaſt majority that there was to bring off Sir George Rooke ‖ hath occaſioned ſome men to ſay, that where the Great-ones are in earneſt they can always prevail: and they are ſaucy enough, therefore, to ſuſpect and ſay, that the Great-ones were not in earneſt when the Occaſional Conformity bill was carried. No Biſhop

* See p. 170. † Dr. Ediſbury. See p. 57.

‡ Dr. Sprat, Bp. of Rocheſter.

§ A meſſage was delivered to the Houſe of Peers from the Queen, on the 22d, "that her Majeſty intended to put a "ſpeedy end to the Seſſion;" and on the 27th the Parliament was prorogued.

‖ "It is reſolved and declared, by the Lords Spiritual and "Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, That Sir George "Rooke, with reſpect to the inſtructions he received, and "the councils of war by which he voted, has done his duty, "and behaved himſelf like a worthy and brave Commander, "with honour to the Nation." Journals, Feb. 17, 1702-3.

was againſt Sir George Rooke but the Biſhop of Sarum *; and nine, there preſent †, were for him. The Archbiſhop uſeth us with an air of greater authority than before, having adjourned us till Tueſday ſevennight at our laſt meeting; and reſolving, I ſuppoſe, to end this Convocation as he began it, with a long ten days interval between ſeſſion and ſeſſion. Dr. H. ‡ is certainly Biſhop of Londonderry; ſo far my Lord R. § hath prevailed, as well as for the doubling of his own penſion, if fame ſays true; which tells us alſo, that this laſt was the condition of his return to Court, and propoſed to him in his retirement by his Royal Highneſs ||, who, immediately upon his going off, went to viſit him at Pet—m. But it doth not yet appear, that he hath any more intereſt in the management of affairs ſince his return, than he had before he went off; and the managers, therefore, in our Houſe, are ſtill under the utmoſt deſpondency.

I beg your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to conſider what commands you may have for the Clergy, whom I intend to ſee early this year, intending to ſtay here only till Eaſter is over, and to come off from Plymouth, and pay my duty to your Lordſhip at Trelawn, and then return on in my courſe to Taviſtock. I hope the illneſs, which I hear is in your Lordſhip's family, will not long hinder your return to that place.

* Dr. Burnet,

† Four other Biſhops were preſent that day, but quitted the Houſe before the queſtion was put.

‡ Dr. Hickman. See p. 158.

§ The Earl of Rocheſter. See p. 164.

|| George, Prince of Denmark.

I am

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD, Chelſea, Feb. 23, 1702-3.

I HAVE ſent to Charles Bernard * about the ſyrenge; and, by that time he can have procured it, will call upon him for it, and ſend it down to Mr. Cook, at Exeter, by the firſt carrier. The Lords, yeſterday, threw out the Qualification Bill † by four voices and three proxies; they intend alſo to throw out the bill which confirms the Diſſolution of the Savoy ‡. The Queen hath ſent a meſſage to quicken them §; and it is thought the Parliament will be up by Thurſday. Perhaps your Lordſhip may have had no copy of the incloſed papers ||, and therefore I have ſent them. The poſt is ready to go away, or elſe I had tranſcribed them fair for your Lordſhip. I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for ſending them in ſuch a condition; and, with many thanks to your Lordſhip for all your great and repeated favours, am, may it pleaſe your Lordſhip, your ever obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 162.

† "An Act for providing, that no perſon ſhall be choſe "member of the Houſe of Commons, but ſuch as have ſuf- "ficient real eſtates."

‡ It was rejected on the 24th. See p. 159.

§ See p. 167.

|| The incloſed papers are printed in pp. 170, & ſeqq.

"The

"The Reaſons of the Commons, delivered to the Lords at a conference in the Painted Chamber, 17th of February, 1702, why they cannot comply with the Lords' deſire of the 4th of February, of giving leave to the Commiſſioners of Accompts, or ſome of them, to attend the Committee of the Lords.

"The Commons cannot comply with your Lordſhips' deſires, contained in your meſſage of the 4th inſtant, becauſe the Commons are ſtill of the ſame opinion as was delivered to your Lordſhips, in February 1691, at a free conference upon the ſubject-matter of the amendments made by the Lords to the additional bill for the appointing and enabling Commiſſioners to examine, take, and ſtate, the Public Accompts of the kingdom; when they deſired to know the end your Lordſhips would propoſe to yourſelves by an enquiry into the Public Accompts. For, ſhould any miſapplication of money, or default of diſtribution, appear in the Accompts, your Lordſhips cannot take cognizance thereof originally, nor otherwiſe, even in your judicial capacity, than at the complaint of the Commons. And ſhould a failure or want of money appear, it is not in your Lordſhips' power to redreſs it: for the grant of all aids is in the Commons only; or, if there be any ſurpluſage, the Commons only can apply it to the charge of the enſuing year. But, ſhould the Commons have given leave to the Commiſſioners to attend your Lordſhips, no information they can give againſt any perſon whatſoever can entitle your Lordſhips either to acquit or condemn. Yet, ſince this meſſage, the Commons find in your Lordſhips' Journals the following reſolution:

"It is reſolved and declared, by the Lords Spiritual and "Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, that Charles "Lord Halifax, Auditor of the Receipt of the Ex-"chequer, hath performed the duty of his office,

"in

" in tranſmitting the ordinary Impreſt Rolls to the " Queen's Remembrancer, according to the antient " cuſtom of the Exchequer, and the direction of " the act octavo & nono Gul. Tertii Regis, inti- " tuled, ' An act for the better obſervation of the " courſe antiently uſed in the Receipt of the Ex- " chequer;' and that he hath not been guilty of any " neglect or breach of truſt upon that accompt."

" Which looks to the Commons as if your Lordſhips pretended to give a judgement of acquital, without any accuſation brought before your Lordſhips, and conſequently without any trial. And that which makes your Lordſhips' proceedings yet more irregular, it tends to prejudge the cauſe, which might regularly have come before you, either originally by impeachment, or by writ of error from the Courts below. And, therefore, the Commons can ſee no uſe of this Reſolution, unleſs it be either to intimidate the Judges, or prepoſſeſs a Jury.

" But, if your Lordſhips could have judged in this matter, it does not appear by your Lordſhips' Journals, that you have had under examination the reſpective times of tranſmitting the ſeveral Impreſt Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer; without which, it is impoſſible to know whether the Auditor of the Receipt had done his duty according to the act of parliament."

" *Die Jovis, Feb.* 18, 1702.

" It is reſolved and declared, that the Lords have an undoubted right (which they can never ſuffer to be conteſted) to take cognizance originally of all Public Accompts, and to enquire into any miſapplication or default in the diſtribution of public monies, or any other miſmanagement whatſoever.

" That the Lords, in their enquiry into, and examination of, the obſervations of the Commiſſioners of Accompts,

in

in relation to Charles Lord Halifax, and in their reſolution thereupon, have proceeded according to the rules of juſtice, and the evidence that was before them.

"That the Commons, in their Reaſons delivered at the laſt conference, have made uſe of ſeveral expreſſions and arguments highly reflecting, and altogether unparliamentary, tending to deſtroy all good correſpondence between the two Houſes, and to the ſubverſion of the Conſtitution."

LXXXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, Feb. 25, 1702-3.

YESTERDAY the Lords ordered the Conformity-bill, together with the amendments made by them to that bill, and their reaſons for thoſe amendments, to be printed; though the bill itſelf, as it began in the Houſe of Commons, ſo it is alſo lodged there at preſent. I do not hear that the eldeſt Peer remembers any precedent of this kind *.

On the ſame day they threw out the Savoy Bill †, with reflections upon the miſchiefs that might enſue from the diſſolution of bodies corporate. Several Biſhops went out without voting, and ſome ſtayed in againſt it.

The Lords, notwithſtanding the Queen's meſſage on Monday ‡, adjourned the Subſidy-bill to Friday; which muſt, by the very tenor of it, paſs before the 1ſt of March; ſo they are of neceſſity to do it or reject it to-morrow: and the Queen comes to the Houſe on Saturday, to paſs it.

* Several Lords entered a proteſt againſt it.

† See p. 159. ‡ See p. 167.

This

This day there was a free conference between the Lords and Commons, upon thoſe Reſolutions I ſent to your Lordſhip laſt poſt. My Lord Halifax ſpoke much in the conference upon the ſecond article, wherein he himſelf was particularly concerned; but, in the judgement of all who heard him, did his cauſe no ſervice; and his friends went back to their Houſe with a worſe opinion of it than they had before.

Mr. Finch, this afternoon, when I left the Court of Requeſts, was moving againſt the printing of their Votes for the future. What the meaning of that motion, or what the event was, I have not yet learnt *.

I forgot to tell your Lordſhip, that the Lords did alſo yeſterday order their remarks on the obſervations of the Commiſſioners of Accompts to be preſented to the Queen, with an Addreſs; and both to be printed. Some of theſe remarks fall in with, and ſome oppoſe, thoſe made by the Houſe of Commons in their Addreſs to her Majeſty.

Mr. Bromley is fallen into a very ill fever; but laſt night he ſlept better, and there is good hopes of him.

The word CONVOCATION † is not mentioned now once in a day between the Abbey and St. Paul's; and

* It was occaſioned by the proceedings of the Houſe having been miſrepreſented in Dyer's Letter; and occaſioned a reſolution, "That no Votes of the Houſe ſhall be printed "without the particular order of the Houſe." A ſimilar order is ſtill iſſued at the beginning of every ſeſſion, but of late years has never been enforced.

† "A ſhort State of ſome preſent Queſtions in Convoca-"tion; particularly of the Right to continue or prorogue; "by way of Commentary upon the Schedule of Continua-"tion," was publiſhed February 27, 1702-3.

people

people have forgot that there is any such body in being. And yet we are told, that some words of favour will be dropped, will be publicly dropped, in a day or two. If they are words only, and no deeds follow, they will not be much regarded.

My Lord R. * comes not to Court or Cabinet at present, or but very little. The dissatisfactions every where are great beyond imagination. Altham † will, in all probability, succeed Hyde ‡; though Dr. Allix is, I hear, talked of. Sir John Cook § is made Dean of the Arches; Bramston ||, they say, will be Head of Trinity Hall, and Dr. Brookbank ** Professor. I have communicated what your Lordship was pleased to write about Dr. Sm. †† to him; who gives your Lordship his most humble duty and hearty thanks. I have sent your Lordship the Pope's Sermon in another letter, and am your Lordships most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Rochester. See p. 164. † Dr. Roger Altham. See p. 29.

‡ Thomas Hyde, D. D. Hebrew Professor at Oxford. He was succeeded by Dr. Altham.

§ Her Majesty's Advocate; he was also at this time made Vicar General.

|| George Bramston, LL. D. succeeded Dr. Oxenden, as Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in March 1702-3.

** This did not prove true. Dr. Oxenden was succeeded, in his office of Law Professor at Cambridge, by Dr. Thomas Ayloffe.

†† Dr. Smalridge. See pp. 162. 175.

LXXXVI. To

LXXXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, March 4, 1702-3.

I SENT the ſyrenge * by the poſt, becauſe I feared your Lordſhip might be in preſent want of it; and I paid the carriage, leſt the poſt ſhould think it was intended to come frank, and drop it. The chocolate ſhall be ſent by the carrier on Saturday next; and I will undertake to your Lordſhip, that it ſhall be as good as his ſhop can afford; for he hath been many years my druggiſt.

I can write no Letter without having a new opportunity of returning my moſt humble and hearty thanks to your Lordſhip for your repeated favours. I will lay hold of that which your Lordſhip hath given me of thanking Mr. Canon Kendal †, without letting him know that I have ſeen the evidence of it under his hand; and, when I wait upon your Lordſhip, will bring his letter with me to Trelawn. He ſpeaks fully up to the point, and as becomes one who owes his preferment to your Lordſhip. I hope no one who hath, or ſhall ever ſhare, your Lordſhip's favours, will prove leſs dutiful or grateful.

Dr. Sm. is very ſenſible of your Lordſhip's kindneſs to him, and is now, I think, ſure of ſucceeding ‡ whenever a vacancy happens. My Lord Treaſurer, on

* See p. 162.

† Nicholas Kendal, M. A. See a letter dated June 29, 1703.

‡ In the Divinity chair at Oxford. See pp. 162. 174.

Tuesday last, told Sir Roger Mostyn so, and began the discourse himself. There is great talk, that he *, and Sir Levison Gower †, Mr. Finch ‡, and a fourth §, whom I have forgot, are to be made Lords immediately ‖. Sir E. Seymour ** hath put in hard for his son Conway ††, but I cannot learn that he hath succeeded; at which I much wonder. I will wait upon him before I take my Western journey, and know what commands he hath to your Lordship, and endeavour to represent our Convocation-affairs to him in a proper light; and improve upon the hint your Lordship hath been pleased to give him, so as to let him see how little we have been beholden to our managers; who,

* Sir Roger Mostyn did not attain a peerage, though he held some high offices in the state both in this and the following reign. He was constantly in Parliament from June 1701 to 1734; and died May 5, 1739.

† Sir John Levison Gower, created Baron Gower of Stittenham, March 16, 1702-3; died in August 1709. He was grandfather to the present Earl Gower.

‡ Heneage Finch, an eminent Lawyer, and brother to Daniel then Earl of Nottingham, was created Baron of Guernsey, March 15, 1702-3; and Earl of Aylesford, Oct. 26, 1714. He died July 22, 1719. The present Earl is his great-grandson.

§ This was John Hervey, created Baron Hervey of Ickworth, March 23, 1702-3, and Earl of Bristol, Oct. 19, 1714. He died in January 1751. He was father to the present Earl and to his two immediate predecessors.

‖ See the next Letter.

** Comptroller of the Household to Queen Anne.

†† Son of Sir Edward Seymour by his second Lady. He was the adopted heir of Edward Earl of Conway, whose name he took; was created Baron Conway, both of England and Ireland, March 17, 1702-3; and died Feb. 4, 1732. The present Earl of Hertford is his son.

instead

inſtead of ſerving their body, have been really playing their own game; and have, by that means, been defeated in both.

The word now at Lambeth is (I can aſſure your Lordſhip) that the D. of C. * is a moderate man, only a little pertinacious in one ſmall point, wherein he thinks his honour is concerned: and, perhaps, that ſingle point may ſomehow or other be adjuſted by next winter; and then good night to all the other claims we have made, however neceſſary to our being or well-being; for the peace will be ſtruck up upon the ſingle point of adjournment. That which pleaſes the Biſhops moſt is, his declared averſion to our entering on any ſort of buſineſs; which, at Dr. Knipe's †-

ſon's

* Dr. Hooper, Dean of Canterbury. See pp. 73, 188.

† Dr. Thomas Knipe, a Prebendary of Weſtminſter, 1707; and Head Maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool from 1695 till his death in 1711. In Weſtminſter Abbey the following epitaph, on a handſome monument of veined marble, records his merit:

THOMAS KNIPE, S. T. P.
Hujuſce Eccleſiæ Prebendarius,
In Clauſtrorum parte huic marmori oppoſitâ
Reliquias ſuas jacere voluit;
Ubi uxorem ANNAM,
Cum quinque ex eâdem Liberis tumulaverat.
In Scholâ Regiâ Weſtmonaſterienſi
Per quinquaginta annos
Promovendæ pietati boniſque literis elaboravit,
Per ſedecim eidem Archidiaſcalus præfuit;
Quam Provinciam,
Et egregiis doctrinæ ſubſidiis inſtructus,
Et indefeſſâ induſtriâ uſus,
Et humaniſſimâ ſuavitate conditus,
Feliciſſimè adminiſtravit;

ſon's burial, the other night, he took care openly and with great warmth to own, though it be the opinion of many of our body (ſome of them very wiſe men, and all ſuch as wiſh as well to it, I dare ſay, as he doth), that our aiming at no buſineſs, and not attempting any thing worthy of a Synod theſe three meetings, is the very thing that hath rendered us deſpicable in the eyes of the Laity, and of the Biſhops themſelves, and will ſtill keep us ſo.

One thing I can tell your Lordſhip, from a ſure hand, that he was propoſed to the Queen by the E. of R. * for the Primacy. It was objected by Lord G. † that

Et Juvenes optimis diſciplinis inſtitutos
In utramque Academiam emiſit;
Multos qui Eccleſiæ et Reipublicæ
Ornamento jam ſunt,
Plures qui in eandem indies ſpem ſuccreſcunt.
His inſuper laudibus
Cæteras, quæ virum bonum commendant virtutes,
Sanctimoniam, liberalitatem,
Comitatem, benevolentiam,
Candorem, fidem,
Et propenſam in egenos benignitatem addiderat.
Firmam valetudinem provectamque ætatem
Alienis omninò commodis impendit,
Donec ingruenti morbo paulatim cederet;
Quo pertinacius tandem urgente
Pauperibus, diſcipulis, amicis, nepotibus, conjugi
Deſideratiſſimus obiit
8° idus Aug. anno Domini 1711, ætat. 73.

Marito chariſſimo
ALICIA lectiſſima Fœmina,
Secundis illi nuptiis conjuncta,
Hoc monumentum mœſtiſſima poſuit,
in eodem tumulo
et ſuos aliquando cineres depoſitura.

* Rocheſter. † Godolphin.

he

he was no Biſhop already, which the future Primate ought regularly to be. The Queen further added, that the opinion of the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York was to be known in the caſe, whether they approved that promotion. Lord R. aſked, with ſome concern, whether the Archbiſhop of Canterbury's opinion were fit to guide in any thing? to which nothing was ſaid. But the E. of R. added, that though he thought the perſon he propoſed very fit for the Primacy, yet he would by no means preſs that matter; becauſe he was too uſeful a man to be parted with out of the kingdom, and his ſervice would be abſolutely requiſite in our Houſe of Lords *. Your Lordſhip may ſee from hence in what poſture his intereſt ſtands, and how far he is able to ſecure it by the help of one † who hath not been able to ſecure his own footing at Court, and under a direct oppoſition from another ‡ who certainly doth every thing. This is the caſe: and from hence it was chiefly that our Convocation miſcarriage proceeded; for I am well aſſured, that Lord G. did at firſt intend really to ſerve us, till he found that the formal application alone was made to him, but the confidence was placed elſewhere.

There is ſomething coming out, in a day or two, from our people; but what I know not. The Court is very uneaſy that the Savoy Bill § was rejected, and would have been very glad to have had it paſs; why,

* Where he ſoon after obtained a ſeat.
† The Earl of Rocheſter. See pp. 111, 158.
‡ Lord Godolphin, then Lord Treaſurer.
§ See p. 159.

they beſt know. The paſſage in the Queen's ſpeech was deſigned as an equivalent for the dropping of our Addreſs.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

LXXXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, March 6, 1702-3.

I WRITE this only to correct the account I ſent your Lordſhip in my laſt *. The new Lords now in every one's mouth are, Mr. Granville † (who by this means will be removed from a competition with Harley for the chair), Sir J. Leviſon Gower, Mr. Finch, and Conway Seymour. Lord Weymouth ‡, it is ſaid, is to be made a Marquis, and his ſon § called up to the Houſe of Lords, with one or two more. This is not yet done; and, when it ſhall be ſo, it is whiſpered that the favour will be balanced by making ſome on the other ſide alſo.

* See p. 176.

† The Hon. John Granville, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Bath, and then member for Fowey. He was created Baron Granville of Potherege, March 13, 1702-3.—On the 28th of April, the Duke of Buckingham and Normanby, Lord Granville, Lord Guernſey, and Lord Conway, were introduced into the Houſe of Peers.

‡ Thomas Thynne, Lord Viſcount Weymouth. This promotion did not take place. He died July 28, 1714.

§ The Hon. Henry Thynne, only ſon to Lord Viſcount Weymouth. He died in his father's life time, without obtaining a peerage, Dec. 20, 1708.

Lord

Lord Wharton * is yet in a doubtful ſtate; nor can it certainly be judged whether he will live or die. Lord Somers is out of all danger: but he had much ado to eſcape; his old wounds had like to have made his new one mortal; and his body, the phyſicians ſay, cannot well hold out long †; he hath an ulcer in his back. Some of his predeceſſors, your Lordſhip may remember, made a ſhift to live a few years by tapping.

I humbly thank your Lordſhip for admitting me to pay my duty to you at Trelawn, where I hope to wait on your Lordſhip on Friday, and to ſtay there till Tueſday; and have accordingly ordered my viſitation.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I hope your Lordſhip will like your chocolate.

LXXXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD, March 13, 1702-3.

I AM not ſure theſe prints reach your Lordſhip always, or ſo ſoon as by the poſt; and therefore take the liberty to diſpatch one to you that way, which

* Thomas Lord Wharton, afterwards Marquis of Wharton, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His ſon was the famous Duke.—Though this may not be quite the proper place for it, I will juſt mention here, that at the Rev. Mr. Neal's, at Whetſtone, is an original picture of Sternhold the Pſalmiſt (a three quarters length), which formerly belonged to the Duke of Wharton, and afterwards to Bp. Atterbury.

† He died of an apoplectic fit, April 26, 1716.

contains ſomething worth your Lordſhip's reading *. A little before the writing of this Letter, a Reform was made

* This was a paper, intituled, "Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious Letter to the Council of Scotland:

"ANNE R.

"Right truſty and right well beloved Couſin and Counſellor, right truſty and intirely beloved Couſins and Counſellors, right truſty and right well beloved Couſins and Counſellors, right truſty and well beloved Couſins and Counſellors, right truſty and well beloved Counſellors, and truſty and well beloved Counſellors, we greet you well. Having by our royal commiſſion of this date eſtabliſhed you to be our Privy Council in our antient kingdom of Scotland, in an intire confidence of your prudence, experience, and loyalty, and eſpecially of your firmneſs to the Reformed Proteſtant Religion: We do, in the firſt place, recommend to your care, the Church now eſtabliſhed by law, in its ſuperior and inferior judicatures, ſuch as Seſſions, Preſbytries, Synods, and General Aſſemblies; as alſo, in the exerciſe of their holy functions, and in what concerns their perſons and benefices. We are informed, that there are many Diſſenters within that kingdom, who, albeit they differ from the Eſtabliſhed Church in opinion as to chruch government and form, yet are of the Proteſtant Reformed Religion, ſome of which are in poſſeſſion of benefices, and others exerciſe their worſhip in meeting-houſes. It is our royal pleaſure, that they ſhould be directed to live ſuitably to the Reformed Religion which they profeſs, ſubmiſſively to our laws, decently and regularly with relation to the Church eſtabliſhed by law, as good Chriſtans and ſubjects: and in ſo doing, that they be protected in the peaceable exerciſe of their Religion, and in their perſons and eſtates, according to the laws of the kingdom: And we recommend to the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Diſcipline, their living in brotherly love and communion with ſuch Diſſenters. In the next place, we recommend to you, the protection of all our civil judicatures, and the execution of our laws, for the good of our people; and that you direct our Sheriffs and Juſtices of the Peace to a diligent execution of the laws, in ſo far as committed to them. And, in the third place, the ſecurity

made in the Scotch Council, and nine turned out, who are ſaid to be rank Preſbyterians. Of theſe my Lord Tiv—t * was one; and he a little after the writing it was, to make him amends, made a Lieutenant General †. My Lord Carliſle is, it is ſaid, out of all. There were great riots in Scotland on the 30th of January, and particularly at Edinburgh, where an Epiſ-

ſecurity and peace of the kingdom; and for this end, that you will take ſpecial inſpection of the diligences done by our Highland commiſſions. We recommend likewiſe to you, to enjoin the obſervation of thoſe laws which tend to the encouragement of trade and manufactories, for the good and profit of our people, whoſe proſperity and ſafety is our greateſt concern. That our forces within the kingdom obſerve diſcipline, and occaſion no grievance to our other ſubjects: And, for this end, it is our royal pleaſure, and we have given our ſpecial orders to our Theſaury, for paying them exactly and timouſly, according to our eſtabliſhment. We doubt not that the funds appointed for their pay, by us and our Parliament (whoſe authority we are firmly reſolved to ſuſtain), will be duly payed in by all who are liable thereto; and if any ſhall fail therein, to evite the inconveniences by the ſoldiers want of pay, it is our royal pleaſure, that you cauſe ſuch execution to be made uſe of, for timely inbringing thereof, as is preſcribed by our laws; and if there be any undutiful oppoſition made by whatſomever perſon or perſons to thoſe our juſt commands, we require of you to call them before you in legal manner, and to puniſh the guilty as accords by law. We expect your information from time to time of what occurs in our and our peoples concerns; and, that they may know theſe our royal intentions and affection to them, you ſhall cauſe print and publiſh this our letter in ſuch manner as is uſual. And ſo we bid you heartily farwel. Given at our Court at St. James's the fourth day of February 1702-3, and of our reign the firſt year. By her Majeſty's command,

TARBAT."

* Sir Thomas Levingſton, created Viſcount Teviot in 1688. Dying without iſſue in 1711, the title became extinct. † In February 1702-3.

copal meeting was disturbed by the mob; and the minister, who called King Charles the First a martyr in the pulpit, was openly opposed in the church, and told "he was no martyr, but a tyrant, and was now "in the place of tyrants, Hell." I think I sent your Lordship word before *, that one O'Neal, a Roman Catholic lady in St. James's-street, had a ball and a basset on that day, and the Italian woman † to sing within hearing almost of the palace. So both sides conspire to run down the day, and none dares to support it.

I am your Lordship's dutiful servant.

FR. ATTERBURY.

Port-Royal is burnt down to the ground ‡.

LXXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, March 17, 1702-3.

I HAVE been with Booston, the clerk of St. Dunstan's, who confirms to me all the circumstances of Howlet's § character, as they stand in the letter written to your Lordship, and inclosed in your Lordship's to me. But whether the Northern wife be now living or no, he knows not: she was living five years ago, but since that he knows nothing of her. The guilt of

* See pp. 157, 160.

† The famous Margarita. See a letter dated July 13, 1703.

‡ This calamity, in which all the town except the fortifications and some few houses were demolished, happened on the 9th of January 1702-3.

§ See the subsequent letters.

Howlet

Howlet depending on that circumſtance, I will firſt endeavour, if I can poſſibly, to get intelligence whether Howlet's firſt wife be ſtill alive; and, if I find ſhe is, will wait upon the Archbiſhop * as your Lordſhip directs, whom I have not ſeen now theſe three months, nor deſire to ſee, unleſs when your Lordſhip hath any commands for me to him; becauſe, I dare ſay, he will tread in the very ſame ſteps as his brother Prelate † did, and do the very ſame things, but with a better grace as having a better character.

The books your Lordſhip writes about ſhall be taken care of; and I will be ſure to preſs Archdeacon Drewe, as your Lordſhip orders me, on Friday ſevennight next, which is the only day I ſhall be with him at Exeter; and he is ſo much my friend, that he hath ſent me a very preſſing letter to dine with him on that day. But before that evening is over (when I have put the plain queſtion to him), I fear he will think his wine thrown away upon me.

Your Lordſhip, I know, hath the Gazettes always, or elſe I would have ſent you one of this week, where the outed Scotch Clergy's Addreſs and the Queen's Anſwer is. Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to obſerve the word *conveniently*, which was uſed alſo in anſwer to the Addreſs of the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

A pamphlet is come out to-day, with this or a like title, ‡ "King William's Affection to the Church of

* Dr. John Sharpe, Archbiſhop of York. See. p. 67.

† Dr. Teniſon, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. See p. 124.

‡ This was the exact title. A *third* edition of it, Price 6*d.* was publiſhed April 3, 1703, by Eliz. Mullet, near Fleet-bridge.

"England

"England examined." How it is written, or on which ſide, I know not; but, if it be worth your Lordſhip's ſight, I will bring it along with me. They pretend to make ſure here of the King of Portugal as ſoon as our ſquadron can get thither.

I am, with all gratitude and duty, your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Dr. South * is very large in his expreſſions of reſpect to your Lordſhip, which I have been failing ſometimes in not letting your Lordſhip know as he deſired me. He is ſo out of heart at the preſent management, that he cannot bring himſelf yet-a-while to think of putting any thing to the preſs; and is therefore no forwarder in that matter than when your Lordſhip left him.

The Univerſity of Oxford are determined to chooſe my Lord Derby †.

* See p 22.

† Into what office I am unable to diſcover. The Duke of Ormond was at that time Chancellor, and continued ſo til 1715. The Earl of Clarendon was Steward.

CX. To

XC. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD, Chelsea, March 18, 1702-3.

I WILL bring the proceedings of the two Houses along with me, bound. They were too large to send your Lordship by the post: one of the three papers (that which the Lords drew up about the Accompts) being composed of twenty-two sheets.

I will give Dr. Sm. * the instruction your Lordship is pleased to hint to me. He shall take no notice of that matter to Dr. J. † himself, though I doubt not but that the persons your Lordship mentions will do it for him. And yet one of them cannot do it in the way of complaint, having actually interested himself for another man, though without effect, as indeed all his motions in Church-matters are, and are like to be, how unwilling soever he is to be persuaded of it. Dr. Sm's solicitations were, to my knowledge, in the most respectful manner in the world to Dr. J. without dropping a word that he had any the least hint of his design of quitting, but only securing the reversion whenever it should fall. And I can further assure your Lordship, that the Government have no thoughts of pressing Dr. J. in that matter. He may keep it, without a word said to him on that head, as long as he pleases. All his difficulty will be, how to make the University easy, who are determined upon an act this

* Dr. Smalridge. See pp. 115. 122.
† Dr. Jane. See p. 94.

year,

year, as they were fully reſolved to have had one laſt, if Dr. J. had not expreſſed his apprehenſions of the conſequence of it in relation to his health. If it be ſo far re-eſtabliſhed by July next as to let him venture into the chair at that time, he may keep it, without a word of murmur from the Univerſity itſelf, as long as he pleaſes. Otherwiſe, I fear, they will be uneaſy, and will conſequently make others ſo. As to what your Lordſhip writes about the Deanry of Wells, I have reaſon, from what I have heard on that head, to believe that Dr. Jane would not be denied that poſt *, if it were imagined that would make him eaſy. But that is a poſt to be ſecured in reverſion only: and whether he would think it worth while to part with the Profeſſorſhip and the Deanry of Glouceſter directly, for ſo remote a promiſe, though never ſo ſolemnly made to him, is the queſtion. If he doth, I doubt not but that that matter might be adjuſted to his ſatisfaction. This I ſay only to your Lordſhip; but by the accounts I have received from Dr. Sm. am perſuaded that I ſay it upon good grounds.

The Dean of Canterbury's † and Prolocutor's new book is, I am told, gone to the preſs; and, they ſay now, will be out in a week. I am not made privy to the deſign of it, and ſo can give your Lordſhip no further information concerning it: but, if it comes out before I come down, I will bring it with me. The Pro-

* Dr. Jane was diſappointed. See the ſubſequent letter.

† Dr. Hooper. See the title of his book, in the letter dated June 1, 1703.

locutor

locutor * is this morning gone down to Oxford with the Earl of Rocheſter, who takes an occaſion to be out of the way, under the pretence of looking after the edition of the ſecond volume of his Father's Hiſtory †. It hath ſpoilt the Dean's meaſures, who had otherwiſe determined to ſtay in town till May (his month of waiting) was over, and had framed a ſcheme to himſelf for the neceſſity of his ſtaying here till the day to which we are prorogued, leſt ſome trick ſhould be played us. But my Lord R. being determined upon this journey, and deſiring his company, he was forced to comply ſore againſt his will, and return for one month to the college.

There hath been a great riot in Scotland at Glaſgow ‡, where an Epiſcopal meeting was pulled down by the mob, as was alſo the houſe of one of the magiſtrates there who abetted it.

The Scotch Epiſcopal Clergy have at laſt gained audience of the Queen; it is ſaid, their Addreſs and her Anſwer will be printed in this day's Gazette. Their Addreſs complains of the hard uſage they have had ſince the ſuppreſſion of the antient diſcipline of Epiſcopacy eſtabliſhed by Chriſt in his Church, and ſets out the neceſſities to which they are reduced, and begs her Majeſty's relief. The Queen's anſwer is kind, and pretty large. In the cloſe of it, as I am informed, ſhe

* Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Chriſt Church; who was elected Prolocutor, on the death of Dean Woodward, in Feb. 1701-2.

† See letters dated Oct. 12, 1703; and June 10, 1704.

‡ He had before mentioned a riot at Edinburgh. See p. 183.

ſays, that ſhe will do for them what ſhe can *conveniently* *.

I will be ſure to do what can be done for Mr. Ellis; and not to neglect your Lordſhip's commands in relation to our juſtification about Epiſcopacy. I do not find that the Dean of Canterbury is as yet a whit nearer to the end of his journey.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XCI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, March 23, 1702-3.

THE Archbiſhop of York † is now procuring a Privy Seal, to diſcharge all the arrears of firſt-fruits and tenths owing from all the livings in his dioceſe under thirty pounds a year. The Biſhop of Cheſter ‡ and Bp. of Lincoln § are putting in the ſame plea; and it is thought that all three will obtain their deſire, and perhaps very ſpeedily. I thought it proper to give your Lordſhip this notice, that you may, if you ſhall think fit, interpoſe alſo for your own Clergy at leaſt, if not for making the Privy Seal to extend to all England; which your Lordſhip, I think, hath once before endeavoured, but in a reign when nothing could be done in favour of the Clergy. I believe now the attempt would be much leſs difficult; and that a letter

* See p. 185. † Dr. Sharpe. See p. 185.
‡ Dr. Nicholas Stafford, 1689—1707.
§ Dr. James Gardiner. See p. 124.

from

from your Lordſhip to my Lord Treaſurer would be of great moment towards it. The Attorney general * is, to my knowledge, well inclined towards getting ſuch a Privy Seal, and will, if puſhed on, do his beſt toward diſpoſing my Lord Treaſurer † that way; and I could wiſh the motion might ſpring from your Lordſhip; no other Biſhop (as I apprehend) having, as yet, thought of any thing beyond his own dioceſe; though the Archbiſhop of Canterbury ‡ hath been often put upon ſoliciting it, even at times when he had certainly intereſt enough to do it. Now, if it be done (and I apprehend the interpoſition of the ſeveral Biſhops for their ſeveral dioceſes will, at laſt, bring it on), the Archbiſhop of York will have the honour of being thought to procure it, unleſs your Lordſhip ſhall think fit firſt to move in it. There is one motive for it, which will touch my Lord Treaſurer in the point of good huſbandry, and ſhew him that it will be for the advantage of the Crown itſelf, to have ſuch a Privy Seal paſs; becauſe, till it doth, great numbers of livings, as they now are, ſo ſtill will be held by ſequeſtration, to avoid the incumbrance of arrears; and, by that means, the Crown will ever loſe the firſt-fruits and tenths of them.

I thought it my duty to ſuggeſt theſe things to your Lordſhip; which your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to judge of, and act in as ſhall ſeem proper to you. The matter of fact (as I have related it) your Lordſhip may depend upon.

* Edward Northey, Eſq; afterwards Sir Edward.

† Lord Godolphin. ‡ Dr. Teniſon.

I re-

I received yeſterday a letter from Canon Kendal *, in anſwer to what your Lordſhip gave me an opportunity of writing to him. It is full and home in the point, without art or reſerve; I moſt humbly thank your Lordſhip for it †.

I am your Lordſhip's ever bounden and dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XCII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, March 30, 1703.

DR. Radcliffe was taken ill on Wedneſday laſt ‡, with ſomething like a pleuriſy; neglected it, and drank a bottle of wine at Sir Juſtinian Iſham's § on Thurſday, and took his bed on Friday; and is now ſo ill that it is ſcarce thought he will live longer than tomorrow. The Dean of Canterbury || and Mr. Whitfield ** were his confeſſors: He ſent for them, and deſired them to aſſiſt him. He hath, by a will made two days ago, diſpoſed of the greateſt part of his eſtate to charity; and ſeveral thouſand pounds, they tell me, he gives for the relief of ſick ſeamen ſet aſhore.

* See a letter dated June 19, 1703.

† On the 29th of March was publiſhed, "A Defence of "the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Sarum. In "anſwer to a Book, entituled, A Prefatory Diſcourſe to "an Examination of the Biſhop of Sarum's Expoſition of "the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England."

‡ March 24.

§ M. P. for the county of Northampton.

|| Dr. Hooper. See pp. 177, 188.

** William, M. A. See p. 8. He was one of the Queen's Chaplains.

I have

I have not yet been able to get intelligence, whether Howlet's northern wife be living; if I find I cannot learn that, I will wait upon the Archbiſhop *, as your Lordſhip hath commanded me. Since my ſending your Lordſhip that "Poſt-man †," I hear from good hands, that the Queen's Commiſſioner hath diſſolved the General Aſſembly of Scotland, they proteſting againſt it, and hath ordered the four outed Biſhops (who beſides the two Archbiſhops, who are wealthy, are the only ſurviving ones) the half of the revenues of their ſees; and many addreſſes are coming up to her from the clergy and laity in the North, to deſire that Epiſcopacy may be re-ſettled there; not without ſome underhand countenance (as it is ſaid) from ſome great men here in England. Theſe, compared with ſome late ſteps, are ſuch riddles as we here know not the meaning of.

I delivered your Lordſhip's meſſage to Dr. South ‡, who did not ſpare his rhetorick on that occaſion. He is going down to Cauſam §, more out of humour with the preſent poſture of affairs than he was ſeven years ago. I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing, and am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Of York, Dr. John Sharpe. See his character at large in the *Examiner*, vol. IV. N° 22.

† Which contained the Queen's Letter printed in p. 182.

‡ The celebrated Prebendary of Weſtminſter; of whom Wood obſerves, that, "notwithſtanding his various prefer-"ments, he lived upon none of them, but upon his temporal "eſtate at Caverſham near Reading, and, as the people of "Oxford imagined, in a diſcontented and clamorous condi-"tion for want of more." He died, far advanced in years, July 18, 1716.

§ Caverſham, ſo pronounced.

XCIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Thursday, April 1, 1703.

THERE are now hopes that Dr. Radcliffe may escape. Charles Bernard * hath taken an hundred ounces of blood from him; and he yesterday took a strange resolution, of being removed to Kensington, notwithstanding his weakness. From this the pressing intreaties of all his friends could not divert him. So in the warmest time of day he rose, and was carried by four men in a chair to Kensington, whither he got with difficulty, having fainted away in his chair. Being put to bed, he fell asleep immediately, and waked wonderfully altered, and it is concluded now that he may do well. So that the town physicians, who expected to share his practice, begin now to think themselves disappointed. I cannot, for my life, get intelligence about Howlet's wife †, whether she be dead or living; and therefore resolve now to carry your Lordship's message to the Archbishop of York, and leave that matter with him. The Dean of Gloucester ‡ is not yet come to town; but, they tell me, at his old lodging, is expected there this evening.

I will be sure to make Mr. Archdeacon Drewe || speak plain, as your Lordship directs. I have had the

* See p. 162. † See pp. 184. 193. ‡ Dr. Jane.
|| Edward, M. A. Archdeacon of Cornwall. He died Dec. 17, 1714; and was buried at Exeter. See pp. 119. 125, 126.

ill

ill luck very lately to be taken with an illneſs, which will make travelling very troubleſome to me; however, I am reſolved that it ſhall not hinder my reſolutions of paying my duty to your Lordſhip at Trelawn, if it be poſſible.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XCIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, April 3, 1703.

AS I was going to the Archbiſhop of York, by your Lordſhip's order, I learned from good hands that Howlet's Yorkſhire wife had been dead two or three years; ſo I reckoned that, upon this diſcovery, your Lordſhip's commands to me on that head dropped; and accordingly did not ſee his Grace. Dr. Radcliffe* is paſt all danger; his eſcape is reckoned next to miraculous. It hath made him not only very ſerious, but very devout. The perſon † who hath read prayers to him often (and particularly this day) tells me, he never ſaw a man more in earneſt. The Queen aſked Mr. Bernard, how he did; and when he told her, that "he "was ungovernable, and would obſerve no rules," ſhe anſwered, "that then nobody had reaſon to take any "thing ill from him; ſince it was plain he uſed other "people no worſe than he uſed himſelf." I litt upon the Dean of Canterbury ‡ to-day, by accident,

* See pp. 192. 194.
† Mr. Whitfield probably. See p. 9, 10.
‡ Dr. Hooper. See p. 73.

at my Lord Weymouth's; and asked him, "what ser-"vices he had into the West?" He could think of none; but said, if he had any, he would send them to me before Monday. So, perhaps, I shall be the messenger of his duty to your Lordship. Dr. Jane has put off his journey to town, and will not be here till Thursday next. I shall trouble your Lordship after this no more till I wait on you at Trelawn. I bring the things, your Lordship ordered, with me.

I am your Lordship's most dutiful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

XCV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Exeter, April 10, 1703.

I HAVE improved the opportunity which Archdeacon Drewe's * stay here this day gave me, of discoursing him fully as your Lordship directed; and, to my amazement, he hath promised me that (if he cannot succeed for Mr. Burnet †) he will certainly be for me, *provided that there is any prospect of my residing here.* This was all I could get from him, and was much more than I expected. I made use of your Lordship's name as you ordered me, and told him I must make my report accordingly when I came to Trelawn; and it had its influence; for, upon the mention of your name, he professed, in general terms, that, when a canonry should be void, he would be guided by your

* See p. 194.

† Lewis Burnet, installed sub-dean of Exeter, April 9, 1702, on the resignation of Blackburne.

Lord-

Lordſhip. It was a good while before I could get him to be more particular: but at laſt, I brought him to the terms I mentioned before, and made him repeat them over and over.

Canon Gilbert continues in that poſture in which your Lordſhip repreſents him; but, though he will have his forms, I have no reaſon, from his diſcourſe, to doubt but that he is at preſent determined for me. I have had no opportunity of diſcourſing the Treaſurer * privately; but, by what I ſee and know of him, no more doubt his compliance with your Lordſhip's deſires, than if he had given me twenty promiſes. My acknowledgments to your Lordſhip on all theſe and many other accounts are paſt expreſſion!

Mr. Cook hath ſhewed me your Lordſhip's directions, which I will effectually take care of; and will, if I can poſſibly, view the church once more at Yalmpton (in my way to Plymouth), that I may be able to ſerve Mr. Pollexfen to more purpoſe. I hope to beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing at Trelawn on Friday next; before which your Lordſhip will hear of ſome occurrences that have happened here; and more of them when I wait upon your Lordſhip.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful, humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Lord Godolphin.

XCVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD, April 22, 1703.

I HAVE juſt done my viſitation, and make uſe of a leiſure hour, which I have this night at Oakhampton, to give your Lordſhip ſome account of what paſſed at Taviſtock.

A diſpute was there brought before me, by Mr. Harris of Heynes, and another gentleman of his name, and younger brother of the family, about a clock belonging to the church of Lifton, which had been put up many years ago there, and was now out of repair, but was intended to be repaired by the pariſh. The majority of the inhabitants contributing to the church-rate had ſubſcribed a paper, expreſſing their conſent to that purpoſe, which was produced; and the gentlemen there preſent (ſeveral dining with me) witneſſed the truth of it. Mr. Harris of Heynes deſired that the clock might be repaired, and put in order, as the pariſh deſired, at their own coſt, for the future, which every body there preſent thought the moſt reaſonable requeſt in the world, except the other Harris, who, out of ſome pique or other, vehemently oppoſed it, and yet had no hands from the pariſh againſt it, though he had endeavoured to procure ſome the day before. I was unwilling to make any order in it, and would fain have brought this gentleman to conſent, but could not. I then propoſed to him, to refer it to your Lordſhip's judgement. Mr. Harris of Heynes readily agreed

to

to that; but the other peremptorily refuſed to make any ſuch reference. So I thought it proper (in order to the quieting of this diſpute) to direct, that "*If* it "ſhould appear that the majority of the pariſh were "conſenting to the repairing of this clock by the pa-"riſh, it ſhould be ſo repaired, as a pariſh clock, now "and for the future." This order, being conditional, only countenances Mr. Harris of Heynes and the pariſh in their moſt reaſonable deſire; but takes not place, till full proof be made of the pariſh's conſent, which can certainly be done. And when the other Harris finds he can get no hands to the contrary, I hope he will ſtop there, and proceed no further. However, not knowing but that he might at laſt trouble your Lordſhip with this matter, I thought it proper beforehand to acquaint your Lordſhip with all the ſteps taken in it.

I received alſo at Taviſtock, your Lordſhip's letter, directed to me at Mr. Burſcough's *, Mr. Lye bringing it thither to me. Before I left Totneſs, I had diſcourſed Mr. Crocher on that ſubject, and taken care that juſtice ſhould be done on the adultreſs in all reſpects, as I had before written from London to have it done; but, it ſeems, it was delayed till I came upon the ſpot, to examine matters. I ſuppoſe the report of the Conſiſtory's intermeddling in it, and diſcharging her upon a commutation, is groundleſs; for I do not think they would do a thing ſo unjuſtifiable and unprecedented.

I diſcourſed my man on the way, as your Lordſhip directed. He had been heartily entertained at Leſcard,

* See p. 117.

and was very frank to me on the road afterwards Every thing came up that he could tell me of Blackburne's matter. However, I found he knew nothing but the common tittle-tattle of Exeter, but had made no obſervations himſelf, nor had heard of any while he belonged to the family; nor had he any accounts of things ſince from any of the ſervants, but only talked after other people who were as much ſtrangers to the matter as himſelf.

I have had many thoughts of it, on the way, ſince I left your Lordſhip, and, upon comparing circumſtances, do not doubt in the leaſt, but that letter without a name was ſent by the direction of your viſitant, and timed on purpoſe, ſo as to meet him there, hoping fooliſhly to have had ſome opportunity of ſeconding it with your Lordſhip. And I queſtion not but the ſame malicious method will be repeated, and your Lordſhip importuned by more ſuch letters, if they can hope by that means to force your Lordſhip, without a legal information and complaint, to take a ſolemn authoritative cognizance of it. From whence (however ſuch an enquiry ends) they will gain ſo much at leaſt, to get the ſcandal ſpread and blazed ten times more than it is even already, which, I believe, is their principal aim in it.

I will endeavour to get the beſt lights I can into things at Exeter, and to ſend your Lordſhip an account. In the mean time, with ten thouſand thanks to your Lordſhip for all your generous favors to me, I am, may it pleaſe your Lordſhip, with all poſſible reſpect and gratitude, your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XCVII. To

XCVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, [Exeter,] April 24, 1703.

BY what I can find ſince my return hither (whither I came about ten yeſterday), the diſcourſe about Blackburne's matter ſlackens here, upon his appearing on the ſpot; and is not near ſo warm as it was when I left the place, at leaſt people here do not talk near ſo much of it to me. Blackburne is unhappily hindered from making all advantages of his being here, by a new illneſs, the colick, which, together with the medicines he hath taken for it, have confined him now for ſeveral days, and brought him very low; and ſhould their malice carry them to puſh this matter on all at once, before he hath recovered his ſtrength and ſpirits, I doubt much whether the application and diſorder of thought which it would neceſſarily occaſion might not prove fatal to him. I have not yet ſeen Mr. King ſince my return, though I have endeavoured it; he went into the country yeſterday. My letter to him, and your Lordſhip's to the Treaſurer, are no ſecrets, and have had this good effect, that the ſpreaders of this black ſcandal cannot but own that your Lordſhip hath ſhewn no backwardneſs towards ſearching into it. And perhaps this very thing may check them from doing any thing more in it; though if it ſhould not, and they ſhould repeat their nameleſs letters, under a perſuaſion that they had weight with your Lordſhip, I preſume to ſay that your Lordſhip will be perpetually peſtered in

in that manner; and their ſucceſs will put them upon giving you frequent troubles of that kind, in relation to every one who is ſo happy as to be thought well of by your Lordſhip, and to be in their diſpleaſure.

And as to Blackburne's particular caſe, I doubt not but he will juſtify himſelf fully to the world, if he can but gain a little ſtrength and time, which, perhaps, the abſence of his great enemy from hence may procure him. Martin, I find, hath attacked him at Bodmin, with an account of what he hath found under his hand among his wife's papers, and will appear a better evidence againſt him, I believe, than any he hath conjured up in the other caſe. But I have not ſeen the letters themſelves, and ſo can give your Lordſhip no account of them. Blackburne intends to bring them to your Lordſhip, and would fain be taking horſe for that purpoſe: but his Doctor abſolutely forbids him, as indeed he hath reaſon; for he is not yet fit for travelling. I fear to loſe the poſt, and add no more at preſent; but will take the liberty of leaving another letter here for your Lordſhip ere I go, which will be on Monday morning.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, to all degrees, your Lordſhip's dutiful, and bounden humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

This minute, as I am cloſing the letter, I receive your Lordſhip's from Trelawn, and will take care of that to the Dean of Glouceſter, and of what elſe your Lordſhip writes.

XCVIII. To

XCVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY *.

[IMPERFECT.]

Chelſea, May 18, [1703.]

* * * * Dr. Newey to ſend me, and which came to my hands but this minute, was no ſecret to him. I am amazed at the ill-nature and barbarity that appears in this clandeſtine method of proſecution. The Archbiſhop (whoſe name in this caſe is cunningly mentioned) will never, to be ſure, come in with his power in this caſe, and take notice of this report, till he hath it layed before him by a legal information; and your Lordſhip hath openly declared your reſolution of doing as much, when you have the ſame occaſion given you. Would they have your Lordſhip be yourſelf proſecutor of a man who hath ſo long and faithfully ſerved you, upon a bare fame only, how general ſoever, without having any one evidence of the facts charged upon him brought before you? If they are ſo ſure of the proof, why do they not (ſome of them) produce it in the way your Lordſhip hath directed; and give your Lordſhip the opportunity, which you have told them you deſire, of doing juſtice? Till ſome of them ſhall do this, is not your Lordſhip's forbearance juſtified to all the world

* On the firſt of May 1703, was publiſhed, "The New "Danger of Preſbytery. Or, The Claims and Practices of "ſome in the Lower-Houſe of Convocation, very dangerous "to the Conſtitution of an Epiſcopal and Metropolitical "Church. With an Anſwer to the Vindication of the Nar-"rative of the Lower-Houſe, &c. as far as concerns the Ar-"gument."

by

by Mr. Edmund's and Mr. Martin's own letters, which ſurely carry in them a ſtronger preſumption of Blackburne's innocence, than nameleſs letters do of his guilt?

I humbly beg your Lordſhip's pardon for my preſumption in giving you my ſenſe of theſe things; but, by your Lordſhip's ordering the copy of that letter to be ſent me, I thought you might expect it. I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt obedient humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

XCIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, May 22, 1703.

THE news I wrote you about the Biſhoprick of St. Aſaph proves ſo true, that the Dean of Canterbury * hath not had it only proffered him, but preſſed upon him by a letter from the Lord Treaſurer in the name of the Queen. In anſwer to which, he hath waited upon him, and, as 'tis ſaid, complied. At the ſame time it was ſaid, that his Deanry was, by agreement, to be held *in commendam*, and that the Crown would immediately diſpoſe of all the other. Upon which I took the boldneſs to ſay to ſeveral perſons, from whom the great men might hear it again, that I doubted not but that the Queen, before ſhe diſpoſed of any thing in your Lordſhip's gift, would have your Lordſhip's recommendation. But I am now told, that the Dean of Canterbury preſſeth to hold every thing *in*

* Dr. Hooper. See p. 73.

commendam,

commendam, parſonage and all, till his firſt fruits are paid at leaſt; *i. e.* till he finds himſelf ſtrong enough in his court intereſt to chooſe to whom he will reſign it. This is the ſtate of that matter at preſent. If I can learn any thing more certain of it before the poſt goes, I will ſend your Lordſhip word; and for that reaſon will keep this letter open *.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

C. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 1, 1703.

I RECEIVED a letter yeſterday from Dr. Newey, where he enquires, whether I ſent a copy of the nameleſs letter to the Dean of Glouceſter? by which I find a letter of mine to your Lordſhip hath miſcarried, wherein I gave your Lordſhip an account, that I diſpatched a copy of it to Oxford, that very night in which I received it. I incloſed it in a letter to Dr. Jane by the poſt, and doubt not but he received it next day, that is, now a fortnight ago †.

I wiſh ſeveral other of my letters to your Lordſhip have not likewiſe miſcarried. I have not miſſed writing, I believe, above five poſts, ſince I came to town. On Thurſday laſt I ſent your Lordſhip notice ‡ (of what I knew not myſelf till the day before) that Dr.

* See further on this ſubject, p. 206.

† The imperfect Letter in p. 203.

‡ See p. 204.

Hooper

Hooper had accepted the Biſhoprick *, under the condition of keeping ſome (it was not then known which) of his preferments *in commendam*. I am informed, from ſure hands, that he inſiſted to keep all for ſome time; till his firſt fruits at leaſt were paid. But that was not yielded to. It is agreed now that he ſhall quit his parſonage, and keep his Deanry † and Præcentorſhip: but the latter he is to keep for a year only, by which time he hopes to have intereſt enough, I ſuppoſe, to reſign it into proper hands ‡; if Archdeacon Lake hath not been beforehand with him, who, the town ſays, hath begged it, and gotten the promiſe of it. I cannot believe that the Court will do any thing of this kind without conſulting your Lordſhip; and have, as I told your Lordſhip in my laſt, taken care to have as much ſaid to one of the great men, who might ſay it to the reſt. But, unleſs your Lordſhip doth yourſelf interpoſe by letter ſpeedily, they may pretend that the Queen is engaged. And at this rate, ſhould they make Dr. Jane § a Biſhop in the next place, as perhaps they may, your Lordſhip's Church will be filled with ſuch as they think fit to put in, and there may be even a majority gained there.

For my part, I cannot apprehend that the Queen's prerogative entitles her to diſpoſe of the Canonry, though of the Præcentorſhip it certainly doth. For

* Of St. Aſaph. † Of Canterbury.

‡ Biſhop Hooper reſigned the Præcentorſhip of Exeter in 1704; and was ſucceeded by Dr. Jane, who was inſtalled May 4.

§ Who had then been only five months Chancellor of Exeter, having ſucceeded Dr. James, Feb. 3, 1702-3.

the

the Præcentorſhip being entirely in your Lordſhip's gift, there is no doubt but that, upon the preferment of your clerk to a Biſhoprick, it devolves to the Crown: but the canonry being by election of the body, I ſee not how that can devolve alſo; for your Lordſhip knows, that if an Head of a College, who is choſen by the Fellows, be made a Biſhop, the King ſhall not put in his ſucceſſor, but the Fellows ſhall chooſe him. And we have at this very time a parallel inſtance, in an option of the Archbiſhop, depending. His option upon Chicheſter was Dr. Edes's † Præcentorſhip: Edes is lately dead, and the Archbiſhop hath made Gibſon Præcentor; and is endeavouring to make him Canon alſo (in Dr. Edes's room), not by the prerogative of his option, but merely by his intereſt with the Dean and Chapter, which he is now employing to that purpoſe. I know not whether the Crown may have a greater prerogative in this caſe than the Archbiſhop; but I am ſure it is againſt reaſon that it ſhould have; and, as far as I have ſearched the books of law, I cannot find any plain footſteps of it. Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to conſider of it, and to conſult thoſe who are better able to inform you; for which end it is, that I have ſtarted the doubt to your Lordſhip.

One thing I muſt add, that the Dean of Canterbury will not hold the dignities in the way of *commendam* (properly ſo called), which is granted after conſecration, but by *diſpenſation of retainer*, as the lawyers ſpeak,

* Dr. Henry Edes, inſtalled Præcentor June 10, 1696, died in 1703.

which

which is given before conſecration, and prevents an avoidance, and preſerves the Crown's right to the next turn, after the term for which the diſpenſation was given, expires; as it was judged by the Lords, in Dr. Birch's caſe; though that be certainly new law, and was therefore carried by a majority of three only, as I remember, notwithſtanding the King employed all his intereſt in it. However, that judgement will make it law, whatever it was before; and the Crown will certainly demand the next turn, after the Dean of Canterbury's diſpenſation of retainer expires—which, I think, will be doubly hard upon your Lordſhip, unleſs you are allowed to interpoſe in it; as I queſtion not but you will be, eſpecially ſince there is a year's time to work in before it will be vacant.

I thought it proper to ſtate theſe matters thus at large to your Lordſhip, that you might have all the light in the caſe which was neceſſary towards taking ſuch ſteps as in your Lordſhip's judgement ſhall ſeem fitteſt.

If the Dean of Canterbury be made Biſhop with a deſign to give him the chief hand in the adminiſtration of eccleſiaſtical affairs (as is ſuppoſed, and as indeed the circumſtances of his advancement ſeem to ſhew, for That ſought him, and not He it; and my Lord Treaſurer wrote a letter to him, telling him it was the Queen's command that he ſhould take it, and neceſſary in order to her affairs; and your Lordſhip ſees that he hath more favour ſhewed him in the Commendam than ever any Biſhop in your Lordſhip's time had) —If ſo, my Lord, I am ſure to be oppreſſed and kept under

under as much as if Archbiſhop Tillotſon were alive, and at the helm: for that I prepare myſelf, and God's will be done in it! However, let the Dean of Canterbury be as great as he will, I muſt take the liberty to ſay, that it was my poor labours that made him ſo *. For had not that book I wrote procured a Convocation; and given him by that means an opportunity of forming a ſtrong body of the Clergy, and placing himſelf at the head of them; he could not have made it neceſſary for the Crown to take notice of him, in order to bring things to a temper; but would have continued Dean of Canterbury ſtill. In return for this, I know, I am to be neglected and ſacrificed, as far as he is able to bring it about: but, as long as I have your Lordſhip's protection and favour, I will not be diſcouraged.

If your Lordſhip hath the "Summary Defence †" (the laſt book he wrote), be pleaſed to turn to the

* See pp. 73. 177. 188. 204.

† "A Summary Defence of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, particularly concerning Adjournments, in Anſwer to a pamphlet [by Dr. Gibſon], intituled, "A ſhort State of ſome preſent Queſtions in Convocation, particularly of the Right to continue or prorogue; by way of Commentary upon the Schedule of Continuation, 1703," 4to Dr. Gibſon replied, in "Marks of a defenceleſs Cauſe in the Proceedings and Writings of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, particularly in their third and laſt Syſtem of 'Principles invented by the Vindicator of their Narrative, and repeated in a Pamphlet, intituled, A Summary Defence, &c. 1703," 4to. The ſame author likewiſe publiſhed, "The pretended Independence of the Lower Houſe upon the Upper, a groundleſs Notion, &c. being a Vindication of Synodus Anglicana, and the Schedule Reviewed; together with the integrity of the Author, from the cenſures and reflections of a late pamphlet, intituled, "The Parliamentary Original, &c. 1700," 4to.

30th page; at the top of which you will find an hint to the Miniſtry, how (if they will but grant the Dean the ſingle point of adjournments for which he hath ſtaked his honour) they may manage (or rather, lay aſide the uſe of) Convocations for the future. This hint, my Lord, hath been well underſtood, and made uſe of; and I pray GOD, we do not now ſee the ſchemes purſued!

If your Lordſhip hath not the book, I will ſend it you, or at leaſt the paſſage tranſcribed from thence (as ſoon as I receive directions from Dr. Newey to that purpoſe), the words of it being well worthy of your Lordſhip's conſideration.

I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for troubling you with ſo long a letter: but, your Lordſhip being my only patron and friend, I take the liberty of opening my complaints to you.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your ever obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Dr. Birch * buried his wife on Friday night laſt; your Lordſhip may judge with how little concern,

* Dr. Peter Birch was Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-ſtreet, March 19, 1699; and performed the duty there very regularly, as appears by the frequent occurrence of his name in the regiſters of that pariſh. He was alſo Rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter, Archdeacon of Weſtminſter, and had once reaſon to expect a mitre. "We hear that Dr. Sprat, Biſhop "of Rocheſter, and Dean of Weſtminſter, will be made "Archbiſhop of Armagh in Ireland, and Lord Primate of "all that Kingdom, and that Dr. Birch, Rector of St. "Bride's, will ſucceed him in the See of Rocheſter, &c." The London Poſt, Dec. 23, 1702.—He opened Duke-ſtreet Chapel, May 19, 1709-10.

when

when I tell you, that on the evening before, while his wife lay dead, he went to my Lord Fitzharding's*, and there married Mr. Chetwynd † to my Lord's daughter ‡; after Dr. Smalridge had been applied to, and had refuſed to do it, it being an uncanonical hour and place, and there being no extraordinary diſpenſation to warrant him. Dr. Birch overleaped all theſe formalities, for the ſake of five or ten guineas, which helped to bear the charges the next day of his wife's interment §.

* John Berkley, Viſcount Fitzharding.

† Walter Chetwynd, Eſq; created Viſcount Chetwynd of the kingdom of Ireland June 29, 1717. He died without iſſue, Feb. 21, 1736.

‡ Mary.

§ "Laſt week the wife of Dr. Birch, rector of St. Bride's, "died; and left a conſiderable ſum of money to the Doctor." London Poſt, June 2, 1703.—This was the Doctor's ſecond wife, Martha, daughter of Samuel Viner, Eſq. and Relict of Francis Millington, Eſq. She died May 25, 1703, aged 50. Dr. Birch himſelf died July 4, 1710; and was buried near St. Bennet's Chapel in the Abbey, at the feet of his firſt wife, the daughter of Waller the Poet. When James the Second knew that Waller was about to marry her to Dr. Birch, he ordered a French gentleman to tell him, that "the King wondered he could "think of marrying his daughter to a falling church." "The "King," ſays Waller, "does me great honour, in taking "notice of my domeſtic affairs; but I have lived long "enough to obſerve, that this falling church has got a trick "of riſing again." See Dr. Johnſon's Life of Waller.

CI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, June 5, 1703.

MR. Middleton, the Duke of Bedford's gentleman, hath been with me, with his Grace's commands, to return his humble services and thanks to your Lordship, for communicating the matter of Sandercock to him *. His Grace utterly disavows the knowledge of the thing, or his intentions in the least to countenance him in it. On the contrary, he desires that his contempt of the rules of the Church in this case may be punished. So, if your Lordship pleases, I will fall to work with him. Upon enquiry, I now find, that the Dean of Canterbury says he will keep the Præcentorship *in commendam* but two years, though at liberty to keep it longer.

The Scotch Presbyterians begin to move; a few of them have met together at the market-cross of the town belonging to the Duke of Queensborough, and declared for the Covenant, and we expect to hear, by the next Scotch post, of the like done in some other places.

I communicated the letter (of which your Lordship ordered me a copy) to Dr. Edisbury † immediately, whom I have not yet seen. I believe your Lordship hath effectually checked all such saucy nameless applications for the future; and will no more be pressed by any of them to be the promoter. I hope your

* See p. 215.

† John, LL. D. Chancellor and Vicar General of the diocese of Exeter 1692—1708.

Lord-

Lordſhip hath, ere this time, heard from Dr. Jane. I am ſure I was not negligent in tranſmitting a copy of your Lordſhip's letter to him, on the very day in which I received it.

It is ſaid now that Gibſon is to ſucceed the Dean of Canterbury in Lambeth. The Archbiſhop, it is certain, puts in very hard for him; and ſays, that ſince that living is not only in his patronage, but his pariſh church, he ſhall think it very hard if he is not liſtened to in behalf of his Chaplain *.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 8, 1703.

I ſent you lately a letter which I had from Ireland. Since that, in anſwer to ſome of mine, I have received another from the ſame hand †; one part of which I think worth your Lordſhip's peruſal, and have therefore tranſcribed it.

"May 29, 1703.

"I waited lately on the Archbiſhop of Dublin, and de-
"ſired to know of him, whether he had taken any meaſures,
"or thought any thing about a Convocation in this king-
"dom. He told me, he had had ſome thoughts, and was well

* Archbiſhop Teniſon had juſt before obtained for Dr. Gibſon the Præcentorſhip of Chicheſter. He now rewarded him with the valuable Rectory of Lambeth; and in 1710 advanced him to the Archdeaconry of Surrey.

† The Biſhop of Killaloo, as will appear hereafter.

" enough inclined that way, if ſome points might be agreed " upon. I found no difficulty to come up to him in thoſe " points. I then told him, I had diſcourſed ſeveral Biſhops, " who were of my mind; and that, in caſe a greater man " ſhould be of a different opinion (which he ſeemed to fear), " we would all wait upon him (the Archbiſhop of Dublin) " to his Excellency the Duke of Ormond, when he pleaſed " to order us, to preſs on what we thought was ſo neceſſary " to the preſervation of the Church. In ſhort, I ſettled " matters with him; and that very night I ſent for three " Deans of my acquaintance, and rouſed them up to get all " their brother Deans in and about the town together, in " order to forward this matter, and to go in a body to the " Primate, and expreſs their earneſt deſire for a Convocation, " and of his aſſiſtance to procure it. They all promiſed me " to do their beſt. So I left them; and yeſterday, being upon " another occaſion at a meeting of nine Biſhops, I propoſed " the conſideration of a Convocation to them, and deſired " that every one amongſt us might come to a particular de- " claration, whether he was for it, or no. I told them, we " ought not to defer coming to a reſolution in this point, " becauſe I found there was a deſign in the Clergy to " call upon us; that they had a jealouſy that ſome of the " Biſhops hindered the meeting of a Convocation in the laſt " Parliament, and therefore would the more earneſtly preſs " upon us now. And I begged them, therefore, ſince the " Duke of Ormond was daily expected, to come to an " immediate determination; leſt otherwiſe we ſhould be " driven to that which we ought to make our own choice. " Two of the Archbiſhops laboured to put off this matter, " and ſeemed to ſhew ſome uneaſineſs at the motion. But " the queſtion being preſſed, and the current running ſtrong " for a Convocation, we all at laſt declared for one. If there " ſhould be any coolneſs in this matter hereafter, all poſſible " care ſhall be taken to put a new warmth into them."

I have

I have alſo this poſt gotten a letter from Dr. S.* to the Primate of Ireland †, preſſing him very earneſtly to inſiſt with the Lord Lieutenant for a Convocation, and telling him now what the expectations of his friends on this ſide the water are; and how much they think depends on his moving vigorouſly in the matter. It is a very large letter, and extremely well writ; and I doubt not but that that word, and the other means uſed, will have a good effect. He hath put me under ſuch ſolemn reſtrictions, that I cannot ſend your Lordſhip a copy of it. I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 17, 1703.

I AM glad all my letters came to you; which I had reaſon to doubt, when I found myſelf ſo lately reminded of your orders in relation to Dr. Jane, of the diſcharge of which I had given your Lordſhip an account ſo long before ‡. I beg your Lordſhip to believe, that I expect no anſwers, but when your Lordſhip hath any particular commands for me. I have obeyed your Lordſhip's orders to the Duke of Bedford §, and given notice to Mr. Lye to go on with the proſecution of Sandercock. He writes me word, that he hath had two letters ſent to him (but he ſays not from whom), commanding him, in your Lordſhip's name, to ſtop proſecution againſt Suſannah Roop,

* Q. Was this Dr. Swift, or Dr. South?
† Dr. Narciſſus Marſh. ‡ See pp. 205. 213.
§ See p. 212.

the Dartmouth adultreſs *; about whom Mr. Crocher wrote to your Lordſhip, and your Lordſhip diſcourſed me when I was at Trelawn. I do aſſure your Lordſhip, that that adultery hath made as much noiſe, and given as much ſcandal, as any thing that hath happened in the juriſdiction, ſince, by your Lordſhip's favour, I came into it; and therefore I humbly beg your Lordſhip to ſuffer the proceedings there to take place; which, if diſcontinued, will, I verily believe, redound much to the prejudice and diſhonour of it. Whatever your Lordſhip's pleaſure in this caſe be, when I know it from yourſelf, or from Dr. Newey by your order, it ſhall be obeyed.

Tueſday laſt I heard the Biſhop of St. David's † caſe argued, at the Exchequer Court, by the Attorney General ‡ for the King, and Mr. Phipps § for the Biſhop. The Archbiſhop's power of deprivation was the ſole point they went upon: and the Attorney was very zealous to ſupport it, and was furniſhed with all ſorts of materials by the party; if the inclination of the Court may be gueſſed from that of the Chief Baron ||, it will certainly go for the Archbiſhop. But they have taken time to give judgement, till next term.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See pp. 199. 221, 222.

† Dr. Thomas Watſon, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, conſecrated Biſhop of St. David's June 26, 1687; and deprived, for ſimony and other crimes, Aug. 3, 1699. The ſentence was confirmed by the Delegates Feb. 23, following. ‡ Northey.

§ Afterwards Sir Conſtantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and great grandfather to the preſent Lord Mulgrave.

|| Sir Edward Ward.

CIV. To

CIV. To Dr. NEWEY.

Chelſea, June 19, 1703.

THANKS to you, dear N. for all your letters! If N. K's * illneſs increaſes, I hope I ſhall hear from you of it; though my knowing it ſignifies nothing as to my ſucceeding him; for which I have nothing to depend on but my Lord's kindneſs. I thought to have given you ſome trouble about tranſcripts from your regiſters; but, at preſent, I am not ready for you, and muſt therefore ſpare you a while. But I have another favour to aſk of you, in which I pray you, if it be poſſible, not to deny me. Should this complaint about Doidge occaſion his removal (as I apprehend it will), let me prevail with you to make Mr. Lye your Curate. The thing lies as convenient for him as for any man. He will ſerve the Cure well, and hath a very good character for ſobriety and learning, and is no ill Preacher.

If any body elſe claims a prior title to your favour, it may juſtly and truly be ſaid, that Mr. Lye is ſoon likely to remove, having a preſentation to a good living from my Lady Wyndham lately; of which he will enjoy the advantage in a little time, when the title is cleared; and then, whoever puts in for your Curacy now, may ſucceed him. In the mean time, it

* Nicholas Kendal, M. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, then one of the four Canons-reſidentiary of Exeter; a preferment which Atterbury at this time was expecting. See pp. 192. 197.

will

will be a comfortable ſupport to Mr. Lye, and enable him to throw off his troubleſome ſchool-buſineſs. I would not have the confidence to interpoſe in this matter with you, were I not conſcious to myſelf that I ſhould do this, and more than this, upon any motion of yours, did it lie in my power.

How long do you ſtay at Exeter? and when doth Archdeacon Drewe leave Cornwall?

They talk confidently here, that the Duke of Savoy * is come into the Confederacy—*ſed non ego credulus illis.*

I am yours ever, and moſt faithfully,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 22, 1703.

I Beſpoke the chocolate to-day, with and without venello's, according to your order. It will come by the carrier on Saturday.

The new Biſhop † went this day for Canterbury, where he ſtays ſome time. He hath viſited the Archbiſhop, ſtayed an hour and half, and drunk ſome part of a bottle of wine with him: His Grace was very gracious.

* The report of the day was, that the Duke of Savoy had entered into the Grand Alliance againſt France and Spain. It aroſe from the Count Averſberg having been ſent to Turin from the Emperor. And the report proved true.

† Dr. Hooper, Biſhop of St. Aſaph. See p. 209.

Lany,

Lany, houſhold chaplain to the late King, is likely to ſucceed in the vicarage at Lambeth *.

The Iriſh Parliament (they tell me at the Secretary's office) will ſit about the 10th or 12th of Auguſt. I have heard nothing from thence; and hope, therefore, the Biſhops have carried their point.

I humbly thank your Lordſhip for the repeated aſſurances you have been pleaſed to give me of your favour; and am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 24, 1703.

SINCE my laſt, I received the following account from Ireland:

"Upon the 8th, all the Archbiſhops and ſeveral of the "Biſhops waited on the D. of O. † and deſired him, that, "when it ſhould be thought fit to call a Parliament in Ire- "land, a Convocation might alſo be ſummoned to meet "concurrent with it, according as had been formerly ac- "cuſtomed; and that, in order thereunto, the neceſſary "writs might be iſſued in the due and antient form. And "that his Grace would be pleaſed to lay this their humble "requeſt, on behalf of themſelves and the Clergy of Ireland, "before the Queen, in caſe he had received already no in- "ſtructions to this purpoſe. His Grace's anſwer was, that "he had received no inſtructions to this purpoſe, but would

* This event did not happen. Dr. Gibſon, afterwards Biſhop of London, was inducted to the rectory (not vicarage) of Lambeth, Nov. 19, 1703. See p. 213.

† The Duke of Ormond.

"lay

"lay our desires before the Queen. But nobody having "minded to draw up the substance of this in writing, I found, "by discoursing the Secretary upon the 12th, that no dis- "patches had been made. The sum of what was desired by "the Bishops I then drew up, and delivered him; and, as I "believe, the Duke wrote that very night; for the next day "he told me, the Secretary had been with him yesterday to "pursue the blow; the Archbishop of Dublin, with the "Clergy in and about the city, waited upon his Grace, to "congratulate his accession to the government of this king- "dom; and, at the same time, took occasion to thank him "for his kind intentions towards them in relation to a Con- "vocation, which they had heard from the Bishops.

"I must desire you to be private in what I write you; for "I have many eyes upon me, and therefore communicate "nothing but to a sure friend."

Since this, I have heard that the matter hath been debated in Council here in England; and the Archbishop spoke against it. But I know not the issue of that debate; only I fear the worst, since I find there was nothing in my Lord Duke's instructions relating to it; which is a clear proof that the Managers intend to have no Convocation if they can possibly avoid one. And, to be sure, several of the Bishops, who were forced into this public application, have underhand let it be known that they shall be well enough contented if the writs do not issue.

There are some papers in the Paper-office relating to ecclesiastical affairs, which it is necessary for me to see, in order to inform myself of some matters relating to our Convocation, and which, nevertheless, I shall, I fear, find it difficult to get at, unless your Lordship

would be pleaſed to write a line to Secretary Hedges, deſiring his favour in that point. One word of his to Tucker will fix that matter. If your Lordſhip thinks fit to write to him, I deſire you would be pleaſed to let me deliver the letter to him.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I beg your Lordſhip's directions in relation to Roop *, the Dartmouth adultreſs; againſt whom if proſecution ceaſe in my juriſdiction, ſhe muſt continue unpuniſhed; for the cauſe having been begun and carried on by Mr. Lye, the Conſiſtory cannot afterwards legally take notice of it, or allow her to commute there.

I have incloſed a paper juſt come to my hands, which will give your Lordſhip ſome account how affairs now ſtand in Scotland.

I think it proper that your Lordſhip ſhould know, that Dr. Jane † hath lately had a new ſhock, which ſeized him with a giddineſs, and from which ſome danger was apprehended. I know not whether your Lordſhip hath heard of it from any other hand: if not, you will be pleaſed to take no notice of it, but may depend upon the truth of it. It is well that no Doctor of Divinity goes out this act; elſe the trouble that it would put him to might, in his ſtate of health, be fatal to him.

* See pp. 216. 222. † See p. 188.

CVII. To

CVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 27, 1703.

I FIND my applications to your Lordſhip, in relation to Roop *, were needleſs; having received a letter from Mr. Burſcough laſt night, wherein he tells me, that your Lordſhip hath given orders for her doing penance as the adulterer had done. And, therefore, I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for having troubled you on that article.

I am afraid your Lordſhip muſt be contented to hear, next poſt, the ill news, that Dr. Trimnell is choſen Warden of New College. Yeſterday was the day of election; but I have not yet heard the event †. The Archbiſhop and all his friends have moved every ſtone to ſecure this poſt for him, and left no application untried, which it was poſſible for them to make any where. If he is choſen, they have then five Heads in Oxford who are ſure and firm to them.

The great men here (as I learn from good hands) are very apprehenſive of the conſequences of that Weſtern Progreſs, which another great man hath lately taken; and believe they ſhall hear of it next winter in Parliament.

The proſecution againſt my Lord Halifax goes on very ſlowly; and that againſt *Worſtreet* ‡ not at all. They

* See p. 221.

† See ſeveral of the following Letters.

‡ Perhaps purpoſely intended for *young Worceſter*. It alludes to Mr. Lloyd, ſon to the Biſhop of Worceſter; againſt whom

They have not ſo much as begun with him; which it is thought will not reliſh well with the Houſe of Commons when they meet. Sir J. Packington publicly profeſſes, that he will then complain of it *.

The Biſhop of London is not yet gone into Northamptonſhire †; but hath been kept by ill weather three weeks longer in our neighbourhood than he intended.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Braithwait is choſen Head of New College by two votes.

CVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, July 3, 1703.

SINCE my laſt, there hath happened a rub in the matter of New College. The Fellows are obliged to ſignify their choice to the Viſitor in ſo many days, under the ſeal of the College; which, by another ſtatute, cannot be put but in the preſence of the majority of the Fellows.

whom a proſecution was directed by the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 18, 1702, on a complaint of Sir John Packington, relative to the Biſhop and his ſon having improperly interfered in an election buſineſs. At the ſame time an Addreſs was preſented to the Queen, to remove the Biſhop from his office of Almoner, with which her Majeſty accordingly complied.

* On the 20th of December, 1703, the Commons directed the Attorney General to give an account of what had been done, in the proſecution of Lord Halifax, Mr. Lloyd, and Dyer the News-writer.

† Bp. Compton was a native of this county, a younger ſon of Spencer the ſecond Earl of Northampton.

Whether ſome of Mr. Braithwait's friends are gone into the country too far to be recalled, or whether Trimnell's party have practiſed upon ſome of them, I cannot tell. But ſo it is, that Mr. Braithwait, though choſen by a majority of two, is not able hitherto to get a majority to ſignify the election; ſo that a devolution will follow, which leaves it in the hands of the Biſhop of Winton, whoſe chaplain, Brideoake *, is an intimate friend of Trimnell's, and will act entirely for him.

To balance this intereſt, I have ſecured Mr. Butler, who hath wrote to Farnham about it; and, if he finds he cannot fix the old gentleman by letter, hath promiſed me to go down himſelf, and ſee the thing done for Mr. Braithwait. So I hope this ſtorm may be weathered; unleſs a great Lord ſhould, at the inſtance of a great Lady, interpoſe on Dr. Trimnell's behalf; in which caſe, I apprehend, the Biſhop may give way.

The Dean of Chriſt Church † hath been very zealous in this matter; and (as an inſtance of it) hath written two letters concerning it: one to me, to engage Mr. Butler, which, I hope, I have done effectually.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Ralph Brideoake, M. A. of New College, Oxford, Jan. 14, 1688.

† Dr. Aldrich.

CIX. To

CIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, July 13, 1703.

EVER ſince my laſt, the affair of New College hath been depending. The Fellows refuſed (after the choice of Mr. Braithwait) to come into the ſignifying their choice under their college-ſeal; for which (by the ſtatutes) a major part of the whole number of Fellows (not only of thoſe who were preſent at the election) is requiſite. This devolved the matter on the Biſhop of Wincheſter, who hath, as yet, refuſed to take the benefit of the devolution, and given them time, till this day, to make out their ſeveral claims at Farnham, where it was argued this morning, and, I ſuppoſe, determined, unleſs the Fellows were before-hand brought to comply and ſign the inſtrument, of which my laſt letters from Oxford gave ſome hopes.

I have had another letter from Ireland, wherein my correſpondent tells me, that

" He hath the ſame fears I told him I had, that ſome of " their very Biſhops underhand ſolicited againſt a Convoca- " tion, though they durſt not appear openly averſe to it. " That he hath been with Sir R. Cox, who is to iſſue the " writs; and, by way of friendſhip, gave him to underſtand, " that the Clergy had got it amongſt them; that he had op- " poſed a Convocation both in England and ſince he came " over; and that, if he had not great care, he would incur " the diſpleaſure of that body to an high degree. That he " further acquainted him how the *Præmunientes* clauſe had " been left out of their parliamentary writs; and that

" ſeveral of the Biſhops were reſolved to inſiſt upon having " it in now, and that he in particular would require it of " him, and ſo left him to ruminate upon and digeſt theſe " matters; and, two or three days after, ſent others of the " Clergy to acquaint him with the ſame report."

Upon the whole, I doubt very much the iſſue of that matter.

I return my humble thanks to your Lordſhip for your letter to Mr. Tucker *. But my misfortune is, that he will not venture to admit me, unleſs the Secretary authorizes him ſo to do; and therefore I will not deliver your Lordſhip's letter to him, becauſe I foreſee he will refer me to his Maſter; but will content myſelf to be without the aſſiſtance which his office might afford me.

Margarita, the Italian ſinger, is run away lately from the man who brought her over, and enjoys the profits of her ſinging. And the town hath, upon that, produced the ſcandal which I incloſe to your Lordſhip:

ORPHEUS AND MARGARITA.

Hail, ſacred pair! tell, by what wondrous charms
One ſcap'd from Hell, and one from Greber's arms.
When the ſoft Thracian ſtruck the trembling ſtrings,
The winds lay huſh'd, and furl'd their airy wings:
And, ſince the tawny Tuſcan rais'd her ſtrains,
Sleep lulls our fleets, and trances our campaigns.
Why both attract, the Muſes can relate;
He trees and ſtones, ſhe Miniſters of State.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* See pp. 221. 233.

Sir

Sir Roger Moſtyn * was this day, I think, married to my Lord Nottingham's daughter. It is ſaid, that he, and Mr. How, and the Keeper, are to be made Lords †.

CX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, July 15, 1703.

THE affair of New College is, at laſt, with much ado, happily ended. Both ſides appeared at Farnham on Tueſday with their counſel; Dr. Oldys and Frank Brown of the Exchequer for Mr. Brathwait; Dr. Waller ‡ and Dr. Newton for Trimnell; when alſo many of his party in the college attended thither, and were very noiſy and zealous in his behalf. But, after a long hearing, which had almoſt tired the old gentleman §, at five o'clock he read his opinion out of a paper; which was, "that Brathwait was ſtatuteably choſen;" and therefore he commanded them to ſignify that choice to him, under the college-ſeal, without delay, in order to his confirmation. An inſtrument is drawn up in form for this purpoſe, and ſent to the college.

Mr. Butler went thither on Friday, and attended this matter from the beginning to the end of it. He re-

* He married Eſſex, eldeſt daughter of Daniel Earl of Nottingham by his ſecond Lady.

† Neither of thoſe gentlemen, however, were made Peers.

‡ Stephen Waller, LL. D. advocate of Doctors Commons; he died Feb. 22, 1706-7.

§ Dr. Mews, Bp. of Wincheſter 1684—1707. See more of him in the Illuſtrations, N° XX.

turned laſt night, and from him it is that I have this account.

Your Lordſhip can hardly imagine how far this matter was driven into a party cauſe, and how much concerned the great men of both ſides were for the event of it.

The people about my Lord were ſet another way, and had uſed all their ſkill to defeat Brathwait, though without any intentions of ſerving Trimnell; for a third man was pitched upon: but Mr. Butler's coming brought all right again. The Biſhop would not accept the devolution, but reſolved to confirm the election.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXI. Bp. TRELAWNY to Bp. SPRAT*.

MY DEAREST LORD, Trelawn, July 20, 1703.

THOUGH your drinking the waters of Bath is an allowable excuſe (as your caution is almoſt throughout the year) for not anſwering letters; yet I ſhall trouble your Lordſhip, and without any great difficulty I hope in the reading this, to let you know that my Lord Treaſurer †, in his letter to me of July 1, having ſhrunk from the offer he formerly made of diſcharging the arrears of tenths due on livings of 30 l. a year

* From Dr Birch's MSS. in Britiſh Muſeum, 4163. 21.

† Godolphin.—The Queen's meſſage to the Houſe of Commons on this buſineſs, delivered Feb. 7, 1703-4 was in theſe terms: "Her Majeſty, having taken into her ſerious conſideration the mean and inſufficient mantenance belonging to the Clergy in divers parts of this kingdom, to give them ſome

year in the Queen's books to 30l. a year real value; the addreſs I ſome time ſince begged your Lordſhip's opinion of ſhall come to nothing, that it may be equal with the kindneſs, which is nothing. Had it been extended to the value in the Queen's books, I believe the bounty would have come within 4000l. throughout England; no ſuch mighty matter, or undoing largeſs, from her Majeſty to all her Clergy.

I had a particular obligation to Burnet, and will publicly thank him in print * (among other matters I have to ſay to him and to his Articles againſt our religion) for his cauſing it to be ſpread by his emiſſaries that I was drunk at Saliſbury the 30th of January; whereas the Major-General †, Captain Culleford, a very honeſt Clergyman, and the people of the Inn,

" ſome eaſe, hath been pleaſed to remit the arrears of the " tenths to the poor Clergy: and for an augmentation to " their maintenance, her Majeſty is pleaſed to declare, that " ſhe will make a grant of her whole revenue ariſing out of " the firſt fruits and tenths, as far as it now is or ſhall become free from incumbrances, to be applied to this " purpoſe: And if the Houſe of Commons can find any " proper method by which her Majeſty's good intentions to " the poor clergy may be made more effectual, it will be of " great advantage to the public, and very acceptable to her " Majeſty." The Commons hereupon addreſſed her Majeſty, expreſſing their hearty thanks for her gracious meſſage, and her great and pious concern for increaſing the maintenance of the poor Clergy out of her own revenue; and aſſured her Majeſty, they would do their utmoſt to make her Majeſty's charitable intentions moſt effectual. The thanks of the Lower Houſe of Convocation for this bounty, Feb. 23, 1703-4, will appear in a future page. The act paſſed April 3, 1704.

* Poſſibly in the tract publiſhed under the name of Mr. Burſcough. See p. 117.

† Trelawny, the Biſhop's brother.

(which was a Coffee-houſe too), can ſwear I drank nothing but two diſhes of coffee; and indeed I had not ſtopped at all, but to enable my children, by a very ſlender bait, to hold out to Blandford, where I dined at ſix that night.

Pray let me know by Mr. Moore *, if he does not drink waters too, how your Lordſhip conſiders Mr. Wells.

* Thomas Moore, D. D. Chaplain to Bp. Sprat; afterwards Private Secretary to Bp. Atterbury, He was apprehended, Aug. 24, 1722, as he was going to dinner after having preached before the company of Clothworkers, at St. Botolph Alderſgate, where he was then curate. He was ſoon diſcharged; but was examined before the Lords of the Committee of Council, Feb 28, 1722-3, as to his knowledge of the book of accompts kept by the Biſhop's coachman, and ſuppoſed to have been ſecreted by Dr. Moore. Being warned to conſider of his anſwer, he replied, "he was conſidering that he was called upon to accuſe his beſt friend, "which he looked upon to be as ill, as if a child ſhould accuſe "his father." It is a fact little known, that Dr. Moore was impriſoned in the Tower with the Biſhop; a political manœuvre, to prevent his being an evidence for his Lordſhip. Dr. Moore was editor of two poſthumous volumes of Atterbury's Sermons, to which he prefixed a preface. Two ſons of his have at this time eccleſiaſtical preferments in Kent *; and the elder of them has in his poſſeſſion ſome undigeſted MSS. of Atterbury; hints chiefly and memoranda which the Biſhop made for his own uſe; but which, it is hoped, will at ſome future period be depoſited in the Muſeum, or ſome other public library.—It has been ſuggeſted, however, that the Mr. Moore mentioned above might poſſibly be the Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, and uncle to the late Dr. Moore of Carolina (ſee Gent. Mag. 1784, p. 190.). The time of his death we know not; but that of his wife appears in the following inſcription on a mural tablet of white marble over the door of the Library in the Eaſtern cloiſter of the Abbey, where he was buried:

"This

* Thomas, Rector of North Cray, 1765, and Foot's Cray, 1768; and Charles, M. A. Rector of Cuxton, 1770, and Vicar of Boughton Blean, 1778

Wells * for the third part of his map of the Holy Land, that I may in ſome proportion account to him for my ſhare in it.

My humble ſervice to my Lady. I wiſh you both your own wiſhes in taking the waters; and am, my deareſt Lord, moſt faithfully, moſt affectionately, and for ever yours, JONATHAN EXON.

CXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, July 24, 1703.

YESTERDAY Dr. Ediſbury communicated to me your Lordſhip's ſenſe of the matter in diſpute at Plympton; which I will be ſure to obſerve, and do the honeſt gentlemen concerned all the right that is in my power. But, it being a party-cauſe, upon which the iſſue of the future election in that place much depends; it is but reaſonable that thoſe who will entirely reap the benefit of it ſhould come into the ſupport of

"This Monument was erected
in memory of ELIZABETH MOORE,
who died the 3d of July, A. D. 1720,
aged 35 years,
by her truly afflicted Huſband,
THOMAS MOORE, Gent.
Librarian of this Church."

* Edward, then M. A. of Chriſt Church, Oxford (where he was at that time a tutor, and amongſt others had the famous Browne Willis for a pupil), and D. D. there, April 5, 1704. He was rector (and his nephew E. Wells curate) of Blechley, Bucks; rector alſo of Coteſbach in Leiceſterſhire; author of ſeveral uſeful geographical treatiſes; and editor of "Dionyſii Geographia emendata & locupletata, additione ſcil. "Geographiæ hodiernæ, Græco Carmine pariter dilatæ, cum "XVI Tabulis Geographicis," 8vo; a valuable publication, which has paſſed through ſix editions. He died in Auguſt 1727.

it, eſpecially ſince, as I am credibly informed, the other ſide have joined both heads and purſes to carry it on; and it is like, therefore, to prove a matter of great expence, if it be inſiſted on by the adverſe party. But I hope, that as ſoon as they find, by the return I ſhall make, that I am determined to reſiſt them to the utmoſt, they will drop it.

I received letters both from Mr. Hele and Mr. Roach, laſt poſt, concerning this point; wherein they ſeem very ready to do every thing that is proper to indemnify me. I will write to both of them next poſt, and put them in the way of doing it effectually; and then all will go on as they deſire it ſhould.

Indeed the largeſs intended the Clergy is clipped with a witneſs, and will not, as it is managed, much engage the body. Nevertheleſs, I find the Court value themſelves upon it, and intend to reſerve it till towards the time of the Convocation meeting, in order to have their united thanks, which it will ſcarce bear. Perhaps my Lord Treaſurer may be willing to conſider it again before it be propoſed, and extend it a little further. I did indeed tell the Clergy (as I had reaſon to do from that letter which your Lordſhip was pleaſed to ſhew me), that it was another kind of thing than it now appears to be; and they will addreſs, therefore, but heavily, when they find it ſo much ſhrunk ſince. I preſume your Lordſhip's not propoſing any ſuch thing to them will be the propereſt way of ſhewing them that you promiſed them nothing but what had been promiſed you, though it happens not to be made good.

I have no good news to tell your Lordſhip from Ireland. My laſt accounts from thence give me a jealouſy, that, after all, the interpoſition of the Biſhops for a Convocation there will miſcarry, by the underhand treachery, I fear, even of thoſe who publicly appeared in behalf of it. And, when the precedent of dropping it there is once confirmed, we ſhall not long keep our ground on this ſide of the water.

I have a letter communicated to me, which was written from a Fanatic Preacher at Sarum, to another in the Iſle of Wight, giving accounts of ſome tranſactions of importance which have happened there, particularly of ſome diſcourſe about church matters between the Biſhop and Mr. Calamy; which, when it is publiſhed, will wound his Lordſhip very ſorely *. I will, in a poſt or two, ſend your Lordſhip a tranſcript of the particulars relating to that good Biſhop and his honeſt deſigns.

I beg your Lordſhip † to give yourſelf no further trouble in the matter of Sir C. Hedges. I will apply to him myſelf; and, if he refuſes me, will be contented to want the advantage that office will afford me. Upon ſecond thoughts, I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for deſiring your interpoſition in that affair, which might give an handle for troubling your Lordſhip on another head. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I will take the liberty of communicating to Mr. Butler what your Lordſhip ſays of him, becauſe I know it will pleaſe him. And, indeed, my Lord, the whole turn of the matter was entirely owing to him.

* See p. 234. † See pp. 221. 226.

Mr.

Mr. Warden Brathwait, I hear, was met upon his return from Farnham by numbers on horſeback, and made a ſort of entry into Oxford, with great marks of public joy.

Gibſon will ſucceed the new Biſhop at Lambeth *.

CXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, July, 26, 1703.

ON the other ſide is that tranſcript of part of a letter which I promiſed your Lordſhip in my laſt †. It was written by one James Briſtowe at Sarum, to a Diſſenting Miniſter in the Iſle of Wight, giving him an account of the poſture of their affairs at Sarum; where

* See pp. 213. 219.

† "By the way, Mr. Calamy having received thanks from Biſhop Burnet for his book, which was ſent him down by his bookſeller, he was very willing to wait upon his Lordſhip, if he knew how to be introduced into his preſence. He acquaints me with it; and I went to a gentleman of my acquaintance, and told him, 'Here was a gentleman came to town, that had a mind to pay his reſpects to his Lordſhip, if he thought a viſit would be grateful to him.' He craves his name of me. I told him. Saith he, "He need not fear of being kindly received by my Lord; for I have heard him ſpeak of him, and commend the book lately ſet out by him." This gentleman, the next morning, introduces Mr. Calamy into the Biſhop's preſence, who gave him an hearty reception, ſhewed him his ſtudy, where they had two hours diſcourſe together; told him, 'We need not fear of having our liberty taken away from us; but there would be ſome attempt

where the two Diſſenting miniſters, Squire and Keeling, had quarrelled, and carried that quarrel ſo high, that Mr. Calamy (a great leader here in London) was forced to come down to Sarum, on purpoſe to compoſe it: the Biſhop promiſing and giving him his beſt aſſiſtance in order to that pious end, but in vain; the Diſſenters there having afterwards broken entirely upon this point, and many of them become converts to the Church (as my correſpondent informs me), in ſpight of his Lordſhip's endeavours to the contrary.

The direction of the intercepted letter was, "To the rev. Mr. William Leigh, at Newport in the Iſle of Wight." Of which name there being a Clergyman of

tempt made for rendering Diſſenters incapable of voting for parliament-men; but it would be oppoſed.' Then he talked to him about his book, and told him, 'that he had ſet Nonconformity in as clear light as he had ſeen it; and the character he had given of thoſe miniſters he knew was right. Mr. Calamy took an occaſion to aſk him, 'Whether either Mr. Keeling * or Mr. Squire * had been with him?' He told him, 'No; he ſhould have been glad to have ſeen them.' Then his Lordſhip mentioned 'the difference there was between them, which he heard was occaſioned by a baſket of apples.' Mr. Calamy told him, 'There was ſome likelihood of its being made up; and that it was thought requiſite that a third man did come in order to it,' The Biſhop replied, 'He thought it was beſt for both theſe to remove; and that in caſe a third man did come, which was a man of prudence and temper, he ſhould be very willing to converſe with him; and, by that means, the *public good* might be the better carried on by them.'

"*Sarum, Oct.* 12, 1702."

* The two Diſſenting Miniſters at Sarum. F. A.

the

the Church of England alſo in that iſland, the letter came by miſtake into his hands; and from a friend of his I had a copy of it.

Mr. Calamy's book, which the Biſhop approved ſo much, is that wherein he canonizes all thoſe Miniſters that went out upon the Bartholomew act; and is one of the moſt virulent books that was ever publiſhed againſt the Church of England.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

A poſthumous piece of the Biſhop of Worceſter is come out *, where the caſe of Exeter college is ſtated. I ſhall not ſee it till to-morrow, and ſo can give your Lordſhip no account of it.

CXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Auguſt 3, 1703.

I HAVE acquainted Mr. Butler with what you were pleaſed to write to me. He likes what he hath done ſo much the better, becauſe he finds it is ſo grateful to your Lordſhip, and to all the true friends of the Church and Univerſity, whoſe thanks he hath received on this occaſion.

It appears now, that there was a myſtery of iniquity in the management of that matter. The fellows of Mr. Braithwait's † ſide were of opinion, that the regiſters

* See this explained in p. 238.

† See p. 225.

of

of the College would afford them an inſtance, or inſtances, where a ſingle fellow had determined the choice of the Warden by voting for himſelf. They preſſed to ſee the regiſters: but Trimnell's * party, who had them in poſſeſſion, would not let them be ſeen. Their advocate, Dr. Waller †, at Farnham, affirmed with all the aſſurance in the world, that they had ſearched the regiſters for 300 years paſt, and there was no inſtance of any one who had ever been ſo vain and ridiculous as to vote for himſelf. When the point was turned for Mr. Braithwait, and the regiſters conſequently came into his power, upon inſpecting them, this paſſage was found there, in the very terms wherein I have tranſcribed it for your Lordſhip on the other ſide of the paper.

"Et prædictus Robertus Pynke, in Artibus Magiſter ‡— prædicti Collegii Socius, in ſeipſum, viz. prædictum Robertum Pynke, &c. emiſit vocem ſuam, & conſenſit, ſeipſumque in dicti collegii cuſtodem nominavit & elegit."

It was ſent me from Oxford on Saturday laſt, taken out of the original regiſter by a faithful hand. Had this been known at firſt, there could not have been any poſſible diſpute between Trimnell and Braithwait; and Trimnell's people therefore honeſtly kept it a ſecret.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 225.

† See p. 227.

‡ Afterwards M. B. and D. D. He was elected Warden July 17, 1617; and died Nov. 3, 1647.

The

The piece I mentioned to your Lordſhip as newly printed * is, I find, nothing but the ſpeech which Biſhop Stillingfleet made in the Houſe of Lords, when your Lordſhip's cauſe about Exeter College was there debated.

CXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Aug. 14, 1703.

I HAVE nothing new to ſend your Lordſhip concerning the Iriſh Convocation; only, by all I can learn, they are like not to have one, at leaſt not as matter of right, but of grace only, and upon previous articles. It is certain the clauſe in the Biſhop's writs is to be ſuppreſſed, the Chancellor (Sir Richard Cox) having inſtructions to follow the two laſt precedents in that caſe ſet by the worthy Mr. Methuen †.

The

* See p. 236.

† John Methuen, Eſq. who was made a Maſter in Chancery July 4, 1685, is repreſented in the "Annals of Queen "Anne, 1706," p. 495, as a "perſon of great parts, much "improved by ſtudy, travel, and converſation with the beſt." In Macky's "Characters," he is ſaid to have underſtood the affairs of Portugal perfectly well;" and to have been "very near" being Lord Chancellor of England. "He is a man of "intrigue," this writer adds, "but very muddy in his con-"ception, and not quickly underſtood in any thing. In his "complexion and manners much of the Spaniard; a tall "black man, fifty years old." On which Swift, with his uſual vehemence, remarks, "a profligate rogue, without re-"ligion or morals; but cunning enough, yet without abili-"ties of any kind." He was elected into parliament for the Devizes, 1695, 1698, 1701, 1702, and 1705; advanced by King William III. to the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and (whilſt in that high ſtation) was ſent Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, 1703, where he died of the gout

The Biſhop of Killaloo * is now ſo far ſatisfied that no good is meant them, that he thinks the ſheet of paper I proffered him to put out near two months ago neceſſary, and is earneſt for it when, I fear, it is too late to think of doing any thing by ſuch means. My Lord N. † hath been the tranſactor of all this matter. Other people laid the ſcheme, and have brought him into the odious and imprudent part of executing it.

I have been twice or thrice with my Lord of London ‡, and ſhewed him all the ſteps that have been taken in this affair, which were all perfectly a ſecret to him: for his Lordſhip hath not been in the leaſt conſulted (though, I believe, ſomebody elſe hath). He hath upon this written a very earneſt letter to the Archbiſhop of Dublin § (who is the perſon that tranſacts all in Ireland), preſſing to inſiſt, to the utmoſt, with the Miniſtry here for a Convocation, and giving it as his opinion, that if they loſe their Convocation, we ſhall not long keep ours here in England. He ſhewed me his letter. One expreſſion in it is, "I know not where

gout and rheumatiſm July 13, 1706. This gentleman, during his reſidence in Portugal, is ſaid to have firſt planted the grape that produces the wine of his name. His remains were afterwards brought over into this country, and buried in Weſtminſter Abbey. His ſon, Paul Methuen, Eſq. was ſucceſſively a Lord of the Admiralty and of the Treaſury, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treaſurer of the Houſhold, a Knight of the Bath, and Member in one Parliament for the Devizes, and in ſeveral for Brackley. His collection of pictures, one of the fineſt in England, is now in the poſſeſſion of his nephew, Paul Methuen, Eſq. Member for Bedwin.

* Dr. Thomas Lindſay. See p. 213.

† The Earl of Nottingham. ‡ Dr. Compton.

§ Dr. William King.

"the

" the wind ſits; but in what corner ſoever it is, or " hath been for ſome time, I am ſure, it hath blown " no good to the Church in either of the three King- " doms."

I ſent your Lordſhip lately a tranſcript of part of a letter relating to a right reverend Prelate *. I have ſince that an account of a matter of fact imparted to me, in which he is ſaid to be deeply concerned. It is of ſo high and ſcandalous a nature, that I dare not venture to write it to your Lordſhip, till I am better acquainted with and aſſured of the particulars, and then I will ſend your Lordſhip an account of it †.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing, and am your Lordſhip's dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY *.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Aug. 29, 1703.

I SENT you word, in my laſt, that they had wrote to me from Ireland for a ſheet of paper, ſtating and claiming their right. I drew up and printed ſuch an one as faſt as could. Juſt now, when it is printed off, I hear that the Parliament writs, with the clauſe *Præmunientes*, are directed to iſſue for Ireland, ſo that I take a pleaſure in traducing the Adminiſtration, even upon occaſions where there is no ground for it. However, I will ſend a copy of it to your Lordſhip, beg-

* Bp. Burnet. See p. 234. † See p. 241.

ging

ging your Lordſhip not to part with it to any body; that, ſince it cannot now do the Church any good, it may do me no harm. I am at a diſtance from the preſs now, or elſe I would ſend your Lordſhip one this poſt.

The account which I received laſt of the Iriſh matters is, that the Biſhops have at laſt prevailed to get their Parliament-writs entire, upon this condition (which they have agreed to), that the Convocation, though ſummoned by them, ſhall not ſit, or do any thing. Under theſe aſſurances, it is ſaid, the favour is granted them.

What I hinted to your Lordſhip in my laſt about the Biſhop of Sarum is a very ſcandalous ſtory indeed, and comes to town well atteſted by ſome very coſiderable clergymen of his dioceſe*. It relates to one Mutal, a late chaplain of his, who was almoſt forced by the Biſhop to marry a French nun lately converted by the Biſhop; in twenty weeks time after which, Mrs. Mutal was brought-to-bed of a child. Mutal openly complains, that he had no thoughts of marrying her; but the Biſhop preſſed him to it, and would not let him be eaſy till he had done it. And the gentlemen who ſend

* This improbable ſtory is admitted, to ſhew how liable the beſt minds are to be warped by the idle report of the day, when it is told againſt a perſon they diſlike. To act impartially, the note of a correſpondent is here ſubjoined: "Permit me to expreſs my concern that this letter to Biſhop Trelawny ſhould have been given to the publick, as it expoſes and preſerves a reproach on the private character of Biſhop Burnet. Since it was unſupported, ſhould it not have been buried in oblivion? The Biſhop of Rocheſter derives, methinks, no honour from the credit he gave it.

"J. TOULMIN."

this account do not ſtick to give the reaſon of this conduct; and openly in their letters to ſay, that the Biſhop wanted a cover for his lewdneſs. Whether this will prove true or not, I aſſure your Lordſhip, I write you nothing but what hath been written by worthy perſons out of that dioceſe.

The cauſe of Sandercock * is ripe for ſentence, and I think to order Mr. Lye to make him draw up and ſign an acknowledgement of his fault, and a deſire of pardon; and after that to condemn him in full coſts; and to admoniſh him, not to attempt any thing of the ſame kind, under the penalty of excommunication. This will be a ſufficient check to him and to the party; and will prevent their giving the court the trouble of a prohibition, for which there will be ſome ground, on the account of a doubt that may be raiſed, whether the canons, which forbid the act he hath done, have had their free courſe in England. So, if I hear nothing from your Lordſhip to the contrary, I will order Mr. Lye to decree in this manner.

The Biſhop elect † continues at Canterbury. He hath not yet taken out his Commendam, and will not be conſecrated till after Michaelmas, for this reaſon, among others, that he may have, and his ſucceſſor may not have, this half-year's profits of Lambeth. He expreſſes the utmoſt uneaſineſs at Gibſon's ſucceeding him ‡, who hath ſpoken ſo often, in print, of the Dean with the utmoſt contempt in the world, although he was lately his curate, and had been much obliged to him. He knows not well how to put up this affront;

* See pp. 212, 215. † Dr. Hooper. ‡ See pp. 209. 213.

and yet he is too wiſe, I believe, not to digeſt it before the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Sept. 5, 1703.

I HUMBLY thank your Lordſhip for what you have been pleaſed to write to me in the affair of my * Ranelagh; and will, with your Lordſhip's leave, make the beſt and diſcreeteſt uſe of it I can, towards ſuppreſſing the impudence of ſome rude tongues, who have ventured to throw out their cenſures on that head at random, without knowing either the true matter of fact, or the reaſons of your Lordſhip's conduct. This, according to the beſt ſight I have had in that matter, I have ever done faithfully and warmly, from the moment that it firſt came into public talk here. Nevertheleſs, by a letter I received from Mr. Blackburne, the ſame poſt, I find that ſomething hath been ſaid to your Lordſhip to my diſadvantage on that head, as if I had given in to the talk, inſtead of reſiſting it. But, by all that is ſacred, my Lord, that information, from what hand ſoever it came, is a black and deteſtable lye; and, I am ſure, the teller of it (if your Lordſhip ſhall be pleaſed in your goodneſs to let me know who he is) will not dare to juſtify it to my face. For I am as ſure as I am that I am now writing to your Lordſhip, that

* Query, what does this mean? Perhaps either "Lord" or "Lady" is here omitted.

a ſyllable never fell from my lips, either on this or any other occaſion, that was inconſiſtent with that hearty gratitude and deep reſpect I bear to your Lordſhip, and ſhall ever, while I breathe, pay you. I doubt not, my Lord, but that there are thoſe who envy me the ſhare I have had in your Lordſhip's favour; and the marks of it which, with an unparalleled bounty, you were pleaſed to beſtow upon me, at a time when nobody elſe either would or durſt take notice of me. And I doubt not their readineſs, on this account, to ſuggeſt any thing they can and dare to your Lordſhip, that may be to my prejudice. But it muſt be the rankeſt matter in the world, that could lay ſuch an action as this to my charge; which I abhor as much as (if it were true) I deſerve to be abhorred. I humbly beg your Lordſhip's pardon for the warmth I expreſs on this occaſion: but the deep concern I have to find myſelf ſo repreſented to your Lordſhip, forces it from me. I once more beſeech your Lordſhip to give me an opportunity of juſtifying myſelf more particularly on that head, and of proving to your Lordſhip that the reporter of this ſtory was a villain.

By what Mr. Blackburne hints to me, and by what I gather from your Lordſhip's letter, I apprehend that your Lordſhip thinks, ſome great man, to whom I am particularly known, hath been a ſharer in thoſe bold and groundleſs reflections on your Lordſhip. I have conſidered who it is your Lordſhip ſhould mean, and can fix on nobody in my thoughts but the Maſter of the Rolls *. But believe me, my Lord, I never heard

* Sir John Trevor. See pp. 111, 117.

him

him utter a word in my life of your Lordſhip that was not with all manner of civility and reſpect. If he hath fallen into this talk, it is entirely a ſecret to me, and ſuch an one with which, I dare ſwear, he would not think fit to truſt me. He knows my obligation to your Lordſhip too well to let any thing of that kind (whatever his thoughts may be, which I am perfectly a ſtranger to) drop from him before me. I heard, my Lord, after my return from the Weſt (for I knew nothing of it when I was there) of his applications to your Lordſhip in relation to the Parliament, and of the event of that matter. But I heard it not from him: for, from the beginning to the end of that affair, he never made me privy to it in the leaſt, or acquainted me with any one ſtep of it. So far hath he been from imparting to me any of his reſentments on that account (if he hath any), that he doth not to this moment know that I know of it. Your Lordſhip may have ſurer accounts, perhaps, of what relates to him from other hands. But as to my own knowledge and obſervation of him, this that I now give your Lordſhip is religiouſly true.

I end with my humble requeſt to your Lordſhip, that you would be pleaſed to think me (what to my death you will always find me) firmly, and from the bottom of my heart, devoted to your Lordſhip's intereſt, honour, and ſervice, without a reſerve for thoſe of any man living beſides, where they claſh. My obligations to your Lordſhip are greater than to all the world beſides; and your Lordſhip, therefore, hath a juſt claim to all the returns of duty I am capable of

paying you, even in oppoſition to all the world beſides.

I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's ever bounden and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Sept. 18, 1703.

I EXPECTED yeſterday to have heard from Exeter, in anſwer to the letter of which I ſent to your Lordſhip a copy, and to which I might have received an anſwer on Wedneſday laſt, if the perſon to whom I wrote * had thought proper to return any. But I ſuppoſe he hath wrote, and waits for inſtructions before he will venture to ſay any thing. The Biſhop elect † returns hither in two or three days from Canterbury, and will be conſecrated the beginning of October.

The Iriſh Convocation is ſtill left in the lurch; for I have received accounts from Ireland, which ſay, that the Miniſtry here are poſitive, that the clauſes in the Parliament-writs, though iſſued, will not qualify the Clergy to ſit and act, becauſe the provincial writs are withheld. The Biſhops there ſeem to be very uneaſy on this head, and reſolve to petition for thoſe writs. They have had anſwer from the Government there, that they cannot relieve them in that matter, without expreſs orders from England.

* Archdeacon Drewe. See p. 249.

† Dr. Hooper. See pp. 242, 255.

Mr.

Mr. St. Evremond died * renouncing the Chriſtian religion. Yet the Church of Weſtminſter thought fit, in honour to his memory, to give his body room in the Abbey, and to allow him to be buried there gratis, as far as the Chapter were concerned, though he left eight hundred pounds ſterling behind him †; which is thought every way an unaccountable piece of management. Sartré ‡ buried him roundly §, and *hoped*

* He died Sept. 9, 1703, aged ninety years, five months, and twenty days. In the Flying Poſt, he is called "The Sieur de St. Evremond, ſo well known amongſt the polite part of mankind."

By Pitt he is thus ſeverely characterized:

"Old Evremond, renown'd for wit and dirt,
Would change his living oftener than his ſhirt;
Roar with the rakes of ſtate a month: and come
To ſtarve another in his hole at home."

† Amongſt other legacies, he gave 20l. "to the poor "French refugees;" and 20l. "to the poor Roman-catho-"lics, or of any other religion;" his MSS. to the earl of Galway, his executor.

‡ A Prebendary of Weſtminſter. He married a ſiſter of Addiſon; "a ſort of wit," ſays Swift, "very like her bro-"ther." Mr. Sartré died Sept. 30, 1713. His widow (afterwards married to Daniel Combe, eſq.) died March 2, 1750; and left her eſtate, after ſome legacies were paid, for the erection of a monument in Weſtminſter abbey to her brother's memory. The following inſcription, on a ſmall marble tablet in the Eaſt cloyſter of that abbey, is probably in memory of the Poet's mother:

"In Memory of
Mrs. ADDISON;
Who died the 30th
of September, 1715,
and lies buried near this place.

§ He had ordered by his will that he ſhould be buried without pomp; which was complied with.

that his brother would riſe to life eternal. Dr. Birch * proffered to be at the charge of the funeral, on the account of the old acquaintance between St. Evremond and his father Waller †; but, that proffer not being accepted, is reſolved to have the honour of laying a marble ſtone upon his grave ‡.

My Lord Duke of Buckingham's houſe §, which your Lordſhip ſaw riſing laſt winter, is almoſt finiſhed. He hath placed four ſeveral mottoes upon the four ſides of it, which is ſomewhat ſingular; and, which is worſe, they who pretend to judge of ſuch things like none of them. On the front, "Sic ſiti lætantur "Lares ||." On the back front, "Rus in Urbe." On the

* Another of the Prebendaries. See p. 211.

† See ſome of his verſes to Waller in Nichols's "Select "Collection," vol. I. p. 123; and "Verſes written in his "Eſſays," vol. V. p. 85.

"The praiſe given by St. Evremond to Waller," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "is a proof of his reputation; for it was "only by his reputation that he could be known, as a writer, "to a man who, though he lived a great part of a long life "upon an Engliſh penſion, never condeſcended to under-"ſtand the language of the nation that maintained him."

‡ He was buried in the nave of the Church, near the cloyſter. A buſt is placed over the epitaph engraven on a white marble ſtone affixed to the wall over againſt the place where he lies. See a letter dated June 10, 1704.

§ Now the Queen's palace. See a poem, by Mr. Buckeridge, 1704, on the completion of this houſe, in the "Select Collection," vol. V. p. 160.

|| This motto occaſioned the following lines:

"Happily plac'd theſe Lares are
To feed on viſtos and freſh air,
To dine with Humphry's Duke each day,
And gaze their ſupper-time away!
But Ceres, with her *ſheaf* of corn,
Would better *Sheffield's* houſe adorn;

the ſide next the road, "Spectator faſtidioſus ſibi mo-
"leſtus." On the north ſide, "Lentè incepit, citò
"perfecit."

I find by a letter from Mr. Young of Plymouth yeſterday, that Canon * Kendal's health is almoſt entirely eſtabliſhed.

I pray for the health and proſperity of your Lordſhip and family; and am, my Lord, your ever dutiful and moſt faithful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I am like to have a great deal of trouble with the Nonconformiſt at Taviſtock †; for, inſtead of ſubmitting, he hath demanded a copy of the articles; in order, as is ſuppoſed, to a prohibition, having adviſed with King at Exeter. But I intend, by the bleſſing of GOD, to go through with that matter, whatever the trouble and charge of it be.

CXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Sept. 25, 1703.

I HAVE received a letter at laſt from Archdeacon Drewe †, where he tells me all is well. I trouble not your Lordſhip with a copy of it, becauſe he tells me in it, that he hath written the ſame thing to you. Matters in Ireland ſtill go wrong; for, I fear, no Convocation hath met with the Parliament. It ſeems, the very terms upon which the Biſhops obtained the clauſes

To which if Bacchus grapes would bring,
Then might theſe merry Lares ſing."

It was alſo rhymed and paraphraſed by
"Pay your debts, and that fair is."

* See p. 217. † See p. 246.

now

now reſtored to the Parliament-writs were, that they would not uſe them, or pretend to ſit by them. To aſſure the Government of this, they ſent over the following memorial:

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, Dublin, Aug. 10, 1703.

" Whereas your Grace hath been pleaſed to acquaint us, " that her Majeſty thinks it neceſſary to be further informed " of all the forms relating to a Convocation, before ſhe re- " ſolve to have one ſummoned, which will require more " time than will be before the Parliament is to meet, ſo that " her Majeſty cannot do it at preſent without inconvenience " both to herſelf and the Clergy: We do humbly repreſent " to your Grace, that we do refer ourſelves to her Majeſty's " favour and wiſdom, for the time when the Convocation " ſhall ſit and act; but withall do humbly inſiſt upon hav- " ing the clauſe *Præmunientes*, or *Præmonentes*, inſerted in the " Biſhops' Parliamentary writs, as hath been conſtantly " practiſed in England, and likewiſe in Ireland, in all Par- " liaments held before the late Revolution, and as we con- " ceive it ought of right to be. Which clauſe doth not in- " fer the actual ſitting of a Convocation, but the chooſing " proper members to be ready to ſit and act whenever her " Majeſty ſhall think fit to require their advice. All which " we humbly pray your Grace to repreſent to her Majeſty " ſoon, &c.

" Narciſſus Armagh.
" William Dublin.
" William Kildare.
" St. George Clogher.
" Edward Down and Connor."

Upon this, their clauſes were directed to iſſue; but the provincial writs were kept back (even by the Biſhops' own conſent; for they made no remonſtrances concerning them, till it was too late); and ſo, on Tueſ-

day

day laſt, I ſuppoſe, the Parliament was opened, without an attending Convocation. The Biſhops have plainly there, as well as elſewhere, deſerted the true intereſt of their Church and body.

I know not whether this letter will come to your Lordſhip, for mine are opened, and kept back. That in which I ſent the printed ſheet your Lordſhip had to the Biſhop of Killaloo * was ſo dealt with, and never came to his hands. That paper therefore is now no ſecret, I believe, to thoſe to whom it was intended to be one.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

The Dean of Canterbury is returned, and to be conſecrated, I think, to-morrow fortnight. Dr. Iſham † preaches the ſermon.

CXX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Oct. 9, 1703.

THE Archbiſhop ‡ hath ſubſcribed forty pounds; the Biſhop of London §, I think, twenty pounds; the Biſhop of Ely || ten pounds; and the Biſhop of Bangor ** five pounds; the Dean of Exeter †† twenty ſhillings. This is, at preſent, all I know relating to that matter. But by the next poſt, I hope to be able to give you a full and particular liſt of what every Biſhop hath ſubſcribed. Your Lordſhip, however, need be in no haſte as to that matter; for Mr.

* See p. 239. † See p. 88.
‡ Dr. Teniſon. § Dr. Compton. || Dr. Moore.
** Dr. Evans.
†† Dr. Wake, afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Thorold,

Thorold, who ſolicits the ſubſcriptions, ſtays in town the greateſt part of this winter.

I have incloſed to your Lordſhip the laſt verſes St. Evremond made, a few days before his death *; which are remarkable for nothing but his hardineſs in dying profeſſedly of Epicurus's Religion. They are called here his *dernieres ſoûpires*. They did not hinder one of the Prebendaries from burying him, nor all for forgiving their friends; nor will they hinder another from putting a ſtone over him †.

I ſhall obſerve your Lordſhip's directions as to the Biſhop of Rocheſter, and leave that matter to Dr. Ediſbury, who will be in town ſuddenly. But, I find,

* Perhaps the following character, which was certainly written by himſelf:

" Enfin j'ai reconnue la flateuſe impoſture
Des vains, des faux plaiſirs que l'on goute en ces lieux;
Ce n'eſt qu'illuſion, chimére tout pure;
Heureux qui de bonne heure a pû ſonger aux cieux:
J'y trouve cependant une choſe aſſez dure;
C'eſt qu'on n'arrive point au ſéjour glorieux,
Sans paſſer par la ſepulture,
Une autre route ſeroit mieux,
Paſſer quelques heures à lire,
Eſt mon plus doux amuſement:
Je me fais un plaiſir d'écrire,
Et non pas un attachement,
Je perds le goût de la ſatire;
L'art de loüer malignement
Cede au plaiſir de pouvoir dire
Des vérités obligeamment.
Je vis éloigné de la France,
Sans beſoins & ſans abondance:
Contente d'un vulgaire deſtin,
J'aime la vertu ſans rudeſſe,
J'aime les plaiſirs ſans moleſſe:
J'aime la vie, & n'en crains pas la fin."

† See pp. 247, 248.

Blackburne

Blackburne is determined in his reſolutions of not coming up hither this winter; and, indeed, my Lord, his enemies have been ſo induſtrious in ſpreading and fixing that black ſcandal, that he would find but a very cold and mortifying reception here, till his friends have made a little way for him, by removing men's prejudices, and clearing up matters to his ſervice. It is incredible how diligent ſome people have been in fixing and riveting this malicious ſtory *; and how hard it is to undeceive thoſe they have miſled, even by the moſt demonſtrative evidence.

I heard from Ireland laſt night, that the Lower Clergy, who are choſen upon the Parliament-writs, and now attending at Dublin, but without ſitting, or even meeting, have petitioned the Archbiſhops and Biſhops to ſupport the Conſtitution †. Anneſly is coming over hither; the Houſe of Commons having expelled him, and declared the borough for which he ſerved incapable of another choice for this Parliament. They choſe a Chaplain by ballot. It was debated whether they ſhould go that way to work, or leave it to the Speaker as formerly. The Houſe divided even votes upon that

* It no where appears by theſe Letters what this malicious accuſation was. His office in the Church of Exeter was originally that of Subdean, in which he was inſtalled, Jan. 26, 1694. He was chaplain to Bp. Trelawny in 1697; reſigned the ſubdeanry in April 1702, whilſt the ſtorm was raging againſt him, and was again inſtalled July 27, 1704. The next year he was elected Dean, and inſtalled Nov. 3, 1705; elected Biſhop in June 1717 (confirmed Feb. 24); and May 12, 1724, was tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of York; which high ſtation, with that of Lord Almoner, he filled till his death, March 22, 1742-3.

† See Letter CXXII.

queſtion;

queſtion; and Broderick the Speaker * determined it for the Houſe, againſt himſelf. His ſpeech is come over, which they ordered him to print; and is, they tell me, a very ſilly one. But he is a rank Whig, and ſo they are fond of him. Their vote againſt Aſgill † had

* Alan Broderick, Eſq; had been appointed Solicitor General of Ireland by King William, and was continued in that poſt by Queen Anne. He was choſen Speaker in 1703; Attorney General in 1707; Chief Juſtice of the Queen's bench in 1709; and Chancellor Sept. 30, 1714; created Baron Broderick, April 13, 1715; Viſcount Middleton, Aug. 5, 1717. He died Aug. 29, 1728.

† Mr. Aſgill, who was a member of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, was in Munſter when the ſeſſion of 1703 began; and before he could reach Dublin, he was informed, that, upon a complaint, the Houſe had voted his book, "The "Poſſibility of avoiding Death," to be a blaſphemous libel, and had ordered it to be burnt: however, he ventured to take his ſeat in the Houſe, where he ſat juſt four days, when he was expelled for that performance. We have an account of this matter, given by himſelf, which is a very fair one, and not unentertaining. "Having," ſays he, "condemned and "executed the book without hearing me, there was nothing "left between that and my expulſion, but to prove me the "author; which no one can think I intended to diſown, "when I had publiſhed it with my name to it. Yet, as it "happened, I had then an opportunity to put them upon the "proof of it. The printer, having ſold off his firſt edition, "broke the preſs. And the demands for more putting him "upon a ſecond, he committed in that above thirty errata "from the firſt. And my accuſer in Ireland (who, I hear, "is ſince promoted to be Secretary to the French Prophets), "having one of this ſecond edition in his hand, demanded "of me a categorical anſwer, whether I was the author? "To which I replied, 'that I was author of a treatiſe writ-"ten upon that argument; but that, if I muſt be categori-"cal, what he then ſhewed me was not a print from my "copy: and therefore, ſince he had accuſed me of (a "crime higher than high-treaſon) blaſphemy, I did demand "it, as the juſtice of the Houſe, that they would not admit "any leſs evidence to convict me of this crime, than if I "ſtood

had a fetch in it, for it was uſhered in by a vote declaring ſome poſitions in his book to be heretical and blaſphemous; and ſo they let themſelves into the proper buſineſs of Convocation.

The new Biſhop's Commendam is ſtopped, becauſe it gave him leave to hold four parſonages in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, together with the biſhoprick; whereas the act againſt pluralities allows of but two. And though the contrary hath been ſometimes practiſed,

" ſtood indicted of high-treaſon.' Upon this, up ſtood two " volunteer evidences. The firſt a gentleman of the law, " who, at my coming to Ireland (about three years before) " had invited me to dine with him at his own houſe (where " I never was either before or after); and his evidence " was, 'That there was then ſome jocular diſcourſe about a " book.' The other was a member (with whom I had a " ſuit of law); and his evidence was, 'That I had turned " about upon my heel, and ſaid, I had wrote a book, and " did not care who knew it:' and upon this evidence I " was expelled that houſe for blaſphemy *." This ingenious writer, who was bred to the profeſſion of the law, was afterwards a member of the Engliſh Parliament, whence he was alſo expelled in 1707. From this period he paſſed more than 30 years in various priſons for debt; till releaſed by death in November 1738, when upwards of fourſcore, or, as ſome accounts ſay, at nearly 100 years of age. Being aſked by a friend, a little before he died, " whether " he ſtill thought he ſhould be *tranſlated*;" he replied with a ſmile, " he believed he ſhould not, as he found his faith " begin to ſtagger."

Prior's lines on him are too ſtriking to be here omitted:

" And modern Aſgill, whoſe capricious thought
" Is yet with ſtores of wilder notions fraught,
" Too ſoon convinc'd, ſhall yield that fleeting breath,
" Which play'd ſo idly with the darts of death."

Ode to Col. Villiers.

* Defence on his Expulſion, p. 42, 43; and ſee Biog. Brit. vol. I. p. 291.

yet

yet the Lord Keeper *, Attorney †, and Solicitor general ‡, have all declared it to be againſt law. Upon this a ſtop is put to the conſecration, which was appointed to be on Sunday ſevennight; and all matters are to reſt till the Parliament meets; when, I ſuppoſe, the new Biſhop intends to get a private act, to make ſuch a Commendam valid and legal. This unforeſeen difficulty gives uneaſineſs; but it will keep him, perhaps, from appearing one way or the other in ſome trying bills that will come on at the beginning of the ſeſſion.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

My account of what hath happened to the Biſhop is a ſecret, which your Lordſhip will be pleaſed not to ſpeak of till you hear it from other hands than mine.

CXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Oct. 12, 1703.

I HAVE been ſearching for Mr. Thorold, ever ſince my laſt, in order to get a full liſt of all the Biſhops' contributions; but cannot yet find him. I will endeavour to ſend your Lordſhip an account of that matter before I go into my Windſor attendance on Saturday next. However, if I ſhould fail, I hope it will be no inconvenience to your Lordſhip, for the reaſon I mentioned in my laſt.

* Sir Nathan Wright. † Northey. ‡ Harcourt.

There

There is an expedient found out by Lord N——*, in the matter of the Commendam. The four parſonages were thought illegal; but now the diſpenſation is to run for two benefices *with*, and two *without*, cure of ſouls; and ſo the conſecration is to go forward.

The choice at Oxford will certainly, I believe, fall upon Sir William Whitlock. Dr. Ediſbury is expected in town this afternoon. The Earl of Rocheſter † hath preſented the ſecond part ‡ of his book to the Queen. The dedication is ſo bold, that we wonder here how the Biſhop of Rocheſter came to paſs it.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Oct. 19, 1703.

A SEVERE fit of the gravel (or ſtone rather, for ſo I fear I muſt call it) hindered me, theſe two laſt poſts, from writing to your Lordſhip. I thank God, I am eaſy again now, and going to-morrow to do my duty § at Windſor. I ſent your Lordſhip, by Dr. Ediſbury, the Dutch reaſons, drawn up in oppoſition to thoſe of the Duke of Marlborough, &c. I now incloſe two papers I received lately from Ireland, which will, I believe, at laſt, wreſt a Convocation out

* Nottingham.

† Second ſon to the Earl of Clarendon.

‡ Of Clarendon's Hiſtory. See hereafter, a letter, dated June 10, 1704.

§ As Chaplain to the Queen.

of the hands of thoſe who would ſtifle it *. Theſe new ſteps are owing entirely to the activity and zeal of the Biſhop

* What follows is printed from Atterbury's hand-writing:

" To the moſt Reverend the Lords Archbiſhops, and Right
" Reverend the Lords Biſhops, of Ireland.

" The humble Addreſs and Repreſentation of the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors, of the Lower Clergy now in Dublin.

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

" When we firſt came to this town, in obedience to her Majeſty's writ, and your Lordſhips' mandates thereupon, we hoped to have had the honour of being met by your Lordſhips in a full and entire Convocation: but we find that, notwithſtanding your Lordſhips' Addreſs to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and his Grace's repeated interpoſition upon that Addreſs, we are in danger of being delayed, till poſſibly it may be too late to aſſert our rights during this ſeſſion of Parliament; wherefore we humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Lordſhips the ſenſe and deſires of the Lower Clergy in this extraordinary juncture.

" My Lords, We do, with all duty and deference to your Lordſhips, conceive, that the Clergy of this Kingdom, when met in a perfect and entire Convocation, do aſſemble in two different capacities, *viz.* in a Civil and Eccleſiaſtical capacity. In the firſt, we apprehend our ourſelves called together by her Majeſty's writ in the clauſe *Præmonentes*, and that in virtue of this we have a right to be formed into a regular body, to be attendants upon and counſellors to the Parliament, in whatever may relate to the temporal rights of the Church as interwoven with the State. In our Eccleſiaſtical capacity, we look upon it abſolutely neceſſary to be empowered, by the provincial writ, and your Grace's metropolitical authority conſequent upon that writ, which forms us into a National and truly Eccleſiaſtical Synod, to frame Canons, to enforce and reform diſcipline, to cenſure Hereſy, and to exert that juriſdiction which belongs to us, in conjunction with your Lordſhips, as the repreſentative members of a National Church. We have, as we hope, applied for this writ with that modeſty and patience that becomes us; and we repeat

Biſhop of Killaloo *, who, ſince his coming to Dublin, hath put a new life into that matter. The Conſecration of the new Biſhop (which was to have been on Sunday laſt) is put off, becauſe his Commendam, which hath been new drawn, hath not yet paſſed the offices.

I am your Lordſhip's dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Mr. Thorold is gone to Oxford: ſo I can as yet have no account of his ſubſcriptions.

CXXIII. Lord STANHOPE † to Dr. ATTERBURY, Archdeacon of Totneſs.

SIR, Oct. [1703.]

I OUGHT to have returned you thanks for both your letters before this; and in not doing it I confeſs myſelf guilty of a great omiſſion. I am now very well

peat our thanks to your Lordſhips for your cares and endeavours, and wiſh for an opportunity of returning our moſt humble thanks to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for his gracious concern to obtain it; but, ſince we have not yet prevailed for the recovery of our rights in a capacity purely eccleſiaſtical, we are unwilling to loſe the benefit of thoſe which, by your Lordſhips' vigilance, and his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's favour, we are in poſſeſſion of in a civil capacity; and therefore we moſt humbly pray your Lordſhips to adviſe us what further methods we ought to purſue, in order to maintain our conſtitution, and to make our preſent meeting effectual."

* See pp. 239. 251.

† Philip, eldeſt ſon of the ſecond earl of Cheſterfield, whom he ſucceeded in that title in 1713. He was educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, under the famous Dr. Buſby, and was thought to have ſtrong parts. He was a high Tory, if not

well ſatisfied that you can be a very good poet when you pleaſe, but not when I pleaſe. I am glad the veniſon was good, becauſe it was only a taſte of what I intend you ſhall have more of this winter. I am very much obliged to you for the ſervice you offer to do for me at St. James's; but in that undertaking I do really think you will only loſe your time to no purpoſe; for I expect nothing from the gentleman * that is there, but to ſee him bred up an ignorant, worthleſs amorous fop.

I wiſh I could you ſend you any news, in return to that which you have been pleaſed to divert me with; but I am certain there is none to be ſent out of the country that a man of your taſte can reliſh. So that I ſhall end this paper with aſſuring you that I am always, dear Sir, your moſt affectionate friend, STANHOPE.

a Jacobite; he was of a moroſe diſpoſition, of violent paſſions, and often thought that people behaved ill to him when they did not in the leaſt intend it. See Dr. Maty's Memoirs of Lord Cheſterfield, p. 268. He married, in December 1691, lady Elizabeth, one of the daughters of George Savile marquis of Halifax, by whom he had the late earl of Cheſterfield and five other children. He died Jan. 27, 1725-6.

* Philip Dormer Stanhope, his eldeſt ſon; who is ſaid to have been ſlighted by his father, and (after the death of his mother) was placed under the care of his grandmother Lady Halifax. He was at this time about nine years old.

CXXIV. To

CXXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Nov. 8, 1703.

WE met in the Lower House this morning, about fifteen or sixteen of us, all of one mind. The Archbishop's people had notice of the adjournment till Tuesday next, and so absented; and, perhaps, they will leave us to ourselves altogether. The few of us that came were for adjourning immediately, as soon as prayers were over; and it was as much as ever I could do, to prevail with the Prolocutor to name his Assessors, and to have the orders of the House read over. I take it for granted, therefore, that it is resolved by our own Leader that we shall do nothing. The Dean of Gloucester * was not there to-day: he is weak, but pretty chearful.

Strange divisions are hatching in the Lower House of Parliament; which will make even the bill against Occasional Conformity move but slowly there; at least I apprehend so from the change I find in mens discourse upon that article. Dr. Davenant hath put out a book this day †, wherein, they tell me, he declares against that bill very liberally; which is a great surprize to those that consider on what side he hath written for seven years last past. The Commons House is very thin at present; so thin, that, when I left the

* Dr. Jane

† "The Case of Dissenters, as affected by the late Bill "presented in Parliament for preventing Occasional Confor-"mity, by a Gentleman," first published Sept. 18, 1703, was again advertized this day. See p. 264.

town, they talked of an adjournment for a week; whether they have done so, or what they have done, I know not *. The Provincial Writ is still withheld from the Irish Convocation, and so they have chosen no Prolocutor. The new Bishop did an homage on Sunday, but was not brought into the House of Lords today: a cold that he has caught hindered his crossing the water. His Commendam for the præcentorship runs, not for three years only, but farther, for so long as till he hath procured an act of parliament to unite the archdeaconry of St. Asaph †, and a great living in his diocese, to the bishoprick: which act of parliament, therefore, it will not be material to him now to solicit; and it is the opinion of his friends, that, if he should solicit it, it would not be easily procured. So that he is likely to hold all the preferments commended to him as long as he holds the bishoprick.

I have had a conference or two with Archdeacon Drewe, and all is well (at least seems to be well) between us. I fear I shall have little Convocation news to write to your Lordship this winter. I am your Lordship's ever dutiful and most faithful servant.

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The House adjourned, from the 4th of November, to the 9th.

† The Archdeaconry, from the time of Bishop Davies 1562—1573, has been regularly holden by the Bishop, by way of Commendam, not by Union.

CXXV. To

CXXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Nov. 20, 1703.

I HAVE waited on my Lord Jerſey *, and delivered your Lordſhip's letter; and he hath left me to provide a ſubſtitute †; who ſhould have been Dr. Smalridge, if his lameneſs, which he took upon a ſprain ſix weeks ago, would have ſuffered him to do the duty: but he is not yet able to go out of doors; and, not being ſecure that he ſhall be able to attend in December ‡, I muſt provide another.

On Wedneſday laſt we met in Convocation, and appointed three Committees, two of *books* and *grievances*, in order to introduce a *third*, which was the only one appointed to any thing; and that third was ordered by the Houſe to draw up an addreſs againſt next ſeſſion, to be then paſſed by the Houſe, and ſent to the Lords, deſiring juſtice in the matter entered on their books againſt our Prolocutor, when the Biſhop of Hereford § complained of him. So thoſe who reſtrain us from doing any thing for our reputation, take care we ſhould vindicate theirs, and make them look great in the eyes of the Miniſters, when it is found that we are concerned for nothing but their honour.

* William earl of Jerſey, at that time Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold.

† As Chaplain to the Queen.

‡ Atterbury's month of waiting.

§ Dr. Humphrery Humphreys, 1701—1712.

Davenant's book is come out this day *, where he talks in a very different manner from what he hath done in all his other writings; and is all for moderation and healing. There is a chapter againſt the bill about occaſional conformity; the argument of which is managed with that weakneſs that uſually attends men who write againſt their honour and conſcience. The book is dedicated to the Queen, and profeſſes to purſue the meaſures chalked out in the laſt clauſe of her ſpeech to the Parliament.

Great endeavours are uſed to prevent the coming in of the bill againſt occaſional conformity; and many members, who were zealous for it laſt ſeſſion, are cooled in it. However, it will be brought in next week, and carried, though not with ſo high an hand as formerly.

My Lord Mohun † is likely to loſe all the eſtate which came to him by my Lord Macclesfield. For, upon

* Q. Was this "The Caſe of the Diſſenters?" ſee p. 261. Davenant's "Eſſays on Peace at home and War abroad," dedicated to the Queen, were advertized Nov. 20, 1703.

† Charles Lord Mohun married Miſs Charlotte Maynwaring, a niece to Charles Gerard Earl of Macclesfield by his ſiſter Charlotte (afterwards lady Orbey). Lord Mohun ſucceeded to the peerage young, on the death of his father; which, together with the marriage of his mother ſoon after, prevented that care of his education requiſite in ſo high a character, and drew him into ſome wild ſallies and exceſſes in his youth, not conſonant with his natural diſpoſition. He had a ſpirit ſuitable to his birth and quality, and a genius formed for the greateſt things, which, on more conſummate experience, began to be conſpicuous in him. He was twice tried by his peers for murder; firſt, for that of Mountford the famous Comedian; and again for that of Mr. Coote: but was both times acquitted; and in the latter caſe, with much honour and reputation, by the unanimous ſuffrage of Parliament, having, with great modeſty and elocution, made his innocence

upon ſearch, it is found, that the pardon of King James, upon which that outlawry was reverſed, pardoned the crimes only that had been committed *contra perſonam noſtram*, whereas my Lord Macclesfield was outlawed in Charles the Second's time. And, beſides, the record of the reverſal of the outlawry doth no where appear. So the eſtate, it is thought, will be judged to be in the Queen.

I am your Lordſhip's, in all duty and obſervance,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Nov. 23, 1703.

NEVER was there a greater ſtruggle for any thing than there hath been, and is, to prevent the coming in of the bill againſt occaſional conformity; which nevertheleſs will, I believe, he brought in to-

innocence clear, and gained on the opinion of all preſent. Not ſo in the former; of which ſee a full account in the "Biographical Dictionary," vol. IX. p. 408. He attended the Earl of Macclesfield in his embaſſy to Hanover, and received marks of eſteem from that court; and when the Elector was to be inſtalled Knight of the Garter in 1703, he appointed Lord Mohun to act in the ceremony as his proxy. He was for ſome time colonel of a regiment of foot; but this he afterwards quitted, and applied himſelf to the more ſerious buſineſs of the nation, to which he ſometimes ſpoke in Parliament with ſufficient commendation. On account of the above-mentioned eſtate (4000l. a year), a law-ſuit commenced between him and James Duke Hamilton (whoſe ſecond lady, Elizabeth, was alſo a niece to the Earl of Macclesfield); which occaſioning a quarrel, they unfortunately killed each other, in Hyde-park, Nov. 15, 1712. See a particular account of the whole tranſaction in Swift's Works, vol. XVII. 1775, p. 320.

morrow.

morrow. Yeſterday it could not be moved, becauſe of the call of the Houſe, where 380 members appeared. To-day was appointed for an adjourned debate, whether the Votes ſhould be printed or not: and, I ſuppoſe, it is carried for printing them *. There are ſome agitations on foot for quieting matters in Convocation, and ſetting the Clergy on work; but I reckon they will come to nothing. If ſo, we ſhall be ſoon diſmiſſed by his Grace, with a long adjournment; and the Clergy ſent down to attend their cures, as having nothing to offer (and indeed they have as yet offered nothing) to the Biſhops.

Dr. Lake † hath been, and, as I heard yeſterday, continues ſtill, very ill of the jaundice; which is a dangerous diſtemper in ſo weak and emaciated a body as his, and in a perſon who is on the wrong ſide of threeſcore. Dr. Ediſbury is gone down to Oxford, to chooſe Sir W. Whitlock; and will return this day. It is thought that Sir William was out of all danger of loſing it.

Mr. Burſcough ‡ hath been taken a little lame ſince his coming to town; ſo that I have not ſeen him ſo often as I ſhould otherwiſe have done. We are to meet in Convocation again to-morrow, and I will ſee if I can then put a little life into our affairs.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* It was carried by a majority of thirty.

† Archdeacon of Exeter. He died ſoon after; ſee Letter CXXXIX.

‡ See p. 117.

Byrom

Byrom Eaton * is dead; and, it is ſuppoſed, will be ſucceeded in his Archdeaconry by Dr. Vrouey †. Mr. Stratford is Chaplain to the Speaker.

CXXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Nov. 26, 1703.

IT was not till this morning ‡ that Mr. Bromley moved for leave to bring in the bill againſt occaſional conformity. Mr. St. John ſeconded him; and Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave cloſed the debate, which Mr. Brydges (my Lord Chandos's ſon) opened on the other ſide, and was followed by Smyth, Lyttelton, Stanhope, &c. It was a long and warm debate (the houſe not riſing till five o'clock). Upon the diviſion, 130 were againſt bringing in the bill, and 173 for it. Abundance of gentlemen who are for the bill were on this day abſent; and many of thoſe who were againſt bringing it in will certainly, now it is brought in, be for it;

* Byrom Eaton, D. D. was collated to the Archdeaconry of Leiceſter, Sept. 5, 1683. He was ſucceeded by John Rogers, M. A.

† Hon. George Verney, LL. D. one of the brethren of St. Katherine's, canon of Windſor 1701; inſtalled Dean of that collegiate church (and Regiſter of the moſt noble order of the Garter) March 23, 1714-15. In 1711 he became Lord Willoughby de Broke; and died Dec. 26, 1728. Two ſermons of this eminent Divine (who is not mentioned in Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors) are in print; one preached before the Queen in 1705, 4to; the other before the truſtees of the charity children at St. Sepulchre's 1712, 4to. The preſent Lord Willoughby (ſon of the Hon. John Verney, Maſter of the Rolls, his Lordſhip's ſecond ſon) is his grandſon.

‡ After ſitting all night on the 25th.

ſo there is no doubt of its paſſing the Houſe of Commons, and as little doubt of its ſtopping in the Houſe of Lords. Sir C. Hedges propoſed the referring the bill either to the Grand Committee of Religion, or to the Convocation; which was interpreted only as a deſire of deferring it. Nobody ſeconded him in that point.

We did nothing in Convocation yeſterday, but only getting a day to be appointed for the ſitting of our two committees of books and grievances. We who met were but few; about fifteen on our ſide, and two or three on the other; all diſpirited, and ſtaring upon one another: not a man from Oxford, but the Prolocutor alone. Our old diſpute, about the claim of our right, we cannot move a ſtep in; having, by the admirable conduct of our Leader, lodged that ſafely in a hand from whence no man will think it decent to withdraw it. And while we are ſo few in number, and the Biſhops and we are in ſuch terms of oppoſition, it is impoſſible to think of proceeding on buſineſs. So we expect adjournment on Wedneſday next, or at moſt the next ſeſſion after that, till the Chriſtmas holidays are over: and indeed we want one, to preſerve us from the contempt we are at preſent under, while we meet as a body, and yet can do nothing worthy of the name.

Dr. Ediſbury tells me he hath written your Lordſhip an account of particulars in the matter of Blackburn *. Dr. Jane's hand had like never to have been put to it; for he hath had another ſhock, which it was thought would have been fatal: but is now paſt all danger. Sir

* See the note in p. 253.

Edward

Edward Seymour, in the debate to-day, called Davenant "a profligate ſcribbler." Mr. Bromley and St. John's ſpeeches were much admired.

I fear what Mr. Lowndes * writes to your Lordſhip will prove at laſt but a ſcanty bounty, notwithſtanding the promiſes made of mighty matters. The delay is laid on the Biſhops; not above ſix of which have made their returns.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful, moſt faithful, and obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Nov. 27 †, 1703.

THE bill againſt occaſional conformity was read the firſt time to-day, and ordered a ſecond reading on Tueſday next; which ſhews they have ſet their hearts upon it.

They addreſſed the Queen to-day alſo, that ſhe would interpoſe with the States of Holland, for continuing the prohibition of trade with France ‡; as having conſented to the additional 10,000 men only on that condition.

* William Lowndes, eſq. Secretary to the Treaſury.

† This was the day memorable for the violent ſtorm. See Letter CXXXV.

‡ The words of the addreſs were, that the Queen "would "pleaſe to inſiſt upon it with the States General, that the "ſtop of all poſts, and of all letters, bills, and all other corre-"ſpondencies, trade, and commerce, with France and Spain, "be continued."

Sir H. Mackworth hath put out a book for the occaſional bill, intituled, "Peace at Home*;" and dedicated it to the Queen.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Dec. 1, 1703.

I WILL not offer at expreſſing my thanks to your Lordſhip in a letter †; but will do it in the whole courſe of my life, the chief endeavour of which ſhall be, to ſhew your Lordſhip my gratitude for thoſe noble favours you have been pleaſed to confer upon me. Dr. Jane is not dead yet, and may linger out ſome time ſtill; though all his friends look upon him already as dead, and wiſh him ſo; for he hath loſt all his underſtanding and ſenſes, and is in a very deplorable condition, and it is expected that every day will be his laſt. When the news of his death is certain, I will obey your Lordſhip's orders to the Dean, and will alſo go to Archdeacon Drewe, as your Lordſhip directs. You give me no commands to the Præcentor ‡, and there-

* "Peace at Home, or A Vindication of the Proceedings "of the Houſe of Commons on the Occaſional Conformity "Bill."

† This ſeems to have been for an offer of the office of Chancellor of the Church of Exeter. Dr. Jane, however, recovered from the illneſs here mentioned; and held that office till May 6, 1704, when he reſigned it on being made Præcentor. See p. 271.

‡ Bp. Hooper.

fore

fore I ſhall take it for granted that your Lordſhip doth not intend I ſhould wait upon him. He is now employing his court intereſt for a tranſlation to Bath and Wells; and, it is ſaid, will ſurely effect it. There was talk for a day or two of the Dean of Chriſt Church *; but it is over, and the matter ſeems to be fixed for the new Biſhop. The Dean is as eaſy in it, and as glad of it, as if it was no ſlur upon him to be thus neglected. He had certainly been the man, but for one objection, which his enemies urged warmly againſt him; and it hath ſucceeded. And the miſchief of it is, that it is ſuch an objection as, being entertained, will equally hinder him in his pretenſions to any other Biſhoprick whatſoever. I hope, if this tranſlation takes place, Dr. Edwards † will ſucceed in St. Aſaph.

I am, with all poſſible gratitude, reſpect, and duty, your Lordſhip's ever obliged, and moſt obedient, faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

What your Lordſhip hath had the goodneſs to write to me ſhall be entirely a ſecret ‡, till Dr. Jane is actually dead; and I will, as your Lordſhip orders me, take coach the firſt day I can afterwards for the Weſt, and bring thoſe books your Lordſhip mentions along with me.

* Dr. Aldrich.

† See p. 127.

‡ See above, p. 270.

CXXX. To

CXXX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Dec. 9, 1703.

THERE hath been this day a very warm debate in the House of Commons. The Bill against occasional conformity was passed on Tuesday, and then ordered to be carried up. If it had gone up yesterday morning, as was expected, it would have been debated immediately, and thrown out: for the Prince * went yesterday to Windsor; and seven or eight of the Lords who were for the bill attended him; Mr. Rowley, therefore, who was to carry up the bill, absented yesterday. To-day he appeared in the House; and there it was moved, that he should carry up the bill. The gentlemen who were for it had, after a long debate, no way of evading it, but by adjourning; which, after another long debate, they, at four a clock this afternoon, carried; and so adjourned till Tuesday next; the division was 181, to 143. Nineteen Proxies were yesterday brought into the House of Lords against the bill, and but six for it; of which your Lordship's was one; the Bishop of London being well enough to come out yesterday, and lodge it. The Prince returns from Windsor to-night or to-morrow.

On Wednesday were carried up two papers to the Bishops; one, a general representation about the mischievous books lately published; the other, a request

* Prince George of Denmark.

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to join with them in preparing a Bill for the more ſpeedy and effectual levying of rates for the repair of churches. The Archbiſhop told us, he had already ordered ſuch a bill to be drawn; and ſhould be glad if any of our Houſe would come to Lambeth, and view it, and give him any light in that matter. So we deputed three of our Houſe to wait upon him there this morning. As to the other matters, he ſaid, he would give us an anſwer on Wedneſday next, when we are to meet again, and expect to be adjourned till after the holidays. He ſeemed to be in very good humour, and expreſſed himſelf in ſuch a gracious manner as we have not been accuſtomed to.

Letters from Oxford laſt night ſay, that Dr. Jane had a lucid interval on Monday, which is more than he hath had ſince he was firſt taken ill. However, he ſtill continues very weak; and I do not hear that they have any hopes of him.

Archdeacon Drewe is ſhyer to me of late than he hath been, for what reaſon I know not; but his carriage towards me is manifeſtly altered: and therefore I expect, when I attack him upon your Lordſhip's commands, that he may not give me a very pleaſing anſwer. I invite him to dine with me on Monday next, on purpoſe to ſweeten him, if I can, againſt I have occaſion to put him in mind of his promiſe.

I forgot to tell your Lordſhip, that the Archbiſhop, in his ſpeech to us, told us, that he had ſhewed the bill he had got drawn to the Biſhop of St. Aſaph *, and

* Dr. Hooper (of whom ſee many of the preceding letters) was born at Grimley in Worceſterſhire about 1640;

and aſked his opinion of it. I aſſure your Lordſhip, he rides favourite in chief, at preſent, with thoſe that can do every thing.

I am, with all imaginable gratitude and duty, your Lordſhip's obedient and humble ſervant.

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Dec. 13, 1703.

THE occaſional conformity bill was carried up to-day, but with what ſucceſs I know not; having been all this day from Weſtminſter. I apprehend that it will be rejected; perhaps at the firſt reading. The Houſe of Lords is as nicely balanced this time as it was the laſt; one or two votes will turn the ſcale. The gentlemen are much diſcontented, and particularly expreſs themſelves with great uneaſineſs at the laſt Windſor journey.

We expect in Convocation to be diſmiſſed to-morrow for the holidays. Mr. Burſcough *, I think, intends

became ſtudent of Chriſt church 1656; chaplain to Biſhop Morley in 1672, and to Archbiſhop Sheldon ſoon after, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and præcentorſhip of Exeter (an option of his Grace's); D. D. 1677, and the ſame year Almoner to the Princeſs of Orange; in 1680, after refuſing the Divinity-Profeſſorſhip at Oxford, he became King's chaplain; Dean of Canterbury in 1691; Prolocutor (ſee p. 73.) in 1701, in which year he refuſed the Primacy of Ireland. He was elected Biſhop of St. Aſaph (ſee p. 204.) in 1703; and in 1704 was tranſlated to Bath and Wells, which he enjoyed till his death, Sept. 6, 1727. A liſt of his writings may be ſeen in the "Biographical Dictionary."

* See p. 117.

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to ſet out on Friday. The new Biſhop keeps his præcentorſhip in Commendam with Bath and Wells, and hath intereſt enough, I believe, to name his ſucceſſor in St. Aſaph; he appears againſt Dr. Edwards *, and for Chancellor Wynne †; which his Oxford friends do not like, Dr. Edwards being ſo venerable and learned a man, and having done ſuch excellent ſervice againſt Biſhop Burnet. But the other will be more implicit and ſupple; and that conſideration outweighs all others.

The Dean of Glouceſter is ſtill alive §.

I have taken care, in an eaſy hour, to mention the matter to Archdeacon Drewe by way of ſuppoſition; and he hath again renewed his promiſe to me; ſo that my jealouſies of him are over.

We ſhall carry up to-morrow an addreſs to the Biſhops, that we may join with them in framing the Faſt-prayers, according to a precedent in the journal of their Houſe after the Reſtoration; and it is agreed that Archdeacon Drewe ſhall preach before us on that day. I am your Lordſhip's ever moſt obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* See pp 127. 271.

† John Wynne, D. D. principal of Jeſus College, Oxford. Dr. Beveridge ſucceeded to St. Aſaph in 1704; and Dr. Fleetwood in 1708. Dr. Wynne obtained it afterwards in 1714; and was tranſlated to Bath and Wells, on Dr. Hooper's death, in 1727.

§ Dr. Jane. See p. 273.

CXXXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Dec. 21, 1703.

YESTERDAY, when the vote about the invasion of the Queen's prerogative was made * (which your Lordship will have in the printed votes), some members in the House of Commons gave it as a reason for the Lords assuming that power, that the Ministry could not be trusted with examining the evidence; and one of them named my Lord N—— on this occasion; and affirmed, that he had dismissed a person who was in this plot, and was taken at Hull. This occasioned a great debate in the House, which they had not time to finish, and therefore adjourned to this day; and the House have been upon it; and I doubt not but they have cleared the Lord N——†. He hath been pressed by the Queen to use his interest in the House towards dropping this debate; but refused.

The close Committee of the Seven Lords ‡, appoint-

* "That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, "setting forth the great concern this House hath for her "Majesty's royal prerogative, and the resolution of this "House to support the same; and that no persons, accused "for crimes, who are her Majesty's prisoners, ought to be "taken out of the custody of the Crown, without her "Majesty's leave."

† The House determined, that the Earl of Nottingham had "highly merited the trust her Majesty had reposed in "him."

‡ The Duke of Devonshire (Lord Steward), Duke of Somerset, Earls of Sunderland and Scarborough, Viscount Townshend, and the Lords Wharton and Sommers.

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ed to examine into this plot *, ſat the next day, being Sunday, at Northumberland Houſe, and had the evidence before them. It is thought the Commons will this day appoint a Committee of their own for that purpoſe.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Dec. 23, 1703.

THE reſolution taken on Tueſday to the advantage of my Lord N—— hath fixed him in his place for ſome time longer, which had elſe been made vacant certainly, and ſuddenly. The Houſe divided upon an expreſſion in their addreſs to the Queen, where they ſay that this laſt act of the Lords was an *high violation* of the Queen's prerogative. Others in the Houſe would have changed it for the word *diminution*, and divided for it to the number of 140 (among whom were Mr. Howe, the Solicitor General †, and Secretary Hedges); but the numbers were 183 againſt them.

The friends of their Lordſhips, and the Lords themſelves, confeſs that they took a falſe ſtep in what they have done of late. So their management of the plot, and the Secret Committee itſelf, is dropped; and we ſhall hear no more about it till it is by the Queen laid before the Parliament. It is certainly affirmed,

* James Boucher, with one Ogleby, and ſome others, were apprehended on this occaſion.

† Harcourt.

that, inſtead of being an High-Church plot altogether (as we were at firſt made to believe), the Duke of Athol chargeth the Duke of Queenſbury with it, and hath proved to the Queen that the latter ſent a perſon * into the Highlands to ſolicit them to rebell; who, upon the Duke of Athol's endeavouring to ſeize him there, eſcaped into England, and was from hence conveyed into France by a paſs procured for him by the Duke of Queenſbury, under a feigned name. The Duke of Queenſbury confeſſes theſe matters; but ſays, "that all was intended for the Queen's ſervice, and "particularly his ſoliciting them to riſe in the High-"lands, that the Queen might have a demonſtration "whether they were her friends or her enemies." To which the Duke of Athol replied, "that, if that were "his deſign, it would have become him to have made "the Queen or her miniſters acquainted with it, which "yet he never did."

The Lords, without taking notice of the Commons vote againſt them, are adjourned for ſome time.

A Committee of our Lower Houſe meets often during this adjournment, and is preparing a great many heads of buſineſs, to be laid before the Archbiſhop on the 4th of February. It is not to be expreſſed what an uneaſineſs our quondam Leader † ſhews at theſe ſteps; for he is to the utmoſt averſe to our entering on any thing that may do either us or the Church ſervice, or indeed towards our doing any thing beſides fighting his battles. A creature or two of his have done all they could towards oppoſing us in this attempt; but we have broken through their oppoſition.

* James Boucher. See p. 277. † Bp. Hooper. See p 273.

There are great hopes of the Dean of Glouceſter's recovering his ſtrength, though not his ſenſes; in which caſe, I deſire your Lordſhip's direction what I am to do with the letter to the Dean of Exeter *. I moſt humbly thank your Lordſhip for all your noble favours, whether conferred on me or intended † me; and am, while I breathe, your Lordſhip's ever obliged and dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Dec. 30, 1703.

TO receive my moſt hearty thanks for the repeated inſtances of your Lordſhip's goodneſs to me.

That motion for Ned Finch, by Frank Gwynne, was certainly ſtarted by the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, as (what he thought) the moſt probable method of defeating your Lordſhip's good intentions towards me. I am not able to prove this, but am as ſure of it as if I could; for he leaves no ſtone unturned, to miſchief me: his converſation with two conſiderable men hath come to my knowledge, wherein I was repreſented as a man that wanted temper and diſcretion, and as fond of my own opinions, and unfit to be countenanced in any degree, leſt I ſhould be enabled by that means to be more troubleſome.

God forgive him! It is a very ill return for my making that ſcuffle, which ſet him at the head of the Lower Clergy, and conſequently made him what he is now. His pretence for keeping the præcentorſhip is,

* Dr. Wake. † See p. 270.

to ſupport the old Biſhop *, who, doubtleſs, will not receive a groat from him. If your Lordſhip intends to diſpute the legality of that ſecond Commendam, I will take what pains your Lordſhip ſhall be pleaſed to command me in that matter.

My Lord N—— is not likely to do Dr. N——†, or any body elſe, miſchief long: for, had it not been for that vote of the Houſe of Commons which he procured lately, he had certainly been diſmiſſed at the riſing of this Parliament; and if he outlives that time now, yet he hath no intereſt, and will have none; and our Leader hath almoſt entirely loſt his, by being too intimate there. For what he did as to the bill of occa-

* Dr. Thomas Ken, biſhop of Bath and Wells 1684; deprived in 1690. (See p. 282.) Though he did not concur in opinion with thoſe Nonjurors who were for continuing a ſeparation from the eſtabliſhed church by private conſecrations among themſelves, yet he looked on the ſpiritual relation to his dioceſe to be ſtill in full force, during the life of his firſt ſucceſſor, Dr. Kidder; but, after his deceaſe, on the nomination of Dr. Hooper to the dioceſe, in 1703, he requeſted that gentleman to accept it, and afterwards ſubſcribed himſelf, "late biſhop of Bath and Wells." The Queen, however, ſettled upon him a penſion of 200l. per annum, which was punctually paid out of the Treaſury, as long as he lived. He had been afflicted from 1696, with ſevere colicky pains, and at length was obſerved to make bloody water. This ſymptom being aſcribed to an ulcer in his kidneys, he went to Briſtol in 1710, for the benefit of the hot well, and there continued till November, when he removed to Leweſton near Sherborne in Dorſetſhire, a ſeat belonging to the Hon. Mrs. Thynne. There he was ſeized with a dead palſy on one ſide, which confined him to his chamber till about the middle of March; when being, as he thought, able to take ſuch a journey, he reſolved for the Bath. He died at Longleate, in his way thither, March 19, 1710-11. His works were publiſhed in 1721, in four volumes; and conſiſt of devotional pieces in verſe and proſe.

† Probably Dr. Newey; of whom ſee the "Illuſtrations," N°. XXI.

ſional conformity was known before, and allowed of, and ſo gave no diſtaſte. He thought, upon this ſecond and ſo ſudden promotion, to have been the ſupreme eccleſiaſtical miniſter; and had prepared the names of all his people, whom he thought to put into the poſts likely to be vacant: and was ſo unwary, as to give them notice of what he deſigned for them. But, to his mortification, he hath found that he hath not been able to prevail in any one inſtance.

The Lords have appointed a Committee, to ſearch all the offices where records are lodged, and to report to them how they are kept *. They go to the Tower on that occaſion next Monday. The town is very thin theſe holidays, all the people of quality being gone to Windſor.

I wiſh your Lordſhip many happy new years! I have great reaſon to do it, I am ſure, ſince all the happineſs of my life is owing to you. I beg your bleſſing; and am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Jan. 6, 1703-4.

YOUR caveats have had a good effect, and better than perhaps your Lordſhip promiſed yourſelf: for I have it from a good hand, that, upon entering them, my Lord Treaſurer † adviſed with the Attorney General ‡; who returned anſwer, that he was

* "The Report of the Lords Committees appointed to "view the public records, in what manner they are kept, &c." was publiſhed in 12mo, 1719.

† Lord Godolphin. ‡ Northey.

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very doubtful whether the Queen had ſuch a prerogative; upon which, my Lord Treaſurer reſolved to retrieve it, if poſſible, for your Lordſhip; and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons was of the ſame mind; and therefore, if your Lordſhip continues to inſiſt, I have great reaſon to believe, that the Chanterſhip will be confeſſed to be in your Lordſhip's patronage, and reſtored to you. They are ſatisfied, I find, that the pretence of making Biſhop Ken * a preſent of 50 l. a quarter, was but a pretence, and that the Biſhop will not receive a ſhilling of it; and they are diſpoſed, upon other accounts, to mortify the new favourite †.

* See p. 281.—Dr. Richard Kidder, the preceding Biſhop of Bath and Wells, well known by his many learned writings, was killed in his bed at Wells, by the fall of a ſtack of chimneys, in a great ſtorm of wind, in the night between Nov. 26, and 27, 1703; a ſtorm which raged to a great extent with uncommon violence, and was thus deſcribed in a news-paper of the time: "In London, about two of the clock, we had a violent ſtorm of wind, which laſted about four hours together, with ſuch violence that the like was never ſeen in the memory of man. The damage it has done, is almoſt incredible; neither are we ſufficiently informed thereof, nor of the number of perſons that have been killed by the falling down of houſes and ſtacks of chimneys; but there is hardly any houſe but has had a ſhare in that calamity. The Churches have alſo ſuffered very much; ſeveral pinnacles blown down, a vaſt quantity of lead rolled up in heaps and carried to an incredible diſtance. The Inns of Court, and particularly the Temple and Lincoln's Inn, have had their ſhare in this diſaſter. 5200 weight of lead was blown down from the Old Mathematical School in Chriſt's Hoſpital, and 4000 from the new, which is wrapt round a ſtack of chimneys; and near 100 tall trees torn up by the roots in St. James's Park and Moor Fields. There is a report that the Biſhop of Bath and Wells and his Lady were both killed in the Epiſcopal Palace of Bath, and that Sir J. Nicholas had the like misfortune."

† Bp. Hooper. See p. 273.

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The Convocation of Ireland will act upon the 11th, and in the firſt place addreſs the Queen, thanking her for *reſtoring* their rights, and in other words that imply it to be matter of juſtice, rather than favour. They will make alſo a declaration, in behalf of the divine right of Epiſcopacy, and their Biſhops will unanimouſly ſubſcribe it; which will be a decent reproach to ours, who declined joining in that declaration.

We are buſy here in preparing ſome grievances, to be offered againſt the ſynodical day. They are in a good forwardneſs; but our old Leader *, by an emiſſary or two of his, obſtructs us as much as ever he can; for he labours earneſtly that he ſhould do nothing in the world beſide fighting his battles.

The Lords made no reſolution againſt *tacking* on Tueſday, but were extremely high and warm about the addreſs of the Commons, and reſolved to do nothing till they had right done them, in relation to the reproaches caſt upon them by the other Houſe; and, to conſider of methods of righting themſelves, adjourned till next week.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CXXXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Jan. 11, 1703-4.

YOUR Lordſhip's letter of the 6th came not to my hands till this morning. I will go about the buſineſs to-morrow; and ſhall, I hope, be able to

* Bp. Hooper. See p. 273.

ſend

ſend your Lordſhip ſome account of it by the poſt following.

What I ſent your Lordſhip word of, in my laſt, is certainly true, that thoſe great men * I mentioned gave it out that they would do your Lordſhip right in that matter, and ſtop the inſtrument from paſſing; and the other perſon I mentioned † was adviſed with, and gave it as his opinion, that the point was doubtful. But the ſteps backward and forward are ſo quick, that there is no depending upon any thing, However, I will endeavour to watch and know as much of their motions as I poſſibly can; and will take care of your Lordſhip's directions in your laſt, as well as I am able.

I wiſh your Lordſhip would be pleaſed, by a line to Dr. Ediſbury ‡, to join him with me in this matter, becauſe my appearing too much and too openly in it may be ſubject to an ill conſtruction, as if I acted out of reſentment to the new Biſhop for his ill uſage of me. And I ſhall be never the leſs inſtrumental towards ſerving your Lordſhip in this buſineſs, for not appearing to be the ſole or chief actor in it. I leave it to your Lordſhip's wiſdom to determine as you ſhall think fit in that matter, and will obey your orders punctually and faithfully.

Archdeacon Drewe hath been out of town this fortnight; and I ſuppoſe returns to-morrow. I will endeavour to know what poſture of mind he is in; and am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* The Lord Treaſurer, and Mr. Harley the Speaker.
† The Attorney General, Northey.
‡ See pp. 57. 287. 289.

CXXXVII. To

CXXXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Jan. 22, 1703-4.

AT our intermediate ſeſſion yeſterday, we had long and earneſt debates relating to the report which the Committee of grievances had laid before the Houſe. Great art was uſed to render that report uſeleſs, and to make it impoſſible to ſend it up to the Lords on Feb. 4, the ſynodical day. Whether we ſhall be able to do that yet I cannot tell; but we got all the particular points we ſtruggled for; and particularly procured two inſtructions to be given us for drawing two articles relating to the non-execution of the *Præmunientes* clauſe, and the omiſſion for the mandate to the dioceſe of Bangor; by which we have pinned the Houſe down to the report on theſe heads, whenever it ſhall be drawn in, and done more to engage them to aſſert the Parliamentary clauſe than hath been ſuffered to be done in the four years wherein we have been ſitting.

Archdeacon Drewe moved (by inſtruction from his great friend *) that we ſhould adjourn to Feb. 3, which would have made it impoſſible to debate and ſend up the articles on the ſynodical day. We therefore deſired to meet rather on Jan. 23, and were forced at laſt to come to a diviſion on that head, in which we carried it two to one, to the mortification of the Manager without doors, from whom all the ſprings of this day's de-

* Biſhop Hooper. See p. 273.

bates

bates certainly came. I hope we ſhall be able to hold it. Our grievances relate to the breach of ſeveral uſeful canons; I hope there is none of them that will give the leaſt offence to any of my Lords the Biſhops who wiſh well to us: they were brought in, ſeveral of them, by other members of the committee; and I took care only that they ſhould be expreſſed as decently and inoffenſively as could be. As ſoon as we have finiſhed the report, I will ſend your Lordſhip a copy of it.

I have incloſed the Queen's ſpeech which ſhe made yeſterday *. I hope the King of Spain will not ſtay long enough at Torbay †, to put your Lordſhip upon the neceſſity of taking a journey to wait on him.

Dr.

* "My Lords and Gentlemen, The misfortune of the "King of Spain's being forced back upon our coaſt by con- "trary winds, which I hope will loſe but very little time, "does yet make it ſo reaſonable to haſten our preparations "for this year's ſervice; that, though I am very ſenſible of "your zeal in forwarding all things relating to mine and the "public ſervice, yet I cannot but take this occaſion to deſire "you, with all earneſtneſs, that you would give the greateſt "diſpatch to the buſineſs of this ſeſſion ſtill depending, which "is ſo neceſſary for the good of the common intereſt."

† "Dec. 26, his Catholic Majeſty arrived at Spithead; "and the next day the Duke of Somerſet, maſter of the "horſe to the Queen, waited on him on ſhipboard with a "letter and compliment from her Majeſty, and acquainted "him, that her Majeſty expected to ſee him at Windſor. "The next day his Catholic Majeſty landed, and went to "Petworth ‡, a ſeat of the Duke of Somerſet's in Suſſex, "where the Prince of Denmark was come to receive him, "and they were both ſplendidly entertained there by the "Duke that evening. On the 29th his Catholic Majeſty "and the Prince ſet out for Windſor, where they arrived "about ſeven in the evening. His Majeſty was received by

‡ A very amuſing deſcription of the King's entertainment at Petworth may be ſeen in the "Illuſtrations," at the end of this volume, No. XXII.

"the

Dr. Ediſbury will take care to have a copy of the diſpenſation as ſoon as it comes to the faculty-office; and then we will go to counſel, unleſs your Lordſhip orders us to go before.

He thinks of one Mr. Ward, who is a very good lawyer of his age, and he is a Tory. I had ſome thoughts of going to Mr. Broderick *, though he be Whiggiſh, becauſe he is one of the beſt lawyers at the King's Bench-bar, and a particular intimate with the Attorney-General. But perhaps it will not be ſo proper for your Lordſhip to conſult him.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

" the Queen on the ſtairs-head. Having made his compli-
" ments, he thanked the Queen for her generous aſſiſtance;
" and having led the Queen into her bed-chamber, ſhe pre-
" ſented ſeveral ladies of the firſt quality to him, who had
" each of them the honour of a kiſs from his Auſtrian lip.
" Then the Prince waited on his Majeſty to the apartment
" prepared for him. His Majeſty ſupped with the Queen
" and Prince that evening, her Majeſty giving the King the
" right hand at the table, and the Prince at the end. While
" the King was at Windſor, the Spaniſh merchants attended
" him, to wiſh him ſucceſs, and deſire his protection, and
" were very favourably received by him. His Majeſty lay
" but two nights at Windſor, where the court appeared in all
" its luſtre. Nothing was wanting that might render the en-
" tertainment agreeable or magnificent. Dec. 31, his Catho-
" lic Majeſty, being accompanied by the Duke of Somerſet,
" ſet out for Petworth, where he arrived that evening, and
" the next day went on board Admiral Rooke's ſhip, the
" Royal Catherine, at Spithead. The Dutch Admiral being
" arrived at Spithead with his ſquadron, Jan. 5 the grand
" fleet ſet ſail for Portugal; but meeting with a violent ſtorm
" in the latitude of 46, wherein they received conſiderable
" damage, they returned to St. Helen's on the 20th. Where-
" upon the Duke of Somerſet came on board the Royal Ca-
" tharine, and invited his Majeſty a-ſhore. Life of Queen Anne, vol. I. p. 236.

* See p. 131.

CXXXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Feb. 3, 1703-4.

DR. Lake died yeſterday *. We paſſed our grievances to-day, preparatory for to-morrow, without a diviſion, or any great ſtruggle: ſo that I hope to be able to give your Lordſhip a very good account of them.

I am your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells's congé d'elire hath been returned three or four days; ſo that his confirmation will be ſuddenly.

* Edward Lake, D. D. Prebendary and Archdeacon of Exeter, Rector of the united pariſhes of St. Mary Hill, and St. Andrew Hobbart, London, and elder brother of the collegiate Church of St. Katharine near the Tower of London, died Feb. 1, 1703-4, in his 63d year, and was buried at St. Katharine's. The following elegant epitaph is placed on a black marble graveſtone in the choir, near the middle of the South ſide:

"Hic ſitus eſt venerabilis vir EDWARD LAKE, S. T. P. Eccleſiæ Exonienſis Præbendarius ejuſdemque Archidiaconus; Sanctæ Mariæ ad Montem, & Sancti Andreæ Hobbart, parochiarum unitarum, diu Rector: hujus eccleſiæ primus Frater. Concionandi facultate celeberrimus, ſingulari erga Deum pietate, erga egenos liberalitate, erga omnes humanitate præclarus. Duabus Reginis auguſtiſſimis Mariæ & Annæ a ſacris domeſticis, iiſdemque tutor vigilantiſſimus. Ob hæc cum altior ei ſtatio deſignaretur, cœleſtibus præmiis dignior viſus eſt; obiit kal. Feb. 1703-4, æt. ſuæ anno 63.

Sub eodem marmore ſepulta eſt MARGARETTA prædicti domini uxor, quæ vita exceſſit prid. non. Apr. 1712, annos nata 74."

CXXXIX.

CXXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Feb. 5, 1703-4.

I CANNOT yet learn when the Bishop of Bath and Wells's matters come to a conclusion. The Archbishop is ill of the gout; and, for that reason, I suppose, the Confirmation is delayed. But Dr. Edisbury *, who is nearer to that transaction than I, hath promised to watch it carefully. We passed our grievances yesterday in the Lower House: we did not part with one of them. Some faint opposition was made to them by the creatures of our late Leader †; but they found it to no purpose, and soon went in roundly with us. Archdeacon Drewe, at the beginning of the debate, in a very grave speech, proposed a previous question, about stinting ourselves in the number of the grievances we were to carry up; and expressed a mighty concern lest we should so far exhaust ourselves, as to have nothing to do next winter. But he was interrupted pretty roughly in the debate, by "No, No, "No," from all quarters; and so gave out. The Archbishop sent a Commissary to adjourn this session; so we could not lay them before them yesterday, but have ordered them to be carried up on Friday next, when we meet again. It was three o'clock yesterday before we got through all the articles in the paper of general grievances; so the House, being weary, was willing to put off the reading of another paper, con-

* See pp. 57. 284. 287. † Bp. Hooper. See p. 273.

taining a claim of rights relating to our own body, till Friday next; when it will, I think, ſurely paſs alſo. If it doth ſo, it will caſt a deep reflection on the Manager of our Houſe, who would never, while he ſat there, ſuffer thoſe rights to be claimed; and will be a proof to the world, that we wanted nothing towards doing as we ought to do but his being removed from us. Mr. Burſcough's letter to Fiſher * worked; and he came to me, and declared himſelf very ready to come into all the grievances. But there was no need of him: for they durſt not venture a diviſion with us.

Archdeacon Lake was buried on Monday night at St. Katharine's †.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I am afraid, I ſhall never more be in Archdeacon Drewe's graces, becauſe of the oppoſition I have given him.

CXL. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Feb. 5, 1703-4.

SINCE I ſent a letter, which I wrote your Lordſhip this day, to the poſt, I received one from Mr. Blackburne ‡, which gives me an occaſion of troubling your Lordſhip with a ſecond. He tells me, that the Dean of Exeter § is ſo diſpoſed, as to be ready to

* See pp. 117. 122.
† See pp. 266. 288.
‡ See p. 253.
§ Dr. Wake.

concur

concur with the reſt of the chapter, in compleating the noble favour your Lordſhip intends me, when a proper opportunity ſhall happen. I think, whenever I have the honour, by your Lordſhip's goodneſs, to be of that body *, it will be for your Lordſhip's and the common ſervice, that the members of it ſhould live together eaſily and decently; and am glad therefore that I have ſo good a foundation to go upon, in making any advances of civility and reſpect towards the Dean; with whom I will certainly live in all fair correſpondence. I preſume to beg the honour of your Lordſhip's recommendation of me to him, and your directions, how far you judge it neceſſary, or proper, for me to appear at preſent in owning it publicly, conſidering the malicious ſtory that hath ſo lately and ſo induſtriouſly been ſpread about, of my aſking him pardon, and acknowledging myſelf in the wrong as to the points diſputed between us.

As I was writing theſe words, I received an account, that the Biſhop of Bath and Wells reſolved to delay his confirmation yet three or four months, under pretence of adjuſting dilapidations at St. Aſaph, and for ſuch other ſham reaſons; whereas the true and manifeſt one is, the keeping the præcentorſhip from your Lordſhip ſo long, and the enjoying the profits both of that and his deanery of Canterbury and his two biſhopricks together. Surely this rapacious dealing muſt ſink his character at laſt, and leſſen the regard of all mankind for him. Since he was Biſhop of St. Aſaph, he hath

* He ſoon after was.

had the greateſt luck in the world, in making as much of the leaden mines as the former Biſhop had made in many years. I ſuppoſe they have lately ſprung a new vein there, and he is willing to ſee whether it will proſper or not. In the mean time, I can aſſure your Lordſhip, that a fine of 800l. waits for him at Wells, on the account of a leaſe which the late Biſhop had agreed to renew, but had not time to ſign and ſeal it. I have computed the whole profits he will make of all his preferments from the time of his nomination to St. Aſaph to that of his intended confirmation into Wells; and they do not amount to leſs than 3600 pounds in one year. Much good may do him with the profit and the ſcandal of them! This, doubtleſs, is the equivalent he hath gotten from thoſe who have undertaken to do your Lordſhip right as to the præcentorſhip. But I think they will do it with ſomewhat an ill grace, if they ſuffer him to prevent your Lordſhip's poſſeſſion of it ſo long.

I have no doubts of the præcentorſhip's falling to your Lordſhip upon his confirmation, without a new Commendam. For his old Commendam was made to him as Biſhop of St. Aſaph; as ſoon therefore as he ceaſes to be Biſhop of St. Aſaph, his Commendam muſt expire. And, I ſuppoſe, your Lordſhip is ſecure that the Crown will not then pretend to a new turn, as they did in the caſe of St. Martin's, after Biſhop Teniſon had held it for near twelve months by *Commendam retinere*. This, I think, is the only obaſtcle that can poſſibly be made to your Lordſhip's pretenſions; and I take it for granted that your Lordſhip hath already effectually removed it.

I am, with the ſincereſt thanks to your Lordſhip for all the inſtances of your generous kindneſs to me, my Lord, your moſt devoted and dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I hope your Lordſhip will not order your caveats to be removed, while the Biſhop ſtill continues thus to affront you, and is ſtill ſuffered to do it.

CXLI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Feb. 12, 1703-4.

WE preſented our grievances yeſterday to the Biſhops. The Archbiſhop was not there, but the Biſhop of Worceſter * preſided. They gave us at the ſame time their addreſs; which when we went down to conſider, we found to be the flatteſt tedioufeſt thing that ever yet paſſed a Convocation. We appointed a committee to conſider it, who were a long time upon it, and made many amendments to it; and particularly took care that the Eſtabliſhed Church ſhould be mentioned, which before it was not. But, after all, without ſubſtituting a new one, we could not reduce it to tolerable ſenſe, or language.

We attend the Queen with it on Monday. Archdeacon Drewe hath read us, for theſe two days, a learned lecture out of a paper (put into his hands by the Biſhop of Bath and Wells †) againſt a repreſenta-

* Dr. Lloyd. † Dr. Hooper.

tion of rights which we are forming. He had ventured to ſpeak once by inſtruction, and his memory and elocution failed him: ſo his Principal gave him his inſtructions in writing; which had not their effect, for we this day paſſed part of our claim, and adjourned the reſt to our next meeting. I hope that then we ſhall go through with it.

I will ſend your Lordſhip ſpeedily a written copy of that and our grievances; unleſs the cold reception of the Biſhops ſhould make it neceſſary for us to go to the preſs with them, and then your Lordſhip ſhall have a printed copy ſent you.

We are thinking to thank the Houſe of Commons*, as well as the Queen, for their readineſs in endeavouring to make her gracious meſſage effectual. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXLII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Feb. 24, 1703-4.

I WAS much ſurprized to find yeſterday, by the copy of Mr. Ward's opinion, which Dr Ediſbury ſhewed me that he thought your Lordſhip had not the next turn upon the avoidance which will happen on Tueſday next. The Maſter of the Rolls † (I ſent your Lordſhip word) was of another opinion; and to me the caſe ſeems very plain. However, upon receiving

* See p. 296. † Sir John Trevor.

this

this opinion from Mr. Ward, Dr. Ediſbury and I did both think it neceſſary to conſult other counſel, the reſult of which will be ſent your Lordſhip this poſt. Ward is a Crown lawyer, and hath bent his ſtudies chiefly that way. I hope this hath prejudiced him in behalf of the prerogative. Mr. Broderick (who is a thorough lawyer) hath ſtudied another way, and is not over-zealous for the prerogative. If both theſe ſhould agree in the ſame opinion, it will be a ſafe guide to your Lordſhip.

I have put the claim of rights, and the repreſentation of grievances, into hands to be tranſcribed for your Lordſhip; and Dr. Ediſbury hath promiſed to incloſe and ſend them this poſt. We paſſed the claim of rights yeſterday very eaſily. We could not deliver it; the Biſhops preventing us by riſing early: but we ordered it to be delivered the firſt paper which was given to their Lordſhips. After this, we agreed to make a compliment to the Houſe of Commons; for our friends in the Houſe of Commons had changed their minds, and told us it would be proper. We have made a long Order of Thanks, which will be preſented to the Speaker to-day (the Prolocutor and four of us attending him at his houſe with it); and will, I ſuppoſe, be inſerted in the Votes to morrow.

We were alarmed yeſterday with an account that the original bill about tenths and firſt-fruits was loſt or miſlaid, ſo that Jodrell * could not find it, in order to a ſecond reading this day. If ſo, there is an end of it

* Clerk of the Houſe of Commons. It was a falſe alarm.

this ſeſſion, for there is ſcarce time for their beginning all again *de novo*. I have not heard to-day whether Jodrell hath retrieved it.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CXLIII. By the Lower Houſe of Convocation.

Die Mercurii, Februarii 23°, 1703-4.

ORDERED, That Mr. Prolocutor, Mr. Dean of Wincheſter *, Dr. Edwards †, Dr. Smalridge, and Dr. Atterbury, do attend Mr. Speaker of the honourable Houſe of Commons, and acquaint him, That, after the Clergy's having waited on her Majeſty with their moſt humble ſenſe of her unexampled bounty to her poor Clergy, the Lower Houſe of Convocation cannot but take notice, with how much kindneſs and generoſity yourſelf, Sir, and the honourable Houſe of Commons, had prevented them by your Addreſs upon the ſame ſubject; wherein you have been pleaſed, not only to expreſs your readineſs to aſſiſt and further her Majeſty's moſt charitable intentions, but ſo far likewiſe to eſpouſe the intereſt of the Clergy, as to pay your own moſt hearty thanks on their behalf.

Our Houſe, Sir, commands me to return their moſt humble acknowledgements to you, and to that

* John Wickart, D. D.

† See pp. 127. 271.

honourable

honourable Houſe, for this ſo ſingular a favour; which you have enlarged, by promiſing to purſue ſuch methods, as may beſt conduce to the ſupport, honour, intereſt, and future ſecurity, of the Church of England, as now by law eſtabliſhed: and they beg leave, at the ſame time, with the moſt ſenſible gratitude, to profeſs, that they cannot have any greater aſſurance of what your honourable Houſe has now promiſed, than the experience they have had of what it always has performed.

J. ALDRICH, Prolocutor.

CXLIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Feb. 26, 1703-4.

SINCE I wrote to your Lordſhip about the Addreſs, I find that other Biſhops have taken the hint, and are promoting that matter with their Clergy; and, particularly, that the Archbiſhop of York * expects one from his dioceſe very ſpeedily. I hope Dr. Ediſbury ſent your Lordſhip the grievances and claim of right, and the opinions of counſel in relation to the Commendam, laſt poſt: I ſhall ſee him this evening; and, if there be any thing further to be added on that head, will not fail to advertiſe your Lordſhip. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. Sharpe.

CXLV.

CXLV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Feb. 29, 1703-4.

I HAVE incloſed a copy of the Speaker's letter to the Prolocutor, which is to be read in our Houſe on Friday next; and, I ſuppoſe, entered in our Journals. It is to be an equivalent for our want of a public vote; which it was told the Speaker and Sir Chr. Muſgrave, in my hearing *, that we did not deſire or expect; and, conſequently, we muſt not be ſurprized if we had it not; nor that the Speaker read the Order of Thanks at five o'clock, in a thin and weary Houſe. It would have been more for our intereſt certainly to have had a more public notice taken of us.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXLVI. From the SPEAKER, Mr. HARLEY †.

REVEREND SIR,

I ACQUAINTED the Houſe this day with what you were pleaſed to communicate to me yeſterday from the Lower Houſe of Convocation. I alſo did

* When he attended with the Prolocutor.

† Soon after, Secretary of State. See p. 302.

raed

read to the Houſe the Order of Thanks which you left with me; which, I am to acquaint you, was received with that reſpect and affection as is juſtly due to that reverend and learned Body of the Clergy. I will not at this time leſſen that public acknowledgment by any mention of my own perſonal zeal and deference to your Houſe, which upon another occaſion would be more properly expreſſed by, Reverend Sir, your moſt faithful and moſt humble ſervant, ROBERT HARLEY.

My moſt humble ſervice attends thoſe other reverend perſons, who came with you laſt night *.

CXLVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, March 4, 1703-4.

THE grievances † I ſent your Lordſhip were never deſigned to contain any thing about *books*; ſo that there was no room to bring the "Expoſition ‡" into them. Dr. Binckes had before, in this Convocation, prepared a paper about ill books, which we preſented: it was general only, and reminded the Biſhops of what we had formerly laid before them, and begged them to encourage us to proceed in that matter; and ſo far we have again put them in mind of Burnet even in this Convocation. After we had drawn theſe grievances, it was the deſire of the Committee, that we

* See their names in p. 296.

† See p. 295.

‡ Bp. Burnet's "Expoſition of the XXXIX Articles." See p. 127.

might

might proceed to a particular and large repreſentation about books alſo. But the Members were then dropping out of town every day, and diſcouraged by the averſeneſs which ſeveral of our own people (who were under the new Biſhop's * direction) expreſſed to buſineſs, from proceeding any further. So I gave way, and left that point to be purſued more effectually and thoroughly at our next meeting; and was the rather willing ſo to do, becauſe I had already prevailed with them to do more than had been done in Convocation for forty years before.

I have ſent your Lordſhip the Addreſs of the Convocation to the Queen. That which I mentioned to your Lordſhip †, as about to come from York, is preſented, and printed in the Gazette, and is, I find, ſent only from the Lower Clergy of the Convocation there. I can aſſure your Lordſhip, what I wrote to you about an Addreſs from your own dioceſe, was by intimation from the great men, who ſaid, they choſe to have your Lordſhip lead the way in that matter. I doubt not but the precedent will be followed; and ſteps, as I hear, have been taken that way with other Biſhops. However, your Lordſhip hath a more particular reaſon for ſending ſuch an Addreſs than the other Biſhops, who were here at London, and attended the Queen with that from the Convocation.

I am ſorry your Lordſhip ſhould have any further trouble given you in the matter of the Præcentorſhip. But it is the trouble of aſking only; for I cannot ap-

* Dr. Hooper. † See p. 297.

prehend

prehend that you will be denied any thing you aſk on that head. They will not oblige you by halves, which is indeed no obligation at all. Blackburne tells me of the continuance of your Lordſhip's good intentions in relation to me; for which I moſt humbly thank your Lordſhip, and put myſelf entirely upon your Lordſhip's goodneſs; which I am more beholden to, and had rather be beholden to, than to all the world beſides.

I was ordered yeſterday, to my great ſurprize, to preach before the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday next *; when I cannot hope to appear to advantage, having ſo little time to prepare myſelf on ſo nice a ſubject. But I muſt do my beſt.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Dr. Atterbury was requeſted to preach before the Houſe of Commons, March 8, 1703-4, the Queen's Inauguration-day; and on the 9th was thanked, and deſired to print his Sermon. Mr. Brewer and Mr. Sharpe were the members who were directed to wait on him.

CXLVIII. To

CXLVIII. To Bp. Trelawny.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, May 23, 1704.

I HAVE delivered the meſſage you ordered me to Secretary Hedges, and he promiſed in a few days to give me an account of it. The other new Secretary * is ſo buſy in ſettling himſelf in his office, that I have been able as yet only to have one minute with him, and that in his office, where twenty people were waiting to ſpeak with him (and among the reſt, the Biſhop of Bath and Wells †); ſo I had no opportunity of diſcourſing him as your Lordſhip directed, but ſoon hope to find one. I delivered your Lordſhip's ſervices only, and mentioned a word about the living, leſt he ſhould take it ill that Secretary Hedges was ſolely applied to in that matter. He told me he ſhould write to-night, or next poſt, to your Lordſhip. I have been at the Dean of Exeter's ‡; but he was at Paddington. His ſervant told me that he was better than he had been, and came to town for good and all to-morrow. I will call again before this week is ſpent. He hath been very ill; but, by his leaving the country, it ſhould ſeem that his health is pretty well eſtabliſhed. The Biſhop of Rocheſter § is at Bromley, and returns not till Whitſunday. Bath and Wells's privy-

* Robert Harley, Eſq; (afterwards Earl of Oxford) was appointed Secretary of State May 20, 1704.
† Dr. Hooper. ‡ Dr. Wake. § Dr. Sprat.

ſeal to diſcharge his firſt-fruits hangs in the hedge; he hath not yet procured it, which makes him a little uneaſy.

I know little as yet how affairs ſtand here, and ſo cannot pretend to give your Lordſhip any account of them. Only, the ſenſibleſt people I meet with are of opinion that there will be no new Parliament.

I return your Lordſhip my moſt hearty thanks for all your noble favours towards me; and will ſtudy, while I breathe, to ſhew myſelf your Lordſhip's moſt obliged, dutiful, and faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I find, Dr. Ediſbury doth ſolicit for G. Clark, even in excluſion to Sir W. Whitlock *. The Solicitor General † was ſtruck laſt night with the beginnings of a fever, and is dangerouſly ill. The Maſter of the Rolls ‡ drank the healths of your Lordſhip and the whole family quite through to me on Sunday, and commanded me to give you his moſt humble ſervices.

CXLIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, May 27, 1704.

I CANNOT yet get at the new Secretary §, ſo as to have any private diſcourſe with him; but will do it as ſoon as he is the leaſt at leiſure. I find Broad-

* As member for the Univerſity of Oxford. See pp. 257, 266. Sir William was a Bencher of the Middle Temple; and is ſuppoſed to have been the *Shoeſtrings* of the Tatler. He died in Nov. 1717.

† Sir Simon Harcourt. ‡ Sir John Trevor,

§ Mr. Harley.

hempſon

hempſon is diſpoſed of, though I know not yet to whom. Tutchin * the Obſervator † was exceſſively impudent to Secretary Hedges when he appeared before him. Dr. Radcliffe ‡ carried his cauſe yeſterday againſt the

* A deſpicable ſcribbler in the reign of King James the Second, who very early in life became obnoxious to the Government from the violence of his writings. He was proſecuted for a political performance on the ſide of Monmouth, and, being found guilty, was ſentenced by Jeffreys to be whipped through ſeveral market-towns in the Weſt. To avoid this ſevere puniſhment, he petitioned the King that the ſentence might be changed to hanging. At the death of this unfortunate Monarch, he wrote an invective againſt his memory, which even the ſeverity of his ſufferings can hardly excuſe. He was author of "The Obſervator," originally begun by L'Eſtrange in the laſt century, and reſumed by Tutchin April 1, 1702. Becoming obnoxious to the Tories, he received a ſevere beating in Auguſt 1707, and died in much diſtreſs in the Mint, on the 23d of September following, at the age of 47. In ſome verſes on his death, he is called "Captain Tutchin."

† The Number complained of in the Houſe of Commons was that "On Occaſional Conformity," Dec. 8—11, 1703.

‡ Dr. Radcliffe is ſaid to have been perpetually involved in diſputes with his medical brethren, who conſidered him in the light of an active, ingenious, adventuring empiric, whom conſtant practice brought at length to ſome ſkill in his profeſſion. The *bon mot* of Queen Anne (which Atterbury has preſerved in p. 195.) will be illuſtrated by the following anecdote: "In 1699, King William, returning from Hol-
"land, and being much out of order, ſent for Radcliffe;
"and, ſhewing him his ſwoln ancles, while the reſt of his
"body was emaciated and ſkeleton-like, ſaid, 'What think
"you of theſe?' "Why truly," replied the Phyſician, "I
"would not have your Majeſty's two legs for your three
"kingdoms:" which freedom ſo loſt the King's favour, that
"no interceſſions could ever recover it. When Queen Anne
"came to the throne, the Earl of Godolphin uſed all his
"endeavours

the apothecary. The Solicitor-General * was so well again as to appear for him in it. Two days before, a play was acted †, wherein the Doctor was extremely ridiculed upon that head of his quarrel with the apothecary. A great number of persons of quality were

" endeavours to reinstate him in his former post of chief " physician; but she would not be prevailed upon, alledging, " that Radcliffe would send her word again, that her 'ail- " ments were nothing but the vapours.' Nevertheless, he " was consulted in all cases of emergency and critical con- " juncture; and, though not admitted in quality of the " Queen's domestic physician, received large sums of secret " service-money for his prescriptions behind the curtain."

To these anecdotes may be added the following from the " Richardsoniana :" " Dr. Radcliffe told Dr. Mead, 'Mead, I love you, and now I will tell you a sure secret to make your fortune; use all mankind ill.' And it certainly was his own practice. He owned he was avaricious, even to spunging, whenever he any way could, at a tavern reckoning, a sixpence or shilling, among the rest of the company, under pretence of 'hating (as he ever did) to change a guinea, because (said he) it slips away so fast.' He could never be brought to pay bills without much following and importunity; nor then if there appeared any chance of wearying them out.—A paviour, after long and fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot at his own door, in Bloomsbury-square, and set upon him. 'Why you rascal,' said the Doctor, 'do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? why you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work.' 'Doctor,' said the paviour, 'mine is not the only bad work that the earth hides.' 'You dog you,' said the Doctor, 'are you a wit? you must be poor, come in;' and paid him. Nobody ever practised this rule, 'of using all mankind ill,' less than Dr. Mead (who told me himself the story, and) who, as I have been informed by great physicians, got as much again by his practice as Dr. Radcliffe did."

* Harcourt. See p. 303.

† I have not been able to discover the title of this play.

preſent; among the reſt, the Dutcheſs of Marlborough and the maids of honour. The paſſages where the Doctor was affronted were received with the utmoſt applauſe. I ſaw the Dean * this day, who, I think, hath no appearance of illneſs about him. I was in queſt alſo of Canon Gilbert †; but he was gone to dine with the Archbiſhop at Lambeth.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CL. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, May 30, 1704.

DR. Smalridge hath filled the chair ‡, I find, with great ſatisfaction and applauſe; and is this week returning to his pariſh §. He hath undertaken to go down

* Of Exeter, Dr. Wake. See p. 302.

† A Canon-Reſidentiary of Exeter. See p. 157.

‡ Of Profeſſor in Divinity at Oxford, as deputy for Dr. Jane. See p. 313.

§ Dr. Smalridge had a Prebend of Lichfield in June 1693; was Lecturer of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt (where he preached his Farewell-ſermon Dec. 23, 1711); and miniſter of the new Chapel in Tothill Fields. He was Dean of Carliſle 1711; of Chriſt Church 1713; Biſhop of Briſtol and Lord Almoner 1714. When a ſcholar at Weſtminſter, he wrote the Latin and Engliſh Elegies on Lilly's death, annexed to the "Hiſtory of his Life and Times." In 1687, he publiſhed "Animadverſions on a piece upon Church Government;" and in 1689, a Latin poem deſigned for public performance at an Act in the Theatre, and eſteemed a moſt finiſhed piece of the kind, intituled, "Auctio Daviſiana, Oxonii habita "per Gul. Cooper & Edw. Millington, Bibliopolas Londi-"nenſes." In 1717 he publiſhed Twelve Sermons, inſcribed "to his worthy Friends, the Gentlemen of the Veſtry and "others

down and do the duty of next term alſo; but, as I apprehend, not farther. I wiſh with all my heart (though I can ſcarce hope) that by that time Dr. Jane * may be able to do the duty himſelf. The Biſhop of London † ſtill continues in theſe parts; but within a fortnight will retire into Eſſex, to an houſe which a gentleman hath left him, and there ſpend four or five months. He hath not much court-buſineſs to detain him here. Mr. Godolphin's child was chriſtened the other day; the Queen was godmother, the Lord Sunderland and Lord Marlborough (for whom Lord Godolphin ſtood) godfathers. I enquired who performed the office, and was told the Biſhop of Norwich ‡; and that he is alſo to marry the Lord Monthermer § to Lord Marlborough's

" others who frequent the New Church in Tothil-Fields, " Weſtminſter, in public teſtimony of his ſincere gratitude " for the repeated proofs they had given him of an hearty " affection and undeſerved eſteem, during the whole courſe " of his miniſtration amongſt them near twenty years." He wrote alſo an excellent Epitaph on Mr. Nelſon.—" Ex- " quiſite as Atterbury's Latin Compoſitions really are," ſays my late valuable correſpondent. Mr. Kynaſton, " I do really " think them ſurpaſſed, both in *delicacy* and *ſtrength* of ſenti- " ment, and in *purity* of ſtyle and diction, *truly Roman*, by his " friend Smalridge's."—After his death, ſixty of his Sermons were publiſhed by his widow, who dedicated them to the Princeſs of Wales, 1726, folio; and reprinted in 1727. See the " Illuſtrations," N° XXIII.

* Dean of Glouceſter. † Dr. Compton.

‡ Dr. John Moore.

§ John Marquis Monthermer, ſon to the firſt Duke of Montagu, whom he ſucceeded in titles and eſtate, and alſo in the office of Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, March 2, 1709-10. He was afterwards Maſter of the Ordnance; and died July 6, 1749.

younger daughter*. So that he is, it ſeems, no ſmall favourite.

The Biſhop of Rocheſter † hath not been in town ſince I returned: I enquired carefully how he hath expreſſed himſelf upon the late promotions at Exeter ‡; and find that, though he hath ſaid nothing to ſhew that he was pleaſed with them himſelf, yet he hath mentioned your Lordſhip with honour on that account; and indeed, my Lord, the favours you have done to poor Chriſt Church are not loſt upon them; for there is not a man of the body who doth not think and ſpeak of your Lordſhip as their only patron and encourager. Canon Gilbert and his daughters dine with me here to-morrow.

I hope my Lady and all your Lordſhip's family are before this time arrived well at Exeter. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The Dean § ſeems to me to have no ſigns of any illneſs upon him.

* Lady Mary Churchill. This lady and her ſiſters lady Sunderland and lady Rialton were all highly celebrated by the poets of their time.

† Dr. Sprat.

‡ Biſhop Trelawny accepted the Archdeaconry of Exeter in Commendam April 1, 1704; and held it till his tranſlation to Wincheſter; and on the 11th of May following, Dr. Jane was inſtalled Præcentor, and Dr. Newey Chancellor, of the Church of Exeter. At the ſame time Dr. Atterbury became Canon-Reſidentiary of Exeter, in the place of Biſhop Hooper.

§ Of Exeter, Dr. Wake.

CLI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MOST HONOURED LORD, Chelſea, June 1, 1704.

I HUMBLY thank your Lordſhip for communicating Mr. Dean's * letter to me, where I ſee he is apprehenſive leſt, upon my being fixed in the Chapter †, I ſhould renew the old quarrel between us, and purſue it in the ſame manner, which, I am ſenſible, would now be very unbecoming. I aſſure your Lordſhip (as I did at Exeter), that I am firmly reſolved ever to behave myſelf towards the Dean with the reſpect that is due to his ſtation; and that it ſhall not be my fault, if a fair and civil correſpondence be not always kept up between us; and he cannot but be ſatisfied of this, from the late viſit I made him, ſince he wrote to your Lordſhip. As for the diſpute about the rights of Convocation, your Lordſhip may depend upon it, that, if ever I purſue it, it ſhall be in as inoffenſive a way as is poſſible, and with a due acknowledgement of the Dean's civilities to me. The buſineſs of Merton is ended, or will ſoon be ended, to Martin's advantage. Several of the fellows have written to his Grace, accuſing him of various crimes, in a letter ſigned, I think, by five of them. But, as far as I hear, his Grace is no ways moved by thoſe applications, and hath chid thoſe who made them.

My Lord Montagu's ſon is married to Lord Marlborough's daughter; and the marriage was celebrated,

* Dr Wake. † See p. 308.

I believe, by the Biſhop of Norwich, as I before wrote your Lordſhip word *.

I beg your Lordſhip to believe that I am to the utmoſt ſenſible of all your generous favours to me; and will, while I breathe, ſtudy to make all poſſible returns of reſpect and gratitude to your Lordſhip and family; for I am your Lordſhip's entirely, in all manner of duty and obſervance, FR. ATTERBURY.

CLII. To Bp. TRELAWNY †.

June 3, 1704.

"DAVID LYNDSAY'S ‡ Paper, delivered to the "Sheriff.

"AS I am now a dying man, I forgive all my ene-
"mies, and all inſtruments in my death. I lay
"under a ſuſpicion that I know of a deſign and plot
"againſt the Queen and Government. And (to ſatisfy
"the world of the truth of my innocence) I declare, as
"I am now going to make my laſt account before
"God, I know no deſign or plots againſt her Majeſty
"or the Government; and that two years ſince I uſed
"my endeavours to come to my wife and children,

* See p. 307.

† This is merely a letter of news, addreſſed to the Biſhop, without a word of introduction.

‡ David Lindſay, who went Secretary with the Earl of Middleton into France, was taken into cuſtody for coming out of France without leave. See two of his letters to the Earl of Nottingham, in the Lords Journals, vol. XVII. p. 408.

" and eleven months ſince I came upon the Queen's " gracious indemnity for Scotland, only to end my " days with my family in quiet retirement, and to " make up my miſ-ſpent time in the profeſſion of the " Church of England, in which I was bred up from " my youth, and in which Church I die. I declare, " as to the gibberiſh letters directed to me at Edenbo- " rough, mentioned in the Narrative of the Scotch " plot, I knew nothing of them directly or indirectly ; " and, if they had come to my hands, I did not know " who to deliver them to."

" Extract of a Letter from Prince LEWIS of Baden to " the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, dated from his Camp " near Stockah, May 25, 1704.

" J'ay marché comme je vous avois marqué vers ici, " & comme je ne connoiſſois pas le terrain, n'y ayant " jamais fait la guerre, je me ſuis veu reduit a me fier " aux guides, qui m'ont mené dans des defiles, au lieu " de la plaine, par ou j'aurois rendu la ſortie du camp " aux enemies tres difficile. Je continuerai a les ſuivre, " et cotoyer fort pres juſques a ce que je ſuis arrivé à " l'endroit que ..... vous aura marqué, & ou je " crois que nous les pourrons joindre. Nos affaires " prennent du reſte le train que nous devons ſouhaiter."

CLIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 6, 1704.

CANON Gilbert and I ſpent the greateſt part of yeſterday with the Biſhop of Rocheſter *, by the Biſhop's appointment, and to the Canon's great ſatisfaction. Dr. Knipe † treated us; his entertainment had been the better, if he had not been ſo zealous as he was to promote Bath and Wells's ‡ health, and to enlarge on his character. The Biſhop of Rocheſter knew his company, and ſaid nothing on that occaſion. To-day the Canon and I dine with my Lord of London §: who leaves theſe parts, to retire into Eſſex, about a week or ten days hence. The forgiving the Biſhop of Bath and Wells's firſt-fruits is not againſt the late act ||, which takes place only for ſuch preferments as were to be beſtowed after it paſſed. However, from good hands I know that they have demurred upon it; his modeſt propoſal being, to have the firſt-fruits of both biſhopricks forgiven.

I would not fail to inſinuate what your Lordſhip mentions, in a proper place, but that I find a difficulty

* Dr. Sprat.

† Head-Maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. See pp. 102. 177.

‡ Dr. Hooper. § Dr. Compton.

|| "For making more effectual her Majeſty's gracious intentions, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, by enabling her Majeſty to grant, in perpetuity, the revenues of the firſt fruits and tenths; and alſo for enabling any other perſons to make grants for the ſame purpoſe." It was paſſed April 3, 1704.

of

of coming at a certain perſon *; who, upon my waiting on him at his office, ſince my return, told me he muſt ſpeak with me, and would ſend me word when he had an hour or two's time; and I wait for that meſſage, and cannot decently break-in upon him before he ſends it.

Dr. Smalridge hath great obligations to your Lordſhip for your concern in relation to him. I did not mention any thing of his caſe with the leaſt intention of requeſting your Lordſhip's interpoſition with Dr. Jane † on his behalf; which, I am very ſenſible, is a point that ſhould be managed tenderly. It is poſſible, however, as your Lordſhip ſays, that a lucky minute and a lucky humour may chance to meet, and give your Lordſhip an opportunity for it. I did your Lordſhip's meſſage to the Maſter of the Rolls ‡ on Sunday laſt; and he commanded me to return his moſt humble ſervice both to your Lordſhip and the Major-General §, and to tell you that he was much pleaſed to find that you preſerved a kind memory of him.

Here

* Secretary Harley.

† For whom Dr. Smalridge had officiated as Divinity Profeſſor. See p. 307.

‡ Sir John Trevor.

§ The Biſhop's brother, Major-General Charles Trelawny, who repreſented the town of Plymouth, in ſeveral Parliaments, in the reign of Queen Anne. He married, firſt, ——; and ſecondly, Anne, daughter and coheir of Richard Lower, of London, M. D. He died in Sept. 1731, aged 78, and was buried Oct. 8, at Plynt, in Cornwall, where we find this character of him: "A Gentleman of an ancient "and honourable family, which he alſo ennobled by his "virtues. His firſt appearance in the field was about the "year 1672, under the famous Turenne, a Marſhal of France; "and

Here is a very notable book come out in behalf of the occaſional conformiſts, intituled, " The Rights " of

" and his gallantry and experience in military affairs ſpoke " him worthy of ſo great a maſter. His public actions in " ſeveral inſtances redound to his honour, but are not ſo par- " ticularly and perfectly known, as a public relation of them " may require: thoſe who ſerved with him can give the " juſteſt eulogium; his modeſty was too delicate to recite " his actions. He was ſo far from courting the applauſe " which was due to his behaviour, that he very rarely made " mention of the one, leſt it ſhould demand the other. He " ſerved in the troops which King Charles II. ſent to the " aſſiſtance of France, when they and their country gained " the greateſt reputation, by covering the retreat of the " French, and repulſing the Germans; an action of that ſig- " nal ſervice, that it merited the public thanks. This may " be ſaid to his and the nation's honour, that the armies of " France have been protected, as well as conquered, by the " Engliſh. Nor did he ſhine leſs in his private than in his " active life: the reputation he acquired in public ſervices he " adorned with affability, tenderneſs, and charity, to all about " him: the bravery of the ſoldier was tempered with the " politeneſs of the moſt accompliſhed gentleman. In ſhort, " ſo generous and noble a ſpirit attended his whole courſe of " life, and ſo much patience and reſignation his laſt moſt " painful and lingering illneſs, that he appeared in both " equally the hero, and died great as he had lived. He was " inſtrumental in bringing about the late Revolution, though " he was ſorry that his country required it: he loved his " King, but his country more: intereſt would have inclined " him to ſupport the King and abſolute power; his honour " and the love of his country commanded his ſervice for the " conſtitution, the laws, and liberty: he ſerved then with " reluctance as againſt the King, but he could not ſerve the " King when againſt his country. In the great and famous " battle of the Boyne, he ſhared the glories of the field; and, " in confidence of his bravery and honour, the important " city of Dublin was recommended to his care; an eminent " ſign of the high eſteem he merited, when the metropolis " of Ireland was thought ſafeſt under his government. As

" his

" of Proteſtant Diſſenters," dedicated to the Queen, and ſuppoſed to be written by Locke*; I doubt not but Churchill † ſends them down to you, or elſe I would convey one to your Lordſhip. It is written with great art, and ſkill in colouring: it is an eighteen-penny pamphlet, and is a firſt part only; a ſecond will ſpeedily follow. I wiſh ſome able hand undertook it: for, I foreſee, it will be much cried up, and made uſe of to ill purpoſes.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

" his arms were ſerviceable againſt the enemies of his Majeſty, " ſo was his adminiſtration in protecting his ſubjects: he " preſerved the city from the violence of the ſoldiers, and " generouſly deſpiſed the advantages of ſafeguards and con- " tributions; when he left it, the ſad effects of both broke " in upon it. As he maintained his poſt with honour, " ſo he retired out of a point of honour; but his retirement " was diſtinguiſhed by particular marks of royal favour; " King William ſent a commiſſion, appointing him go- " vernor of Plymouth. How his great qualities endeared him " to the inhabitants of that place, their univerſal eſteem and " public acknowledgements of his merits abundantly teſtify."

* This ſuppoſition appears to have been erroneous. See p. 317.

† Awnſham Churchill, the greateſt bookſeller and ſtationer of his time. He purchaſed the manor of Henbury, in Ster- minſter Marſhall, co. Dorſet, in 1704; was repreſentative in Parliament for Dorcheſter in 1705, 1707, and 1708; and died April 4, 1728. His name may be found to the principal publications between the Revolution and his death. See an account of him in Gent. Mag. 1783, pp. 937. 1014.

CLIV. To

CLIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Bridewell, June 10, 1704.

THE Dean of Wells *, by a fall in his garden, hath gotten ſuch an hurt, as it is thought he cannot recover; and ſome letters from Oxford ſaid he would be dead before the news could reach us at London. There were ſome thoughts of an exchange of the Deanery of Glouceſter for that of Wells. If they continue, your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to conſider what ſtep is to be taken in order to it. It may be expected perhaps that Dr. Jane ſhould aſk it. I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I have frightened the new Biſhop, with throwing out a hint in a proper place, from whence I knew it would come round to him, that he hath no right to his *annus poſt mortem*; there being a ſtatute of the land againſt him.

The Dean of Sarum † is very ill at Briſtol, and may probably go off.

* Dr. Ralph Bathurſt. See p. 320.

† Dr. Young. He died Aug. 9, 1705; and was buried in his cathedral, with this inſcription:

H. S. E.
EDVARDUS YOUNG, LL. B.
hujus Eccleſiæ Decanus.
Vir cum primis
Eruditus, probus, integer,
Summo utique honore dignisſimus,
Utpote qui de Eccleſia Anglicana,
Cui fidiſſimo fuit præſidio,
Summoque ornamento,
quam optime meruit.
Obiit { Anno ætatis ſuæ 63.
9 Aug. { Annoque Domini 1705.

An

An epitaph, written by Dr. Garth, on St. Evremond *, is to be put up in the Abbey, if the Biſhop will ſuffer it, where St. Evremond is commended for his indifference to all religion. I have given the Biſhop this night (by a ſure hand) notice of it, that he may not ſay he was ſurprized into a conſent, which will indeed be very ſcandalous.

The pamphlet I mentioned to your Lordſhip † is dedicated to the Queen, and the dedication is in anſwer

* See p. 248. The preſent epitaph, which is cloſe to the monument of Prior in the Poets' corner, runs thus:

" Carolus de St. Dennis, Dom. de St. Evremond,
Nobili genere in Normanniâ ortus,
a primâ juventute
Militiæ nomen dedit;
et per varia munera,
ad caſtrorum Mareſchalli gradum evectus,
Condæo, Turennio,
aliiſque claris belli ducibus,
Fidem ſuam & fortitudinem
non ſemel probavit.
Relictâ patriâ Hollandiam;
einde a Carolo II. accitus, Angliam
venit:
Philoſophiam & humaniores literas
Feliciter excoluit;
Gallicam linguam
cum ſolutâ, tam numeris aſtrictâ, oratione
Expolivit, adornavit, locupletavit.
Apud potentes ‡ Angliæ reges benevolentiam
et favorem;
Apud regni proceres gratiam & familiaritatem,
Apud omnes laudem & applauſum,
meruit.
Nonaginta annis major,
Obiit IX Septembris, MDCCIII.
Viro clariſſimo
inter præſtantiores ævi ſui Scriptores
Amici mœrentes P. P.

† See p. 315. ‡ Perhaps *potentiſſimas*. The original is abbreviated.

to

to that of my Lord Rocheſter before the ſecond volume of Clarendon *; and reflects upon that noble Lord with great freedom. I ſuppoſe before this time your Lordſhip hath ſeen it.

It is my Lord of London † that hath procured Broadhempſon for a friend of his, but I know not whom.

CLV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 15, 1704.

I HEAR no certain news yet of the Dean of Wells's ‡ death. But he hath broke a bone; and it is agreed on all hands that he cannot recover. I know not whether the thoughts of that exchange may be as grateful to the Dean of Glouceſter now as they were ſome time ago; but, if he likes it, I ſuppoſe he may compaſs it.

I beg your Lordſhip (if the book is come down to Exon) to read the "Tale of a Tub." For, bating the profaneneſs of it in ſome places, it is a book to be valued, being an original in it's kind, full of wit, humour, good ſenſe, and learning. It comes from Chriſt Church; and a good part of it is written in defence of Mr. Boyle againſt Wotton and Bentley. The town is wonderfully pleaſed with it §.

* Which, as we learn from our Author (ſee p. 257.) was "ſo bold," that it was wondered "how the Biſhop of Ro-"cheſter came to paſs it."

† Dr. Compton.

‡ See pp. 316. 320.

§ See Atterbury's farther opinion of this work, p. 325.

The

The Dean of Exon * ſet out for the Weſt on Tueſday morning laſt. He wrote me a very civil letter the Saturday before; but directed it to Chelſea, whither it could not come till I was gone, as I always go on that day in the afternoon, to Bridewell; and when I returned here and found it, on Monday in the evening, it was too late to anſwer it; otherwiſe I had taken his invitation, and ſent my duty to your Lordſhip in a letter by him. In the letter he tells me, he had called at Bridewell on Friday laſt, where I never am on that day; ſo I miſſed him every where.

I beg your Lordſhip to believe, that I have nothing more at my heart than the purſuing ſuch meaſures as may tend moſt to your Lordſhip's ſatisfaction and honour; and particularly the promoting a good underſtanding between the members of your Chapter, that they may be united firmly among themſelves, and in their duty to your Lordſhip. But, to ſpeak freely to your Lordſhip, I think the Dean doth not do every thing he might do towards it: for he hath neglected Canon Gilbert here a little oddly. The Canon waited upon him; he never invited him to dinner, or returned his viſit, or ſent him word that he was ſetting out for Exon; which the Canon reſents very deeply. It would have raiſed his reſentment higher, had I let him know the compliment the Dean had made me; and ſo I concealed it from him.

Dr. Breach † is in town, being ſent for by the Maſter of the Rolls, in order to take care of my lady

* Dr. Wake.

† William, M. D. of Chriſt Church, Oxford.

Trevor,

Trevor, whom Radcliffe had given over as incurable. I am afraid ſhe is ſo; however, the very ſending for Dr. Breach (as it diſpleaſes Radcliffe much, and may perhaps occaſion a *breach* there,) ſo it is for Dr. Breach's honour, and, if ever he thinks of ſettling in town, will make way for him. The Maſter thought it a compliment to Radcliffe, not to join any of the London phyſicians with him; but to ſend for an old crony of his to conſult with him. But Radcliffe, I find, is nettled with this conduct. He ſets out ſpeedily for the Bath * with Col. Specot.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CLVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, June 27, 1704.

THE Dean of Wells † died on Wedneſday night; ſo I find, by a letter from Oxford, this minute. The two to be propoſed to the Biſhop of Wincheſter for the Preſidentſhip ‡ will, as it is thought at Oxford, be Dr. Sykes and Mr. Almont. I do not much queſtion the Dean of Glouceſter's § ſucceſs in the exchange ||; and wiſh it may make room for Dr. Smalridge. I have the more hopes of it, becauſe the great men here, who will be glad to do this thing

* See pp. 304. 325.
† Dr. Bathurſt. See pp. 316. 318.
‡ Of Trinity College, Oxford. Dr. Sykes ſucceeded.
§ Dr. Jane. || See p. 322.

for

for the Dean, will be, I am ſure, equally glad to ſerve Dr. Smalridge in it; and ſeems to apprehend that Dr. Jane, if he could have that Deanery, will reſign, and will perhaps proceed on this foot in procuring it. Should they do ſo, your Lordſhip will be diſcourſed probably, and adviſed with, by Dr. Jane, and may have ſuch an occaſion adminiſtered to you by that means of helping Dr. Smalridge's pretenſions forwards *, as I am ſure will be grateful to your Lordſhip, and give Dr. Jane no umbrage.

I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CLVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 22, 1704.

THE incloſed is genuine †; and relates to one whom your Lordſhip hath heard much of; and therefore I ſend it to your Lordſhip. I was glad to receive a letter from the Dean of Glouceſter, under his own hand, concerning his compoſition, which I have anſwered this poſt; though without ſaying to him, what I am about to ſay to your Lordſhip, that I apprehend he will not ſucceed in the matter of the new Deanery, which, I believe, is unalterably diſpoſed of to Father Grahme ‡. The town ſays, he is to marry Mrs. Hill §,

* To the chair of profeſſor in Divinity, which he had occaſionally filled See pp. 307. 313.

† We know not what this was.

‡ William Grahme, D. D. See p. 327.

§ Afterwards the celebrated Lady Maſham.

the favourite bed-chamber-woman: I know not upon what grounds.

No civility ſhall be wanting, on my ſide, towards the Dean *, which your Lordſhip ſhall judge to be fit and proper; though I muſt needs ſay, that, after I had viſited him twice at his houſe, and been there to ſee for him oftener than I found him, I expected that he, who kept a coach, and took the air every day, would have made uſe of it once before he left the town, to call at Chelſea, where he knew I lived, rather than at Bridewell, where he knew I did not live.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Dr. Sykes † may, I ſuppoſe, be this day declared Preſident of Trinity; which I am glad I have been able to forward.

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells's firſt-fruits ſtill hang in the hedge; and I reckon will hang, and perhaps may be loſt there.

* Dr. Wake.

† Thomas Sykes, D. D. a native of Bagworth, near Market Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, became a ſervitor of Trinity College, Oxford, 1660; afterwards ſcholar, fellow, and a tutor; took the degree of M. A. Feb. 12, 1666; B. D. July 3, 1677; D. D. May 12, 1692; was elected Margaret Profeſſor in Divinity, Nov. 6, 1691; Preſident of his College, June 8, 1704; died Dec. 14, that year; and left £. 300. to the College. He publiſhed a Sermon on the conſecration of Trinity College Chapel, Apr. 12, 1694.

CLVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, June 24, 1704.

I SENT you word, in my laſt, how it was thought the Deanery of Wells would go. I find now, that it is fixed for Dr. Grahme beyond retrieve, and hath been ſo for ſome time; ſo there is an end of any thoughts of ſerving Dr. Smalridge by this remove; to whom nevertheleſs I imparted yeſterday (as he called upon me in his way to Oxford) your Lordſhip's kind deſign in his behalf. He is extremely ſenſible of your Lordſhip's goodneſs to him, and deſired me to return his moſt humble duty and acknowledgments. Sykes and Almont * were returned unanimouſly to the Biſhop of Wincheſter †; but they ſet not out till yeſterday for Farnham. To-day it is determined there, and, I hope, the point is ſecured for Dr. Sykes, who is by far the worthier man, and will be more welcome to our common friends in the Univerſity, on a public account.

Lord Halifax's trial came on yeſterday in the Exchequer. But the information was quaſhed, by reaſon of a miſtake of *nec non* inſtead of *et non:* matters muſt now begin *de novo*, and be ripened by the ſame ſteps for another trial ‡.

Canon

* Roger Almont, M. A. of Trinity-college, March 29, 1666; B. D. July 3, 1677.

† The Biſhops of Wincheſter are Viſitors of Trinity College. Dr. Peter Mews was then Biſhop. See the "Illuſtrations," N° XIV.

‡ This, I apprehend, relates to the ſecond charge made by the Houſe of Commons againſt Lord Halifax, for a breach of his duty as Auditor of the Exchequer, in not tranſmitting

Canon Gilbert will tell (if he hath not already told) your Lordſhip, how heartily and with what profeſſions of reſpect Lord Chief Juſtice Holt * drank your Lordſhip's health the other day, when the Canon dined at the Sheriff's with the Judges.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obliged, dutiful, and humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CLIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, June 29, 1704.

UPON the receipt of yours yeſterday I wrote to Dr. Ediſbury, forthwith to ſatisfy your Lordſhip punctually, whether the name be Thomas or Samuel; and I ſuppoſe you will hear of him, by this or the next poſt, on that head.

I have taken an occaſion alſo to write to the Dean of Exon †, according to the hint which your Lordſhip gave me.

the impreſt rolls half-yearly to the King's Remembrancer. Complaint of this omiſſion was made to the Houſe of Lords; who reported, that his Lordſhip had, in their opinion, performed the duty of his office. This being unſatisfactory, a conference took place between the Houſes, in which Lord Halifax was one of the managers, and defended himſelf with great ſpirit. The Commons, however, were not convinced; and a proſecution was ordered by the Attorney General; which, it ſeems probable, was got rid of by the quibble mentioned above, without either of the parties wiſhing to reſume the buſineſs again. REED.

* Sir John, Lord Chief Juſtice of the court of King's bench 1689, till his death in March 1709-10. He married Anne daughter of Sir John Cropley, of Clerkenwell, Bart.—Dr. Radcliffe is ſaid to have taken a malicious pleaſure in preſerving this lady's life, out of ſpite to the huſband, who wiſhed her dead.

† Dr. Wake.

I ſup-

I ſuppoſe by your Lordſhip's laſt, that you have had a direct anſwer to your letter written to Dr. Godolphin *; becauſe your Lordſhip ſeems to give over the thoughts of the exchange. The news that I ſent your Lordſhip on that head was what I had reaſon to believe true; but not ſuch as I could fully and without the leaſt doubt depend on. I ſuppoſe it hath come to your Lordſhip now from a better hand.

The authors of "A Tale of a Tub †" are now ſuppoſed generally at Oxford to be one Smith ‡, and one Philips §; the firſt a Student, the ſecond a Commoner, of Chriſt Church. I wiſh their pens were employed in the way your Lordſhip mentions; they would be able to do ſervice.

Dr. Breach ‖ came up to town in vain, I believe; for my lady Trevor, I doubt, cannot hold out long. Radcliffe ** is gone down to the Bath, with a ſet of Papiſts: and they tell me he delights ſcarce in any other company but theirs; which is a very ſurprizing account of him.

I hear that at the cabinet on Sunday evening the diſſolution of the Parliament was debated ††, and the con-

* Henry, D. D. fourth ſon of Sir Francis Godolphin. He was at this time Provoſt of Eton, and Reſidentiary of St. Paul's; and afterwards (July 18, 1707) Dean of that Cathedral. On account of his great age, he reſigned the Deanery in Oct. 1726; but continued to be one of the Reſidentiaries; and died Jan. 29, 1733. In conſequence of his connexion with Eton, his ſon (the preſent Lord Godolphin) has lately new-paved King's college chapel, Cambridge, at the expence of 500 l.

† See p. 328.

‡ Rag Smith, author of Phædra and Hippolitus.

§ Author of Cyder, &c. ‖ The phyſician. See p. 320.

** See pp. 304. 320. 325. †† See p. 327.

ſideration of that matter put off for ſome time.—I ſuppoſe the ill news comes from Germany. If this fact be true (as I have reaſon to apprehend, on the account of the hand which it came from) we may, and ſhall probably, have a new Parliament in October. But all depends on the events abroad. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CLX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, July 1, 1704.

I HAVE learnt from a ſure hand, I think, that the iſſue of the debate in the Cabinet, about which I wrote to you laſt poſt *, was a reſolution, at the next day of prorogation, to put off the Parliament till Oct. 19, in order entirely to quaſh the talk of a diſſolution. This, I think, may be depended on; but it is as yet ſuch a ſecret, that I beg your Lordſhip not directly to publiſh it, or at leaſt not to name me as the author of it becauſe, if it comes round, it may raiſe an enquiry how I came by my intelligence. But I thought it proper that your Lordſhip ſhould know it as ſoon as poſſible.

I am glad the Dean of Glouceſter † takes the diſappointment ſo eaſily. I took that matter to have been immoveably fixed for him, and was ſtrangely ſurprized, when I found it likely to end otherwiſe.

The author of "A Tale of a Tub" will not as yet be known; and if it be the man I gueſs, he hath rea-

* See p. 325. † Dr. Jane,

ſon

ſon to conceal himſelf, becauſe of the prophane ſtrokes in that piece, which would do his reputation and intereſt in the world more harm than the wit can do him good. I think your Lordſhip hath found out a very proper employment for his pen, which he would execute very happily. Nothing can pleaſe more than that book doth here at London *.

I took my ſhare here at a diſtance yeſterday in the common joy of your Lordſhip's Chapter. God preſerve your Lordſhip long to commemorate that day †! And may not thoſe forget it, who have reaped the benefit of it, and who owe your Lordſhip ſo much as they do for it! For my own part, I ſhall think the ſervice of my whole life but a poor return to your Lordſhip and family, for the noble favours which you have been pleaſed to beſtow on, my Lord, your Lordſhip's ever dutiful, and grateful, humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, July 6, 1704.

WHEN I wrote about Dr. Jane's pretenſions to ſucceed in the deanery of Wells, I little thought that it would have fallen to the ſhare of Dean Grahme ‡;

* See pp. 318. 325.

† It is almoſt ſuperfluous to repeat here that Bp. Trelawny was one of the Seven Biſhops impriſoned in the Tower in 1688. The anniverſary here alluded to was the day of his deliverance by the verdict of a grateful country.

‡ William Grahme, or Graham, D. D. who had been chaplain to Queen Anne whilſt Princeſs of Denmark, was younger brother to Richard Viſcount Preſton. He was inſtalled in a prebend of Durham 1684; became Dean of Carliſle in 1686; Dean of Wells 1704; and died in 1713.

and much leſs, that I ſhould by that means be any way a gainer. But ſo it hath happened. For yeſterday I received a meſſage from Secretary Hedges; and upon my attending him this morning, he told me that the Queen had reſolved to give me the Deanery of Carliſle; and he introduced me to kiſs the Queen's hand for it this evening; from which I am come this moment to give your Lordſhip an account of it.

Nothing could be further from my thoughts than ſuch a preferment, which gives me an higher ſtation in the world, and but very little (after the neceſſary deductions made) to ſupport it. However, as it is a mark of her Majeſty's favour and goodneſs to me, I did and do accept it very thankfully. And, in the firſt place, I return my moſt humble thanks to your Lordſhip, for the inſtances of your Lordſhip's great generoſity and kindneſs to me, of which I will, while I live, preſerve a grateful ſenſe; and to which I will own that I owe both the preſent and all other inſtances of good fortune which ſhall ever attend me. From whatever other quarter obligations may be laid upon me, I beg your Lordſhip always to believe me to be (what your Lordſhip ſhall be ſure always to find me) your Lordſhip's moſt devoted, dutiful, and thankful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXII. To

CLXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, July 8, 1704.

DR. Newey's letter of July 3, though it came to the general poſt-office on July 5, (as appears by the poſt-mark) yet was not delivered by the penny-poſt at Chelſea till July 7, at ten in the morning. What the reaſon of this delay was, I know not; but I have found it of late in ſeveral other inſtances. It was the more remarkable, becauſe your Lordſhip's name was on the back of the letter: however, as far as I could find, the ſeal was untouched.

Upon the receipt of your Lordſhip's, I immediately, but in vain, endeavoured to find out Secretary Harley, who went out of town yeſterday, and came not to his office till towards ten in the evening. Miſſing him, I went to Secretary Hedges's, and from Mr. Ellis * I there learnt, that the Secretary and Mr. Tucker † were engaged for Elford; and that they apprehended your Lordſhip (as well as the Biſhop of London ‡) had formerly put in for him, and procured a promiſe from the Queen on his (not on Cook's) account. I ſaid, I was ſure this muſt be a miſtake; however, I would ſoon ſearch into the truth of it; for my Lord Nottingham was in town: to whom I applied myſelf.

* John Ellis, eſq. Under-ſecretary of State, uncle to the preſent Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis.

† Keeper of the Paper-office. See p. 133.

‡ Dr. Compton.

My

My Lord Nottingham referred himſelf to his books and papers; among which he found one letter from your Lordſhip, deſiring him to interpoſe with the Queen for Cook; another of his to your Lordſhip, telling you the Queen had granted it to you, and a third from your Lordſhip to him, thanking him for what he had done in it. All this my Lord Nottingham hath proved to Secretary Hedges very readily and kindly; and in ſuch a manner as, I will preſume to ſay, deſerves your Lordſhip's particular acknowledgements; which I the rather mention, leſt, if your Lordſhip ſhould be ſilent, my Lord Nottingham ſhould apprehend that I had not given a faithful account to your Lordſhip of his great readineſs to ſerve you.

Notwithſtanding all this, I found the matter ſtuck; and learned, from good hands, that the Biſhop of London was likely to gain the point; and that, beſide what I had heard before, the Biſhop of Bath and Wells * did affirm, that he delivered a letter to the Biſhop of London for this Elford, before ever your Lordſhip interpoſed for Cook; from which it was inferred that the Biſhop of London conſequently, applying to the Queen before your Lordſhip, had a promiſe precedent to yours. I replied, "that both theſe were but ſuppoſi-"tions, of which there was no manner of evidence; "whereas the proof of the Queen's promiſe to your "Lordſhip was in writing, and every way inconteſtable."

All this I urged to Mr. Secretary Hedges; who, upon this, told me, he would write to the Biſhop of London this evening, and know what his Lordſhip had to ſay in the matter; and promiſed me not to ſtir, or

* Dr. Hooper.

move

move the Queen in it at all, till this matter was cleared. I began now to find that the Biſhop of Bath and Wells was at the bottom of all this oppoſition, and that he now ſolicited the matter for the Biſhop of London; without doubt, in hopes of defeating your Lordſhip; and I have ſome reaſon to apprehend that he alſo moved in the matter of Broadhempſton * before, wherein your Lordſhip's recommendation was not accepted.

I found alſo Secretary Harley this morning, and ſtated the whole caſe to him; a ſhort memorandum of which I ſaw him take down in his minutes; and he promiſed me to diſcourſe the matter with Secretary Hedges at Windſor (whither they are both gone), and to do what he could in it. I ventured to tell him, that I thought, after ſo ſolemn a promiſe made to your Lordſhip, and ſo capable of being proved, it would be the higheſt indignity to your Lordſhip to let any other Biſhop have the diſpoſal of a living in your dioceſe, upon no better a reaſon than the ſuppoſal of an antecedent promiſe, which did no way appear, eſpecially ſince my Lord of London had been lately gratified with another living in your Lordſhip's dioceſe, for which likewiſe your Lordſhip had ineffectually applied.

Thus I have left the matter; and, upon the whole, my opinion is, in the firſt place, that time enough is certainly gained for your Lordſhip once more to lay theſe matters before Secretary Hedges; or, if you pleaſe, before Secretary Harley, who was very forward to eſpouſe your Lordſhip's intereſt in it; for nothing can well be done in this matter till a ſecond letter may come from your Lordſhip on Friday next; in which if

* See p. 318. and ſeveral of the following Letters.

your

your Lordſhip pleaſes to inſiſt on the Queen's promiſe, and the evidence of it, you will at laſt carry your point, notwithſtanding the willingneſs that there is at preſent to gratify the Biſhops of London and Bath and Wells.

If your Lordſhip thinks fit once more to write, you will eaſily judge what part of the information I have given you is fit to be taken notice of, and what not. As to myſelf, no care ſhall be wanting on my ſide to ſolicit this matter here as effectually as may be; the rather, becauſe I find it is turned into a ſort of trial of intereſt between your Lordſhip and ſomebody elſe; and it is for your Lordſhip's honour (as well as Mr. Cook's advantage) that you ſhould carry it.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I received your Lordſhip's letter (to the ſame purpoſe with that from Dr. Newey*) yeſterday in the evening.

* Thomas Newey, king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter 1670; elected to Chriſt Church 1675; M. A. there 1682; a Proctor in 1689; D. D. 1701; Præcentor of the cathedral at Exeter 1702; chancellor of that Church 1706; inſtalled Prebendary of Wincheſter June 23, 1712. At the time of his death, May 6, 1723, he was F. R. S. and held the prebend of Wincheſter, the præcentorſhip and a canonry of Exeter, and the rectory of Wonſton, Hants, which he had obtained through the friendſhip of Bp. Trelawny. He was buried in the cathedral at Wincheſter, with this inſcription:

"Hic jacet
THOMAS NEWEY, S. T. P.
E Scholâ Weſtmonaſterienſi
in Æde Chriſti Oxon Alumnus,
Rector de Wonſton,
Hujus Eccleſiæ Prebendarius,
Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Exonienſis Præcentor,
Utriuſque nuper dulce decus,
Nunc triſte deſiderium,
Obiit, 6to Maii, A. D. 1723;
Ætat. ſuæ 66to."

CLXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, July 10, 1704.

UPON farther ſearch in the Secretary's office, my Lord Nottingham's letter, informing you of the Queen's grant, is not to be found; a minute of it only being preſerved, that it was of Sept. 2. So if your Lordſhip hath that letter by you, be pleaſed to tranſmit it to Jack Ellis *, that he may ſhew it the Secretary—or, if it be at Trelawn, to give that reaſon why it cannot now be produced.

Elford is gone poſt a ſecond time down to the Biſhop of London, in Eſſex, for his evidence, and will return to-day; but Mr. Tucker hath promiſed me, that nothing ſhall be done in the matter till your Lordſhip's anſwer to this letter comes on Monday next. He hath further informed me, that the Biſhop of Bath and Wells hath written a long letter to Secretary Hedges on this ſubject, where he affirms, that your Lordſhip, in May was twelvemonth, or thereabouts, did ſend a letter to him, to be conveyed to the Biſhop of London, in behalf of this Elford's ſucceeding in the living of Bovey Tracy; upon which the Biſhop of London applied (in your Lordſhip's name, as well as his own), and obtained the Queen's promiſe ſome months before the date of that promiſe made your Lordſhip in September; which, it is pleaded, therefore, muſt yield to a prior engagement.

* Under-ſecretary of ſtate. See p. 329.

This

This is the diſtinct account of what I told your Lordſhip more confuſedly in my laſt, concerning the Biſhop of Bath and Wells's intermeddling in this matter, as he doth with great warmth and earneſtneſs; and from hence your Lordſhip may ſee what uſe he intended to make of his præcentorſhip of Exon, had he ſtill kept it: for, by virtue of his relation to the dioceſe of Exon, his plain deſign was to have undermined your Lordſhip in every reſpect, at Court and elſewhere. However, I am perſuaded that, in this point, your Lordſhip inſiſting firmly on the promiſe, you will at laſt prevail. I ſhall be with Secretary Harley to-day, and know the reſult of his diſcourſe about this matter at Windſor. I go into Berkſhire to-morrow, from whence I ſhall not return till Saturday.

I am your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Upon my repreſenting to Mr. Tucker the hardſhip of the Biſhop of London's thus interfering with your Lordſhip twice in your own dioceſe, he ſeemed very ſenſible of it, and ſaid, that for the future he would ſtop every thing of that kind till your Lordſhip had notice of it. If your Lordſhip ſhould take notice of that promiſe to him, perhaps it might clinch it, which would be of uſe; though I think he promiſes ſomewhat more than he can perform.

CLXIV. To

CLXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, London, July 18, 1704.

SINCE my return from Berkſhire, I have been with both the Secretaries, and expreſſed myſelf in ſuch a manner to them as I thought moſt agreeable to your Lordſhip's intentions and intereſts in this affair of Bovey Tracy *.

Before I went out of town, Secretary Harley had promiſed me to do your Lordſhip what ſervice he could in it. I find he hath ſince received two letters from your Lordſhip; and he repeated the ſame aſſurances on that head to me this morning. I believe, he writes to your Lordſhip to-night; and ſo, I think, will Secretary Hedges. Perhaps the latter may not tell your Lordſhip, what I have juſt now diſcovered, that, by dates, they collect that your Lordſhip could have no promiſe from the Crown at the time pretended †: your Lordſhip's firſt letter to my Lord Nottingham to aſk the Queen, and your laſt to thank him for what he had done, were both (it is ſaid) written by you while the Queen was at the Bath ‡; and, conſequently, Lord Nottingham's anſwer could not tell your Lordſhip that he *had* aſked the Queen, but that he *would* aſk her for it; and for that promiſe (of his) your Lordſhip is in

* See p. 329. † See p. 330.

‡ The Queen arrived at Bath Auguſt 28, 1702; and continued there till Oct. 8. She went there again Aug. 8, 1703; and ſtayed all the ſummer.

your

your laſt letter ſuppoſed to give him thanks: ſo that it is of abſolute neceſſity to ſend up the original from my Lord Nottingham as ſoon as your Lordſhip reaches Trelawn. I do not much doubt but that juſtice will be done your Lordſhip in this point; however, the evidence of your right cannot be made too plain.

I complained a week ago to Sir Robert Cotton * of the delay of that letter †. He deſired an account of my complaint in writing; which I ſent him yeſterday, upon my return; and hope to hear from him ſoon, that he hath done ſomething in it.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, July 22, 1704‡.

BY the letter you received from Secretary Hedges the day after your Lordſhip's laſt to me was written, it appears that, if promiſes may be relied on, there is no need of entering a caveat. Your Lordſhip will have a ſtate of the two Biſhops' § pretenſions to a prior promiſe tranſmitted, and conſequently time to make out and enforce the proof of your own; and having ſo good hopes of ſucceſs (eſpecially from Secretary Harley's engagement in the affair), I preſume

* Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, Joint Poſt-maſter-general with Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. Sir Robert reſigned the office, April 4, 1708. † See p. 329.

‡ Original letter *miſ-dated* 1702.

§ Compton and Hooper. See p. 331.

the

the entering of a caveat would only irritate, without doing much ſervice. I had it in my head, and was reſolved, if I had found matters ſo far precipitated as that your Lordſhip would not probably have had time left you to produce your proof, to have ventured to enter one, even without your particular commands; but, upon getting a ſight of Secretary Hedges's letter, I reckoned there was no neceſſity for ſuch a ſtep; and am ſure there is none, if the word of a man may be depended on. The undiſputed right your Lordſhip hath in this matter, your firmneſs in aſſerting this right, and the unwillingneſs they are under hereabouts to diſoblige you, will, I think, turn the point to your Lordſhip's wiſh, without a recourſe to any extraordinary ſtep.

Elford's diſobedience was very daring; and I queſtion not but your Lordſhip will ſoon make him ſenſible of it. Gilling is under proſecution in my court *; but Welſh, of King's Kerſwell, was never complained of to me. If there be any body ready to give evidence againſt him, Mr. Lye ſhall take care to proſecute him effectually and ſpeedily. I will write to him about it, as your Lordſhip directs.

My patent † paſſed the broad ſeal on Tueſday laſt; but I beg your Lordſhip to believe, that I neither do nor ſhall ever value myſelf upon any title ſo much as that of being your Lordſhip's moſt obliged and moſt devoted ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* The Archdeaconry court of Totneſs.
† As Dean of Carliſle. See it in p. 345.

Sir Robert Cotton hath endeavoured to do me right in the complaint I made to him about the letter *. The fault is laid upon the poor penny-poſtman, who is in danger to be turned out, unleſs I intercede for him. The true cauſe is not to be come at.

CLXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, July 22, 1704.

SINCE I wrote my letter, I have been at the Secretary's office, and find that the point is determined to your Lordſhip's ſatisfaction, and a warrant ordered for Mr. Cook, which will be ſigned to-morrow, but with his ſurname only, for his Chriſtian name is wanting. I ſuppoſe Secretary Harley gives you an account of it this poſt, if he did not the laſt.

Mr. Tucker is mightily concerned, leſt your Lordſhip ſhould apprehend that he was any ways backward to do your Lordſhip right in this matter, and deſired me to give his humble ſervice and reſpects to your Lordſhip, with aſſurance that your Lordſhip ſhall find him faithful to your intereſt on all occaſions. And ſince he hath promiſed (as he did early) to ſtop every thing that was applied for in his office † (if it lay within your Lordſhip's dioceſe) till your Lordſhip had notice of it, I hope your Lordſhip will command me to ſay ſomething to him, that will ſhew him your Lordſhip is not diſſatisfied with him.

* See pp. 329. 336. † See p. 334.

Jack

Jack Ellis * hath been very heartily for your Lordſhip from the beginning to the end of this matter.

This ſecond baffle to the new Biſhop will ſit ſo ſore upon him, that I believe Dr. Hudſon's † flattering dedication of his Dionyſius Halicarnaſſenſis ‡ (now ready to come out) will hardly make him eaſy for his diſappointment.

I am, my Lord, your moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 329.

† Dr. John Hudſon, a learned critic, originally of Queen's college, Oxford, where he became M. A. and afterwards (1686) fellow of Univerſity college, where he was a conſiderable tutor, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral valuable publications. He was elected Keeper of the Bodleian Library in 1701; and in 1712 appointed Principal of St. Mary Hall, through the ſolicitation of Dr. Radcliffe, with whom he had ſo much intereſt as to obtain for the Univerſity the Doctor's noble benefactions. A ſtudious and ſedentary life occaſioning a dropſy, Dr. Hudſon died Nov. 27, 1719. A liſt of his Works may be ſeen in the "Biographical Dictionary."

‡ "Dionyſii Halicarnaſſenſis Opera omnia, 1704," 2 vols. folio; a beautiful and valuable edition, enriched with the various readings of an ancient copy in the Vatican library, and of ſeveral MSS. in France. The learned editor has ſubjoined to his own notes ſeveral of Sylburgius, Portus, Stephens, Caſaubon, and Valeſius.

CLXVII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, July 25, 1704.

I FIND now they talk of putting Elford into Broadhempston *; by which, I suppose, he was the man for whom the Bishops of London and Wells had begged that living before, but suspended claiming their promise upon the likelihood of Bovey-Tracy's being void, which is a better living †.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells came to town this day, on purpose to solicit for Elford; and found, I suppose, that the warrant for Cook was signed yesterday, to his great pleasure. Though the point be turned for your Lordship, and consequently there be no necessity of transmitting my Lord Nottingham's letter, yet he mightily desires to see it; for he is piqued a little at the thought of their doubting his veracity; which resentment was of use to me, and by it I got him to stir so earnestly in it. So, if your Lordship pleases to let me have it from Trelawn, I will, after I have shewed it Lord Nottingham, return it.

In one thing I must vary the account I gave your Lordship of Mr. Hele's charity. The Master ‡ thinks himself obliged to put in Sir Francis Drake, as Recorder of Plymouth. He hath pitched upon Dr. Edisbury for the Master of Chancery to whom it is referred, who

* See pp. 318. 331.

† The vicarage of Brodehempston, or Broadhempston, co. Devon, is valued in the king's books at 25l. 6s. 8d.; Bovitracy, another vicarage in the same county, at 26l. 2s. 1d. They are both in the gift of the Crown.

‡ Of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor.

is to have ſecret inſtructions what truſtees to name; and I heard the Maſter give him particular order for the Major-general *. The Maſter plainly perceived that the drift of the Lord Stamford and others, who ſued in Chancery for the management of this charity, was, by the influence of it, to turn the election at Plymouth; and that made him reſolve to take it out of their hands; for the ſame reaſon, to place it, as far as he could, in your Lordſhip's. Mr. Hele of Fleet, Mr Pollexfen, and Serjeant Hooper †, are truſtees he thinks of joining with your Lordſhip and the Major general.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Aug. 1, 1704.

I WAS with Secretary Harley this morning, who, with ſome pleaſure, ſhewed me your Lordſhip's letter, and pointed out to me the line relating to the Coadjutor ‡; who (by the means of Cook's writing to Rouſe, to ſolicit the paſſing of the ſeals, and to take my directions in that affair, and to give me his thanks for the trouble I had taken in it) is by this time, I believe, ſomewhat the more mortified with his defeat, as knowing me to have been an inſtrument of it; for Rouſe is his creature, and tells him every thing.

* Trelawny, the Biſhop's brother; ſee p. 313.

† Nicholas Hooper, eſq. Queen's Serjeant, and M. P. for Barnſtaple; afterwards knighted by King George I.

‡ Bp Hooper.

I directed Mr. Rouſe to apply himſelf to Secretary Hedges's office, becauſe the warrant was carried by him to the Queen to be ſigned, and lay in his office. This was all I knew of that matter then; but ſince I underſtand, from a good hand, that when the Queen gave orders that your Lordſhip's claim ſhould take place, Secretary Hedges earneſtly deſired of his brother, that he might get the warrant ſigned, &c. which was granted to him. After this, there was no bringing it into the other office.

I was not miſtaken in apprehending Secretary Hedges's diſpleaſure; for I have felt it already in an inſtance with which I will not trouble your Lordſhip, deſigning to write an account of it to the Sub-dean * this poſt, whom I am heartily glad to call by that title. Mr. Tucker, alſo, I apprehended, was not perfectly in humour with me; and endeavoured therefore to make all well over veniſon and claret yeſterday at Chelſea, where he ſhewed me your Lordſhip's letter to him, which, I find, a little mortifies him. He is certainly uneaſy that he happened to be engaged againſt your Lordſhip, wiſhes with all his heart it had been otherwiſe, and that your Lordſhip would look upon him to be (what in other reſpects I verily believe he is) your faithful ſervant.

I am grieved to hear of your Lordſhip's indiſpoſition. You have given me all my eaſe and happineſs in this world; and may God return it to your Lordſhip both

* Mr. Blackburne, who had formerly held that office, was again inſtalled Sub-dean (on the death of Mr. Lewis Burnet) July 27, 1704. See p. 253.

in

in this and another! I am your Lordſhip's ever faithful and devoted ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I beg your Lordſhip's pardon for the blots on the other ſide, which I did not ſee till I had finiſhed my letter.

CLXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Aug. 8, 1704.

IT never entered into my head, to put your Lordſhip upon any new trouble in relation to Broadhempſton. What I ſaid upon that head was only in order to inform your Lordſhip that you had not been well dealt with before, when, upon your application, you received an anſwer, "that it was diſpoſed of;" ſince Mr. Tucker ſo lately and ſo poſitively told me, that it was ſtill unfilled. But, upon a more careful enquiry, I find he was deceived; and can now tell your Lordſhip the man for whom the Biſhop of London begged it, and am glad with all my heart that he ſucceeded. It is Dr. Cockburn *, who is now Preacher to the Engliſh Church at Amſterdam, and is an honeſt, worthy Scotchman, a true friend to the conſtitution of the Church, and heartily hated and perſecuted by Biſhop Burnet. I wiſh the vicarage may turn to account to him, for he is in very mean circumſtances, and hath a great charge of

* John Cockburn, D. D. who publiſhed "A Specimen "of ſome free and impartial Remarks on public Affairs and "particular Perſons, eſpecially relating to Scotland, occaſi-"oned by Dr. Burnet's Hiſtory of his own Times," 8vo, no date.

children. I will be bold, in his behalf, though without his knowledge, to interpoſe with your Lordſhip, that the proviſion made upon the ſequeſtration, for the perſon who performs the duty, may be as moderate as conveniently can be, that there may be the more coming to the poor man, to bear his charges, when he takes out the broad ſeal, and comes for inſtitution. A word, I believe, from Mr. Cook to the church-wardens of Broadhempſton, would be of moment on this occaſion.

I have gotten over the difficulty ſtarted in relation to the avoidance of the Deanery of Carliſle *, and am poſſeſſed of Dean Grahme's reſignation †. I communicated to Mr. Tucker the three lines relating to him in your Lordſhip's laſt letter; with which, I found, he was more pleaſed than with the letter your Lordſhip had written to him. He is really an honeſt man, and hath an hearty regard for your Lordſhip, though he was unluckily pre-engaged in this matter of Bovey-Tracy; and I wiſh your Lordſhip would pleaſe to take ſome opportunity of letting him ſee that you take nothing ill of him.

The Maſter is a very ſorrowful mourner upon the death of my Lady ‡; who is to be carried out of town on Monday next, to be buried in Derbyſhire among the Maſter's family §.

* The beſt way to explain this will be, to print at full length the letters patent which appointed Atterbury to the Deanery. See p. 345. † See p. 346.

‡ Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Clare, relict of Mr. Morley; and afterwards Lady of Sir John Trevor, Maſter of the Rolls, and brother to Sir Thomas, who was created lord Trevor of Bromham, Dec. 31, 1711.

§ Very anciently of eminence in Wales.

Whatever

Whatever your Lordſhip pleaſes will be done in relation to the truſtees for the Plymouth charity; your Lordſhip will ſee Dr. Ediſbury about a fortnight hence, and may then give him his inſtructions.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I think to ſet out for the North about a fortnight hence.

CLXX. Her MAJESTY's Letters Patent*.

ANNA, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ regina, fidei defenſor, &c. Omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ noſtræ pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis quod nos, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſcientia & mero motu noſtris, dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per præſentes, pro nobis, hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, damus & concedimus dilecto nobis in Chriſto Franciſco Atterbury, ſac' theologiæ profeſſori & uni capellanorum noſtrorum in ordinar', decanat' eccleſiæ noſtræ cathedral' Carliolenſ', **ſive per Ceſſionem, ſive per Reſignationem** Gulielmi Grahme, ſac' theolog' profeſſor', ultimi decani ibidem, ad decanatum eccleſiæ noſtræ Cathedral' Wellenſ' † jam vacantem, & ad noſtram donationem pleno jure ſpectantem; ac ipſum

* From a pamphlet, intituled, "A True State of the Controverſy betwixt the preſent Biſhop and Dean of Carliſle, touching the Regal Supremacy; in a Letter from a Northern Divine, to a Member of the Univerſity of Oxford, &c. 1704."

† Dr. Grahme was inſtalled at Wells July 28, 1704; and Dr. Atterbury's inſtallation at Exeter was delayed till October.

Franciſcum Atterbury decanum eccleſiæ Cathedral' Carliolenſ' prædict' facimus, ordinamus, & conſtituimus, per præſentes: Habend' & tenend' decanat' prædict' præfato Franciſco Atterbury, durante vita ſua naturali, una cum omnibus juribus, juriſdictionibus, libertatibus, privilegiis, quotidian' diſtribution' dividend' excreſcend', refection', manſionibus, domibus, ædificiis, terris, tenementis, pratis, paſcuis, paſturis, hortis, pomariis, gardinis, clauſuris, boſcis, ſubboſcis, reddit', revencionibus & ſervic'; cum omnibus & omnimodis aliis proficuis, allocacion', commoditat', advantag', emolument', & hæreditament' quibuſcunque ad dictum decanat' pertinent' ſive ſpectant', vel qualitercunque annexat' vel impoſterum annexand'; adeo plene, libere, & integre, ac in tam amplis modo & forma, prout præfat' Gulielmus Grahme, aut aliquis alius predeceſſor' ſuorum, decanatum prædict' habuit, tenuit, vel gaviſus fuit, aut habere, tenere, vel gaudere debuit: Mandantes pro nobis, hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, ac per præſentes firmiter injungend' præcipientes capitulo & canonicis ibidem, ſeu cuicunque vel quibuſcunque poteſtatem in hac parte habent' vel habentibus ſufficient', quocunque nomine vel quibuſcunque nominibus vocetur vel vocentur, quod ad prædict' decanatum præfatum Franciſcum Atterbury admittat vel admittant, ipſumque decanum ibidem, cum omnibus ſuis juribus, membris & pertinentiis univerſis, rite & legitime inſtituat & inveſtiat, inſtituant & inveſtiant, cæteraque omnia & ſingula quæ in hac parte fuerint quomodolibet opportuna & neceſſaria faciat & perimpleat, faciant & perimpleant: Eo quod expreſſa mentio de vero valore annuo, vel de certitudine

titudine alicujus præmiſſorum, aut de aliis donis per nos, ſeu per aliquem prædeceſſor' noſtrorum, præfato Franciſco Atterbury antehac factis, in præſentibus minime facta exſtitent, aut aliquo actu, proviſione, ſive reſtrictione, in contrarium inde antehac facta, aut aliqua alia re quacunque in aliquo non obſtante. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſa apud Weſtmonaſterium, decimo quinto die Julii, anno regni noſtri tertio.

CLAYTON.

Per breve de privato Sigillo.

CLXXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Aug. 17, 1704.

I WILL take care to obſerve your Lordſhip's directions, in relation both to Tucker and the Maſter of the Rolls. There will be nothing done haſtily in that matter of the Plymouth charity; for the beaten party will be very ſlow in taking out the order of reference to Dr. Ediſbury. When your Lordſhip ſees him (which perhaps may be in a very few days after the receipt of this), you will be pleaſed to ſettle peremptorily what you would have done in it.

I hope to receive from your Lordſhip my Lord Nottingham's letter ſoon enough to make the proper uſe of it before I ſet out for the North, which will be on Monday, or, at the fartheſt, Wedneſday, ſevennight. The Biſhop of Carliſle * is come to himſelf, and hath

* Dr. Nicolſon. See pp. 106. 133. 350.

taken

taken occaſion to make excuſes to ſeveral perſons (who, he knew, would inform me of them) for his not anſwering my letter. He ſays, he thought I ſhould be upon the road before an anſwer could reach me. Whatever he then thought, he now thinks himſelf in the wrong; and will, I am informed, ſet it right again by his civilities to me when I come into Cumberland *.

I humbly thank your Lordſhip for all your good wiſhes and great kindneſſes to me. I ſhall, while I breathe, own, that whatever happineſs befalls me, is entirely owing to your Lordſhip; and ſhall be as grateful and faithful a ſervant to your Lordſhip and your family as any of thoſe many whom you have obliged. I am your Lordſhip's, in all duty and obſervance,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, York, Sept. 11, 1704.

I HAVE been ſtopped a week at Biſhopthorpe, in my way to Carliſle, by a letter to the Archbiſhop † from the Biſhop of Carliſle, wherein he poſitively refuſed to inſtitute me, unleſs I revoked ſome propoſitions relating to the ſupremacy, which he thought deducible from my writings. I will incloſe the paper the Biſhop drew up on that occaſion ‡. At the end of it he deſired the Archbiſhop to admit me himſelf, by

* That the Dean was wrong informed, will appear by the two following letters.

† Dr. John Sharp. See p. 67. ‡ See p. 350.

his

his metropolitical authority, if I would not conſent to revoke, and renounce, as he had preſcribed.

There were ſome thoughts that this might be done, and that my journey to Carliſle might be ſaved by that means; which hath occaſioned my ſtay here; but ſome forms, which are to paſs the Biſhop in order to it, could not be procured; and ſo I am now ſetting forward myſelf for Carliſle, to tender him my mandate: before he will receive which, and give me inſtitution upon it, he will, I believe, be pretty troubleſome to me; but it will end in more trouble to himſelf, for the affront is not ſo much to me as to her Majeſty, and will be reſented accordingly.

This is, I ſuppoſe, intended alſo as a return to the demur which the Univerſity of Oxford made, on my account, to giving the Biſhop his degree *. But they could demur in this caſe with ſomewhat more ſafety than the Biſhop can.

I will give your Lordſhip a farther account of this matter when I come to Carliſle.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See p. 133.

CLXXIII.

CLXXIII. The Form of Retractation, required from Dr. ATTERBURY, previous to his Inſtitution at CARLISLE; with a Narrative of what paſſed on that occaſion between the DEAN and Biſhop NICOLSON *.

WHEN Dr. Atterbury came to his Grace of York's at Biſhopthorpe, near York, in his way to Carliſle, he there found a form of Retractation, which the Biſhop of Carliſle required he ſhould make, before his Lordſhip would give him inſtitution to the Deanery.—The form ran thus:

" 1. The Queen of England, out of Parliament, has " not the ſame authority in cauſes eccleſiaſtical " that the Chriſtian Emperors had in the primitive " Church.

" 2. The Church of England is under two Sove- " reigns; the one abſolute, and the other limited.

" 3. The ſupreme eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, as an- " nexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, " can be exerciſed no otherwiſe than in Parlia- " ment.

" Theſe three propoſitions, ſeparating her Majeſty's " authority from her perſon, and impeaching her legal " ſupremacy, are erroneous, and contrary to the re- " ceived doctrine of the Church of England, as well " as the known laws of the realm. And therefore (ſo " far as they, or any of them, are deducible from any

* Firſt printed from Harl MS. 6848. p. 181; and ſince corrected in many places by the MSS. of Atterbury.

" thing that I have heretofore aſſerted and publiſhed)
" I do hereby, openly and freely, revoke and renounce
" the ſame."

This form of retractation was ſent by the Biſhop to the Archbiſhop the day before Dr. Atterbury came to his Grace; and the Biſhop deſired his Grace, that if Dr. Atterbury conſented not to make that retractation, he would ſtop him there, and give him inſtitution by his metropolitic authority. That could not be done without a ſignification of his deſire under the epiſcopal ſeal, (if it could be done at all); which, therefore, the Archbiſhop and Dean wrote for. Seven days after the Dean came to the Archbiſhop's, he received the Biſhop's anſwer, that he would give a commiſſion under his ſeal to nobody, for doing any thing which he would not and could not do himſelf; and therefore the Doctor muſt come to him. The Dean ſet out accordingly as ſoon as was poſſible. When he came to Roſe-Caſtle, the Biſhop's ſeat, the Biſhop produced the three propoſitions; and required the Dean that he would retract them: but, upon the Dean aſking his Lordſhip whether he inſiſted on it; he ſaid No. And the Dean afterwards found that the Archbiſhop's opinion had prevailed with the Biſhop to withdraw them; his Grace having freely and fully told him, in more letters than one, that the firſt was a true propoſition, and the other two not to be found in Dr. Atterbury's book according to that ſenſe and turn which the Biſhop had given them. But the Biſhop had prepared another paper; and that he produced before the Canons of the Church then called

called together, and required the Dean to ſubſcribe it. That paper was in this form:

"The Church here in England is under the Go-
" vernment both of the *abſolute* and *limited* Sovereign;
" under the government of the limited Sovereign,
" within the compaſs of his prerogative; under the
" government of the abſolute Sovereign, without any
" reſtraints or bounds, except what the revealed will
" of GOD and the eternal rules of right reaſon preſcribe.
" The Pope uſurped, not only on the King, the limited;
" but on the King and Parliament, the abſolute Sove-
" reign; and what was to be taken from Him, there-
" fore, was not all to be thrown into the Prerogative,
" but reſtored ſeverally to its reſpective owners *.

" I do hereby, openly and freely, revoke and renounce
" whatever in this paragraph may reaſonably ſeem to
" impeach her Majeſty's regal ſupremacy, inherent
" in her royal perſon; or any ways neceſſarily to in-
" fer a co-ordination with her in the Sovereignty of
" this realm."

The Dean told the Biſhop, that what he propoſed to him was a matter of conſequence and importance, and deſired a little time to retire and conſider of it; which was allowed him, with pen, ink, and paper. About half an hour after, the Dean returned with the following anſwer:

" Your Lordſhip demands of me, that, in order to
" my inſtitution to the Deanery of Carliſle, I ſhould

* See "Rights and Powers, &c." p. 214. 2d Edition.

" make

" make the preceding retractation. In anſwer to your " Lordſhip's demand, I humbly reply,

" 1. That I offer to qualify myſelf for inſtitution, " by taking all thoſe oaths, and making all thoſe " ſubſcriptions or declarations, which are re- " quired by any law or canon of this realm, or " Church of England.

" 2. That, in the paſſage cited by your Lordſhip, " I do not, after a very deliberate conſideration " of it, find any thing aſſerted, which, upon a " fair and candid conſtruction of the words, can " reaſonably ſeem to impeach her Majeſty's regal " ſupremacy inherent in her Royal perſon, or any " way neceſſarily to infer a co-ordination with her " in the Sovereignty of this realm.

" 3. No man living can be more ready than I " am to aſſert her Majeſty's ſupremacy, in the " utmoſt legal extent of it, upon all pro- " per occaſions; or to retract any thing which " may have caſually fallen from my pen, and " may reaſonably ſeem to be in the leaſt deroga- " tory to it. But to do this in order to obtain " poſſeſſion of the Deanery of Carliſle, which her " Majeſty has granted me under the broad ſeal of " England, and after a manner no ways that I " know of preſcribed either by the canons or laws " of Church or State, would, I apprehend, on " my ſide, be rather injurious than reſpectful to " her Majeſty's regal ſupremacy and prerogative; " inaſmuch as it tends to introduce and eſtabliſh

" new teſts and qualifications unknown to our " conſtitution, and which may in future times be " required of all thoſe who ſhall have like grants " from the Crown of this or any other Deanery. " And therefore the ſureſt mark of my regard for " the Queen's regal ſupremacy will, I preſume, " be humbly (as I now do) to deſire your Lord- " ſhip, that you would, in virtue of her Majeſty's " letters patent now tendered to your Lordſhip, " grant me inſtitution to the Deanery of Carliſle, " without delay, and without inſiſting on any ſuch " retractation. Provided always your Lordſhip " have full and ſufficient right to grant ſuch in- " ſtitution to me, of which I cannot be ſuppoſed " a competent judge: and which exception I de- " ſire may be underſtood, and included, in every " thing that I have done, or ſaid, towards deſir- " ing inſtitution from your Lordſhip. And I " humbly pray, that the Notaries now preſent " may draw up in form a notarial act of this your " Lordſhip's demand, and my humble reply.

" FR. ATTERBURY.

" Roſe-Caſtle, Sept. 15, 1704.

" *Teſt.* JOH. NICOLON, *Not. Pub.*
" G. LONGSTAFFE, *Not. Pub.*"

Upon the Dean's reading this reply to the Biſhop, his Lordſhip was in great confuſion; preſſed the Dean to converſe the matter with him, and to clear up his doubts. The Dean refuſed to ſay a ſyllable farther upon that head than what he had ſet down in writing. Then the

the Biſhop roſe up in a heat, fetched down the canons, and ſaid, "He would inſtitute him ſtep by ſtep, ac- "cording to the form there preſcribed;" and firſt demanded his orders and letters teſtimonial. The Dean told him, "he had neither;" but ſaid, that "he "thought the Dignities in the Church to which he "had been collated (particularly the Archdeaconry of "Totneſs) were ſufficient vouchers for his being in or- "ders *." The Biſhop anſwered, "How do I know "you are Archdeacon of Totneſs?" The Dean replied, "Juſt as I know your Lordſhip to be Biſhop of Car- "liſle †." "Well," ſaid the Biſhop, "now I muſt "examine you." Then he pauſed a while, and added, "But perhaps this would be too great an affront "to you!" "As many affronts as your Lordſhip "pleaſes," ſaid the Dean: "I hope I am prepared to "bear them."

At laſt, the Biſhop went aſide, and produced a paper in his Regiſter's hand; which was this:

"Sept. 15, 1704.

"Having this day received her Majeſty's letters pa- "tents under the great ſeal of England, nominating

* For the very honourable mode in which our Author obtained his Doctor's Degree, ſee above, p 90.

† "He was rightly anſwered, and with no breach of good manners, as the Biſhop had ſhewn himſelf ſo partial a Judge as to require to ſee his Orders, when he muſt be ſatisfied that the Queen would never have conferred the ſecond dignity of his Cathedral Church on a Layman; beſides many other reaſons of his being ordained: the true caſe was, a Whiggiſh principle was predominant in the Biſhop, and a Tory one in the Dean; which had before now ſhewn themſelves in angry altercations between them." *Mr. Cole of Milton*, MS.—See p. 368.

" Dr. Francis Atterbury to the vacant Deanery of Car-
" liſle; and being for the preſent under ſuch doubts
" and difficulties in matters of law and conſcience, that
" I cannot immediately inſtitute the ſaid Dr. Atterbury;
" I do hereby appoint Thurſday the 12th of October
" next for the making ſuch a dutiful return to her Ma-
" jeſty's letters patents as counſel in the law ſhall direct
" or adviſe.

" This paper was read; and Dr. Atterbury had no-
" tice given to attend the Biſhop at Roſe the 12th
" of October next, between nine and ten in the
" forenoon, in the preſence of

" JOHN NICOLON, *P. N.*
" G. LONGSTAFFE, *P. N.*"

The Dean urged " the hardſhip of this delay, which
" would hinder him from attending the Queen that
" month as Chaplain, and probably from preaching
" the Lord Almoner's turn on Nov. 15, which he had
" undertaken at his Grace's deſire *; beſides that his
" Lordſhip had, by his letters to the Archbiſhop of
" York, detained the Dean from offering his letters pa-
" tents eight days, and ought not therefore to take the
" advantage of them."

The Biſhop was pleaſed at laſt to ſay, that " he
" would write up to London; and if he found that he
" could not juſtify denying inſtitution upon the grounds
" he had gone, he would, as ſoon as his anſwer came,
" immediately do it, without expecting his attendance

* See p. 361.

" till

" till October the 12th." He added, " he would " not inſiſt upon producing Teſtimonial Letters or " Orders."

So they parted without incivility; and the Dean went to Carliſle, where he expects the event *.

CLXXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Carliſle, Sept. 21, 1704.

WHEN I came to the Biſhop at Roſe Caſtle for inſtitution, he withdrew the three propoſitions I ſent you, and would not inſiſt upon them; but, inſtead of them, offered me another ſort of retractation to ſign; a copy of which I have incloſed †. It was a ſurprize to me. I deſired a little time, to withdraw and conſider it: and pen, ink, and paper, to ſet down my thoughts upon it; which were granted me; and in his houſe I ſoon drew up the anſwer, which I have alſo tranſmitted to your Lordſhip ‡. Upon hearing which, the Biſhop grew very much out of humour, and diſcovered a great deal of diſorder, both in his looks and diſcourſe; he in paſſion demanded my orders, and letters teſtimonial of my good life and behaviour; and ſaid, he would examine me as to my learning; and

* He was inſtalled in the month of October.

† See p. 352.

‡ See p. 353.

ſoon afterwards went back from all this, and produced a paper, ready written by his Regiſter, commanding me to appear again at Roſe Caſtle on the 12th of October, and then and there receive his anſwer.

Nothing could be more barbarous and unfair than the whole ſcene of this conduct; for, in the firſt place, he contrived things ſo, that I ſhould know nothing of his intentions to refuſe me inſtitution till I came to York; then he ſtopped me eight days at York, under a ſham pretence of deſiring the Archbiſhop to inſtitute me in his ſtead; but, when I applied for a requeſt of that kind to the Archbiſhop under his epiſcopal ſeal, he would not grant it, but would have me come to Roſe Caſtle and receive inſtitution from him; and yet, when I came thither, took advantage of the twenty-eight days allowed him by the canon, without reckoning in thoſe in which he himſelf had detained me at Biſhopthorpe. We parted however pretty civilly; and, I thank God, I had that command of myſelf, that, notwithſtanding his rudeneſs to me, I was not moved to do or ſay any thing indecent. That night I went to Carliſle, where I have been ever ſince at the Deanery, expecting what they will do above in this matter, where I have lodged a full account of it *. The Biſhop had taken as much care as he could to have all manner of ſlights put upon me. The bells were not to ring, the choir not to attend upon me, nor the corporation to take any notice of me. All which I bore, and took no notice of; but in two days time broke through all his meaſures.

* Which is already printed, p. 350—357.

It is a little uncomfortable living here in a country where I have nobody that I can adviſe with, or confide in, upon points of ſo great moment to me; and where I have to deal with ſharp and ſubtle heads, which oblige me to be ever upon my guard, and to tread very warily. However, ſince I am in, I muſt go through with it as well as I can; and hope I have ripened matters ſo well already, that this attempt will end in ſhame and confuſion to the attempter. I know not when I ſhall be able to return to London, being reſolved to wait here the event of this matter; and have accordingly ſent to put off my waiting in October *.

I thought myſelf obliged to give your Lordſhip ſome account of theſe my poor affairs; though it will be a good while before it comes to your hands in Cornwall. The ill uſage I have had from this gentleman makes me reflect often on the contrary treatment I have had from your Lordſhip, and would, if any thing poſſibly could, raiſe my gratitude to your Lordſhip for all your noble favours to me, and for the obliging manner wherein you have ever beſtowed, and by that means doubled them.

Dr. Smalridge writes me word, that the Dean of Glouceſter † hath ſent him eighty pounds for the two laſt terms ‡. So they will go on now, I ſuppoſe, upon that foot for the future.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am your moſt obliged, dutiful, and devoted ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* As Queen's Chaplain. See p. 356.
† Dr. Jane. See p. 321.
‡ For ſupplying his place as Divinity Profeſſor.

CLXXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Oct. 28, 1704.

I AM now returned, and ready to receive and obey any commands your Lordſhip ſhall be pleaſed to ſend me. One part of my uneaſineſs, in being ſo long detained ſo far North, hath been, that it hath hindered me from ſending my ſervices to your Lordſhip in any thing wherein you ſhould pleaſe to employ me.

We met in Convocation on Tueſday *, but did nothing beyond the propoſal of an addreſs; which was checked by an aſſurance given us in a meſſage brought by Tillot, that the Biſhops would ſend one down to us on Tueſday next, for our concurrence; to which day they and we adjourned.

The Commons, I find, are moſt firmly reſolved on the bill of occaſional conformity; and (it is ſaid) if they have ſtrength enough, will certainly tack it †.

Mr. Sub-dean ‡ tells me a melancholy ſtory, of your Lordſhip's being troubled with the ſtone. I hope, however, that the gravel which comes away is all that is bred there; for nobody more heartily wiſhes the health

* Oct. 24.

† This was attempted; but negatived, by 251 voices againſt 134. It was paſſed ſingly in the Houſe of Commons, Dec. 14, 1704; and, after a ſingle reading, was next day thrown out of the Houſe of Lords, by a majority of 71 againſt 50.

‡ Blackburne. See p. 342.

and prosperity of your Lordship and your family than your ever obliged and most faithful humble servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXXVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelsea, Nov. 7, 1704.

I WAS backward in providing my court sermon *; and, having an assurance from Blackburne that he would give you a full account of what passed in our two last sessions in relation to Sir George Rooke, was the less solicitous to do it myself. We are come now to a stand in that mattter, and, if we have not interest enough to be admitted separately, must be content not to address at all, and by that means to lie under the imputation of being disaffected, which our good friends will be sure to bestow on us.

After that matter is at an end, I hope we shall fall to something which may be called business, and particularly the trying of the Bishops upon that article your Lordship mentions, in which I will not lag behind the foremost. But it is, I think, for our interest and honour, not to attempt that point but in company with others which we are equally concerned in, that what we do in that case may not seem done only out of a pique, but with a true design of preserving the constitution, and giving life to the discipline of the Church in every respect, which hath been so neglected.

Your Lordship, I hope, had the paper of grievances while I was in the North. Something of that kind, I

* For the Lord Almoner. See p. 356.

believe,

believe, will be ſet afoot again; and, among other points, that which your Lordſhip mentions be principally inſiſted on. As ſoon as I ſee Blackburne (which will be, I think, to-morrow night, he having promiſed me to come and ſtay a day or two with me), I will diſcourſe him farther on this head, as your Lordſhip directs.

The elections go well hitherto. Mr. Arundel * hath beat Montagu † at Northampton; Mr. Bliſs ‡ and Lord Guernſey's ſon § are choſen at Maidſtone; and Mr. Duncombe || (an honeſt gentleman) will, it is thought **, be choſen in Bucks, in the room of Goodwin Wharton.

As ſoon as Blackburne and I have agreed upon the form of proxy, we will ſend it down to your Lordſhip, to be ſigned and returned.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful and faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Francis Arundel, Eſq.
† Hon. Chriſtopher Montagu.
‡ Thomas Bliſs, Eſq. § Hon. Heneage Finch.
|| William Duncome, Eſq. of Battleſden, one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland.
** This did not happen. The Hon. Goodwin Wharton's ſeat was filled by Sir Richard Temple, bart.

CLXXVII.

CLXXVII. From a Northern Divine to a Member of the Univerſity of Oxford *.

SIR, Monday, Nov. 13, 1704.

THE Narrative †, which you ſent me, concerning the proceedings of the Biſhop of Carliſle, in giving inſtitution to his new Dean, came hither likewiſe (by the ſame poſt) from Cambridge; and we are told that ſeveral of your Southern Archdeacons have publiſhed it in their late Viſitations. Many of thoſe meaſures which Mr. Dean and his Friends are engaged in, for the advancement of the Church's honour and themſelves, have been very ſurprizing to us; but none was ever more unaccountable than this: And yet, ſince they think it for their ſervice to have the hiſtory of this matter made public, we are willing (for once) to fall in with them; and I have leave to tell you, that you are entirely at liberty to communicate the following account of it to as many as you pleaſe.

ON Friday, the 15th of September laſt, Dr. Francis Atterbury came to Roſe-Caſtle in Cumberland, the Biſhop of Carliſle's houſe, and brought with him her Majeſty's Letters Patent; whereof this is a true copy.

"Anna, Dei gratia," &c. (as printed before, p. 345).

The raſures and interpolations, &c. that evidently diſcovered themſelves in theſe letters patent, ſeemed very extraordinary, eſpecially when they muſt (withal) be ſuppoſed to have been nicely examined by the perſon who brought them, and

* See p. 345. † See p. 350.

whoſe

whoſe accurate ſkill in records and grants of this nature had been frequently relied on as next to infallible: nor was it thought a common thing to ſee a Dignity in the Church beſtowed on the 15th of July, and then declared to be vacant by reſignation; which (nevertheleſs) was not reſigned before the 5th of Auguſt following *. The Dean thought fit to apologize for theſe abſurdities, by ſaying, "That he did not inſiſt upon "the *Reſignation*; that word (inſignificant and ſenſeleſs as it "was) being only put in, to comply with the unreaſonable "fancy of a certain great man." The Biſhop was as ready as himſelf to wave theſe objections; having, as he thought, much weightier ones to make. He obſerved, that her Majeſty's commands were not directed to him, but to the Chapter; and that though ſome of his predeceſſors had given in-

* In the Biographia Britannica this circumſtance is thus perverted: "Upon his nomination, either through ignorance of the common forms, or an over-haſtineſs to get poſſeſſion, he took out his inſtruments before his predeceſſor Dr. Grahme had reſigned. This miſtake he endeavoured to rectify in the following extraordinary manner. When he firſt waited on Dr. Nicolſon, then Biſhop of Carliſle, that Prelate demanded of him a formal reſignation from Dr. Grahme, without which, he told him, he could not admit him. The new-appointed Dean ſeemed to laugh at this demand; but the Biſhop, who reſolved to ſhew Dr. Atterbury no favour, and barely to do him juſtice, continuing obſtinate, the Doctor, to his no ſmall mortification, was kept a whole month at Carliſle, unadmitted, and ſlightly regarded, till the reſignation, inſiſted on, was produced. The reſignation, however, upon examination, was found to have a flaw in it; the date of it being almoſt a month ſubſequent to Dr. Atterbury's collation, which rendered the latter null and void. Hereupon, being returned to London, he contrived to invite the Dean of Wells, his predeceſſor, to a certain place; where he deſired him to antedate his reſignation; and, inſtead of the 5th of Auguſt, to date it the 8th of July, that ſo it might be reconciled to his letters patent of collation. The Dean of Wells, who thought the propoſal a very odd one, deſired a day's time to conſider of it; and, having adviſed with his friends, and an eminent Civilian, who all aſſured him the practice was both ſcandalous and dangerous, he ſent a civil letter to Dr. Atterbury, excuſing himſelf for not complying with his requeſt. When the Doctor found this ſtep ineffectual, he took another no leſs extraordinary; for a friend of his endeavoured to prevail with a conſiderable Officer in Chancery to alter the date of the reſignation in the original record. But this propoſal was likewiſe rejected; and ſo the public inſtruments continued irregular. All the reflection we ſhall make upon this ſtory is, that, in the Civil Law, the clandeſtine alteration of dates is *Crimen Falſi*, and the bare attempt to do it *Subornatio Falſi*." See a ſmall tract, intituled, "A Letter from the "South, by way of Anſwer to a Letter from a Northern Divine; giving "an Account of a ſtrange Attempt made by Dr. Atterbury, &c."

ſtitution

ſtitution upon ſuch letters as theſe, he had (as he humbly conceived) a right to expect a more formal preſentation. This opinion was grounded upon the expreſs words of King Henry the Eighth, in the local ſtatutes of the Church of Carliſle; which are theſe: "Cum autem contigerit officium Decani, "per mortem, reſignationem, privationem, vel ceſſionem, "vel alio quovis modo, in poſterum vacare, volumus ut ille "pro Decano habeatur & acceptetur, Decanique officio in "omnibus fungatur, quem nos, aut ſucceſſores noſtri, no-"minandum, eligendum, & præficiendum, perque literas "patentes, magno ſigillo noſtro aut ſucceſſorum noſtrorum "ſigillatas, epiſcopo Carleolenſi præſentandum eſſe duximus. "Quem quidem Decanum, ſic nominatum, electum, & præ-"ſentatum, poſt Epiſcopi inſtitutionem, præſentes Canonici "aſſument & admittent in Decanum perpetuum Eccleſiæ "Cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis Carleolenſis." Hereupon the letters patents were received *De bene eſſe*; the Biſhop declaring to reſt the matter here, till (by counſel learned in the law) he ſhould be made acquainted, how far (or whether at all) he was obliged to pay obedience to a mandate in this form.

The Dean, foreſeeing a delay in his buſineſs, and being heated with the diſappointment, began to dictate to two public notaries (there preſent) in a very peculiar manner: but one of them took the liberty of convincing him that he needed no inſtructions, nor could eaſily be impoſed on, in the duties of his office. This unexpected return, from a little Northern Actuary, was ſuch a ſurprize as cauſed a calm; and, after a ſhort pauſe, the Biſhop was humbly moved (on ſuppoſition that the learned in the law might declare the preſentation valid) to propoſe his other conditions, if any were yet unmentioned, whereon he would be pleaſed to give inſtitution. This motion was ſeconded by the Vicedean *, with whom Mr. Dean

* Blackburne. See pp. 342. 361.

had

had ſojourned two days on his road hither; and who had privately aſſured the Biſhop that he found him extremely well diſpoſed to anſwer his expectations. Upon this encouragement, a tranſcript of the following paragraph was produced; together with the ſubjoined form of recantation: which not only the Biſhop himſelf, but likewiſe three of the Prebendaries then preſent, thought to be as modeſtly and favourably drawn up as the caſe would bear.

"The Church here in England," &c. (as in p. 352.)

This paragraph is far from being the ſingle one in the whole book, which the Biſhop thought liable to exception; and which he always believed to contain ſuch popular doctrines as are very oppoſite to thoſe of the known laws of this realm, as well as the Articles and Canons of the Eſtabliſhed Church: and this the Dean was ſufficiently aware of; wherefore, having read over this paper, he deſired (with a profound ſhew of modeſty and humility) to know, whether he might hope for inſtitution upon a revocation in this or the like form. Having received ſuch an anſwer as ſeemed to pleaſe him, he farther requeſted the loan of pen and ink, and leave to withdraw to a private room; giving all the company fair aſſurances of his making ſuch an immediate reply as ſhould be to the Biſhop's ample ſatisfaction. Accordingly he withdrew; and (after an hour's retirement) came back with the following Remonſtrance, which he read to the Biſhop with a new and inſulting air:

"Your Lordſhip demands of me," &c. (as in p. 352.)

The Biſhop was under no ſuch confuſion as the Dean's Friends (in their public Narrative) have repreſented him, upon the tender of this humble reply: but, on the contrary, verily believes that he was the leaſt ſurprized perſon in the room: for, though (to his knowledge) he had never before this day ſeen Dr. Atterbury's face, he was no ſtranger to the temper and diſpoſition of the man. He was glad to find that

Mr.

Mr. Dean diſowned the doctrine of Co-ordination; and hoped, that this Author himſelf would ſhortly convince him that the forementioned paragraph was capable of ſuch a candid conſtruction, as that (when rightly and fairly interpreted) it would not ſo much as "ſeem to impeach her Majeſty's "Regal Supremacy;" which, as the Biſhop frankly and frequently proteſted, would pleaſe him (every whit) as well as a retractation. Very true it is, that the Dean (as his advocates have publiſhed from his own letters) did "refuſe to diſcourſe "the matter any farther with the Biſhop, or to clear his "doubts;" which was ſuch a treatment as might, and perhaps did, occaſion ſomewhat of a warmth. There were many other particulars in the Dean's book (relating to this ſame point of Supremacy) wherein the Biſhop wanted, and now hoped for, the Author's help and inſtructions: As,

1. He would have reckoned it an obliging favour if Mr. Dean would have ſhewn him, why the ſecond Canon muſt "neceſſarily be underſtood of the King in Parliament" only; ſince to him it is not ſo manifeſt, as (it ſeems) it is to other people, "that our Kings, out of Parliament, have not the "ſame power in Eccleſiaſtical matters as the antient Empe-"rours had."

2. He would have been thankful for having this aſſertion likewiſe explained to him, "That the powers which were "underſtood to belong to the title of Supreme Heads were "taken away in the firſt of Queen Mary, and never after-"wards revived;" becauſe he has ever had a ſettled notion of their being revived in the very firſt year of Queen Elizabeth, and grown up to maturity in the eighth year of that reign.

3. He would gladly have learned how it is to be proved, "That the ſupreme Spiritual Juriſdiction of this realm, "ſince the High Commiſſion Court was taken away, can be "exerted no otherwiſe than in Parliament:" Or, how ſuch a poſition

poſition as this is reconcileable to the modern practice of appeals to the Queen in Chancery, commiſſions of Reviews, &c.

4. The Supremacy's being capable of ſeveral degrees of compariſon (ſo as to be greater in Parliament than out of it) was another piece of doctrine that looked new, and ſeemed to want an explanation. But——"Mr. Dean," ſay his friends, "refuſed to diſcourſe the matter any farther with the "Biſhop, or to clear his doubts." And, when afterwards (in obſervance of the Canon) his orders and teſtimonial were called for, he thought it enough (to prove himſelf in full Orders) to tell the Biſhop that "he had been collated to the "Archdeaconry of Totneſs." "How do I," ſays the Biſhop, "know that?" "Juſt," replies the Dean, "as I know that "your Lordſhip is Biſhop of Carliſle." Had the powers and occaſion of enquiry been equal, this might have paſſed, *ad hominem*, for a proof of the Dean's being a Prieſt, till the Biſhop himſelf had produced better evidence (than a bare hear-ſay) of his being conſecrated. But, how far ſoever the Dean's friends may look upon this anſwer as a demonſtration of his being in Orders, it is believed that few will reckon upon it as any certain argument of his good-manners. The Teſtimonial therefore might ſtill, as juſtly as ever, have been inſiſted upon: and yet the Biſhop, as theſe reporters truly ſtate the caſe, ſoon after aſſured him, that "he would not inſiſt up-"on his producing either Letters Teſtimonial or Orders." In ſhort, it was agreed that the Biſhop's Demand (as it is called) and the Dean's Reply ſhould be forthwith laid before the Queen, together with the Biſhop's other forementioned ſcruples in reference to the letters patents; and that (if her Majeſty ſhould, notwithſtanding all theſe objections, be pleaſed to repeat her commands for the giving Dr. Atterbury poſſeſſion of the Deanery) inſtitution ſhould be given. The Queen was pleaſed, by her Principal Secretary of State to intimate her royal

royal pleaſure to the Biſhop to inſtitute the Dean; and was immediately obeyed, without any farther delay.

Now, Mr. Dean's friends and correſpondents have ſent abroad his reaſons for not complying with what he calls the Biſhop's Demand; and nobody doubts but that he will ſhortly find "a more proper occaſion to retract any thing that "may have caſually fallen from his pen (if any ſuch thing "has ſo fallen) in derogation of her Majeſty's ſupremacy:" Or, if indeed there be no manner of occaſion for any ſuch retractation, he will (at leaſt) convince his dioceſan and viſitor that his fore-recited words are capable of ſuch "a fair and "candid conſtruction, as no way neceſſarily to infer a co-"ordination with her in the ſovereignty of this realm." The Biſhop is alſo willing that the world ſhould know what were the inducements that prevailed with him, for ſome few days, to decline the giving inſtitution, when ſeemingly commanded by his Sovereign; to whom he muſt ever acknowledge himſelf obliged in the moſt ſtrict and ſacred tyes of duty and gratitude. His reaſons were chiefly theſe:

1. Inſtitutions have always been given into the Deanery of Carliſle in the very ſame form with thoſe into the other (inferior) Eccleſiaſtical benefices in that dioceſe: which ſeems to prove that the Biſhop is equally, in both caſes, *Judex Ordinarius*; and that he has a right of conſidering the abilities or inſufficiency of the party preſented. The old *Articuli Cleri* do peremptorily aver, That the examination of the abilities of any perſon preſented to an Eccleſiaſtical Benefice (whether by the Sovereign or ſubject) belongs to the Eccleſiaſtical judge; and that, "as this has ever been the uſage hereto-"fore, ſo it ought to continue hereafter." The 39th Canon (of 1603) provides, "That no Biſhop ſhall inſtitute any to a "benefice, who hath been ordained by any other Biſhop, ex-"cept he firſt ſhew unto him his letters of orders, and "bring him a ſufficient teſtimony of his former good life

" and behaviour, if the Biſhop ſhall require it: and laſtly,
" ſhall appear, upon due examination, to be worthy of his
" miniſtry." The ſtatutes of the Church of Carliſle plainly enough, direct to this very method: " Statuimus," ſay they, " & ordinamus ut Decanus ſit ſacerdos vitæ ac famæ integræ, " vir doctus ac eruditus, &c." Who can here be ſuppoſed to be the proper judge of theſe capacities? Moſt certainly, the Biſhop; to whom (as the authority of inſtitution is firſt given, ſo) the ſole power of inſpecting the Dean's converſation, and the correcting of his miſbehaviours, is afterwards committed.

2. Orthodoxy in the momentous point of the Regal Supremacy, whereon the whole fabrick of our Engliſh Reformation ſo much depends, is moſt eſpecially recommended (by all our laws, Eccleſiaſtical and Civil) to the vigilant care of the Prelates of this Church. The old oath of ſupremacy was indeed laid aſide in the late reign, and a ſhorter preſcribed: but the doctrine therein aſſerted was never yet abrogated. It continues ſtill firmly guarded and eſtabliſhed by our Articles and Canons: and the ſtatute-law of the realm (12 Eliz. cap. 13.) has religiouſly provided, " That, if any perſon Ec-
" cleſiaſtical, or which ſhall have Eccleſiaſtical living,
" ſhall adviſedly maintain or affirm any doctrine directly
" contrary or repugnant to any of the ſaid Articles; and,
" being convened before the Biſhop of the Dioceſe, ſhall
" perſiſt therein, or not revoke his errour; ſuch per-
" ſiſting, &c. ſhall be juſt cauſe to deprive ſuch perſon
" of his Eccleſiaſtical promotions." The Biſhop verily believed ſeveral paſſages in the Dean's book to be directly contrary or repugnant to the 37th Article; and he was aſſured, by many concurrent teſtimonies of Reports, that our common-law would admit, as a juſt reaſon for the refuſal of inſtitution, whatever the ſtatute had made a ſufficient cauſe of deprivation.

3. The

3. The Biſhop was heretofore a member of the ever loyal Univerſity of Oxford; and (in the beginning of 1683) brought thence ſuch principles of allegiance as were there commonly taught and practiſed. It was but a little before he left that place that Mr. Sheringham's treatiſe of Supremacy was reprinted; being generally read and valued, both there and at Cambridge, as a moſt learned and truely excellent diſcourſe. Soon after this, the Rye-plot was diſcovered: and thereupon a meeting of the heads of houſes was held, to conſult about the framing of a congratulatory addreſs, to be preſented to the King, on the occaſion of that great deliverance. It was firſt debated, Whether they ſhould addreſs in the ſame manner that others had done from moſt parts of the kingdom; or, Whether it would not better become them to expreſs their joy in a book of verſes, as had been done on the diſcovery of the Powder-plot. There was a ſtrong party for each ſide of the queſtion; and neither of them was willing to ſubmit. A third propoſal was offered, and unanimouſly embraced: That they ſhould preſent his Majeſty with a ſolemn abhorrence of all ſuch ſchiſmatical and traiterous poſitions as might ſeem to have influenced the conſpirators: which was accordingly drawn up, preſented, and publiſhed, under the title of, "The Judgement and Decree of the Univerſity of Oxford, &c." Herein they declare it to be "a "neceſſary duty, at that time, to ſearch into, and lay open "thoſe impious doctrines, which, having of late been ſtudiouſly diſſeminated, gave riſe and growth to thoſe nefarious "attempts, and paſs upon them their public cenſure and de"cree of condemnation." The fourth propoſition condemned by this decree (as falſe, ſeditious, and impious) is this: "The Sovereignty of England is in the three eſtates, "viz. King, Lords, and Commons." As a corollary to which, is added: "The King has but a co-ordinate power, "and may be over-ruled by the other two." For theſe

they refer their readers to Mr. Rutherford's Lex Rex, and Mr. Hunton's book of monarchy; the latter whereof was reprinted in 1680, when the forementioned conſpirators were laying the foundations of their new rebellion, in order to the ſubverſion of our antient government. The books, wherein theſe damnable propoſitions are advanced, were ordered to be "burnt by the hand of their Marſhal in the court "of their ſchools;" and the Decree itſelf to be "copied and "communicated to the ſeveral colleges and halls, and there "publicly affixed in their libraries, refectories, or other fit "places, to be ſeen and read of all."

4. The viſible tendency and preſent uſe that was made of theſe revived principles of ſedition (as they were ſuppoſed to be) did not a little ſtagger the Biſhop. One of the Dean's friends, ſoon after his Second Edition of the "Rights," &c. vindicated the rights of the Lay Commons of England in this manner: "The King, Lords, and Commons, united toge-"ther, have an abſolute ſupreme power; and the ſeveral "and particular powers lodged in [each of] theſe, as branches "of the ſupreme authority, muſt in their nature be ſupreme "and abſolute againſt all but one another." The plain meaning whereof can be no other than this: The King of England has a ſupreme and abſolute power over all (and, who are they?) except Lords and Commons: the Lords have the like power over all, except King and Commons: and the Commons are abſolutely ſupreme over all, except the King and Lords. This laſt is an authority of a good handſome extent; whereas the other two are fooleries and cyphers. Another carried the argument a little higher: "The People," ſays he, "are a third part (in good time!) of the Sovereign-"ty: and, whenever any of the three eſtates becomes ſub-"ordinate to, or dependent upon, either of the other two; "the civil balance, wherein lies our ſecurity, is deſtroyed." The concluſion drawn, by the ſame Author, from theſe premiſſes,

miſſes, is, " The Commons being the only indiſpenſably " neceſſary part of a commonwealth, their ſafety and ſecu- " rity ought to be conſulted, and provided for, before that " of any branch; and even againſt it, if ever they ſhall hap- " pen to be inconſiſtent." Indeed, in this happy reign, the former of theſe gentlemen ſeems to have deſerted thoſe popular principles which influenced him in the laſt: for he now affirms, that " the Queen is neither one of the three Eſtates, " nor does ſhe conſtitute a fourth; but ſhe is the ſovereign " head of the great body politick of this kingdom." This, it is to be hoped, will be ever aſſented to, as the proper and ſtaunch doctrine of the Eſtabliſhed Church of England: being agreeable to the late glorious Act of Parliament (for ſettling the tenths, &c.) which ſoon after followed; and which, in expreſs terms, declares her preſent Majeſty " the only ſu- " preme head on earth" of the ſaid Church.

To conclude: The preſent Biſhop of Carliſle (who had never been on the South-ſide of Trent, from the laſt year of King Charles the Second's reign to the very laſt months of the late King William's) was as much ſurprized at theſe poſitions, in a book that pretended to aſſert the Rights of the Engliſh Church, as any man could poſſibly be. This, with the unaccountable treatment which he likewiſe had from the Author, brought him to London: and the diſcoveries he there made of the true intent and deſign of theſe new principles ſhall be accounted for in a ſecond paper; if this be not thought enough, or too much, upon the ſubject.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CLXXVIII *. From Mr. BRIAN FAIRFAX †.

SIR, March 12, 1704-5.

WHAT I have writ in haſte concerning Mr. Edward Fairfax, when you have leiſure to read, I doubt not but you will do it with all the allowance I can aſk, but eſpecially for ſaying ſo much of others of the name, having not much to ſay of him, who affected to live ſo private and retired a life. Pray pardon any ſeeming vanity in it, from your very humble ſervant,

BRIAN FAIRFAX.

EDWARD FAIRFAX was the ſon ‡ of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton in Yorkſhire, who paſſed his youth in the wars of Europe, and was with the duke of Bourbon, at the ſacking of Rome, anno 1527 §.

His

* Indorſed by Dr. Atterbury, "An account of Edward "Fairfax, author of the tranſlation of Taſſo (with ſome "particulars relating to his family), by Brian Fairfax, Secre- "tary to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Sent me March 12, "1704-5."

† Incorporated M. A. at Oxford Sept. 28, 1663. He died in 1711.—Brian Fairfax, Eſq. ſon to this gentleman (an early member of the Society of Antiquaries) became LL. D. Aug. 6, 1677; was appointed a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms in 1723; and held that office till his death, Jan 9, 1746; when he bequeathed a very conſiderable fortune to his nephew the Hon. Robert Fairfax (who married a daughter of the famous Anthony Collins, and was member in one parliament for Maidſtone). See more of Mr. Fairfax, and his collections, in the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 123.

‡ His natural ſon. See p. 380.

§ Which ſo offended his father (Sir William Fairfax, ſheriff of Yorkſhire 26 and 31 Hen. VIII; who died Oct. 31, 1557)

His eldeſt brother was Sir Thomas Lord Fairfax *, who was knighted at Rouën in Normandy, and ſignalized himſelf on many occaſions in Germany againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, then aſpiring to a fifth monarchy. His younger brother was Sir Charles, who was a Captain under Sir Francis Vere at the battle of Newport †; and, in that famous three years ſiege of Oſtend ‡, commanded all the Engliſh in the town, a while before it was ſurrendered, where he received a wound in his face by a piece of the ſcull of a Marſhal of France, ſlain near him with a cannon bullet; and ſoon after was himſelf ſlain.

While his brothers were thus honourably employed abroad, he ſtayed at home at his book, and thereby made himſelf fit for any employment in church or ſtate. But an invincible modeſty, and love of a retired life, made him prefer the ſhady groves and natural caſcades of Denton, and the foreſt of Knareſborough, before all the diverſions of court or camp.

He

1557), that he was diſinherited. He afterwards married Dorothy daughter of George Gale, of Acham Grange; and in his old age, 1577, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

* Created Baron of Cameron May 4, 1627; and died in his 80th year.

† In 1600, when Prince Maurice of Naſſau gave the Spaniards a great defeat.

‡ This town was beſieged from July 5, 1601, to Sept. 22, 1604, by the Spaniards, being then in the hands of the Hollanders; and at laſt was ſurrendered, on good articles, after a ſiege of three years, three months, three weeks, three days, and three hours. This ſtout defence was aſcribed to the ſupplies from England, and the conduct of Sir Francis Vere. The Spaniards, it was thought, loſt 100,000 men during the ſiege, though, when the Archduke Albert began to inveſt it, they

He did not pass his time *ignobili otio*, as appears by the many valuable manuscripts he has left in the library of Lord Fairfax at Denton, both in verse and prose.

His first essay in poetry was, when very young, in translating Torquato Tasso's heroic poem of "Godfrey of Bologne" out of Italian into smooth and excellent English verse; a book highly commended by the best judges and wits of that age *, and allowed by the critics of this †. King James valued it above all other English poetry; and King Charles, in the time of his confinement used to divert himself by reading it.

He wrote other ingenious eclogues ‡, and presented them to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, of which his son William [1636] gives this account, in his an-

did not expect it would hold out a fortnight; and the Archduchess is even said to have promised that "she would never "shift herself till it was taken."

* "Spenser and Fairfax both flourished in the reign of "Queen Elizabeth: great masters in our language; and "who saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who immediately followed them. Milton "was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and clans as well as "other families. Spenser more than once insinuates that the "soul of Chaucer was transfused into his body; and, that "he was begotten by him two hundred years after his decease. Milton has acknowledged to me, that Spenser was "his original; and many besides myself have heard our famous Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his "numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, which was turned "into English, by Mr. Fairfax." DRYDEN.

† See Dr. Johnson's critique, at the end of his "Life of "Waller," where a valuable specimen of Fairfax's translation is preserved.

‡ See the note in p. 384.

notations

notations upon them; viz. "Theſe bucolics were "written in the firſt year of the reign of King James, "and, from their finiſhing, they lay neglected ten "years in my father's ſtudy, until Lodowic the late "noble Duke of Richmond and Lenox deſired a ſight "of them, which made the author to tranſcribe them "for his Grace's uſe. That copy was ſeen and ap- "proved by many learned men; and that reverend "divine Dr. Field *, now Biſhop of Hereford, wrote "verſes upon it; and theſe following were written by "Wilſon, Scoto-britannus:

"*Et Phœbum, caſtaſque doces, Fairfaxe, ſorores*
"*Salſa verecundo verba lepore loqui,*
"*Ulla nec in toto prurit laſcivia libro,*
"*Pagina non minus eſt quam tibi vita proba.*

"Chaſte is thy Muſe as is a veſtal nun,
"And thy Apollo ſpotleſs as the ſun;
"No wanton thought betray'd by word or look,
"As blameleſs is thy life, as is thy book.

"But the book itſelf and the Biſhop's encomium "periſhed in the fire, when the Banqueting-houſe at "Whitehall was burnt, and with it part of the Duke's "lodgings where the book was; but, with my fa- "ther's help, I recovered them out of his looſe pa- "pers, &c."

* Theophilus Field, ſcholar and fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; rector of Cotton, Suffolk; whence he was elected Biſhop of Landaff Sept. 25, 1619; of St. David's July 12, 1627. He was tranſlated to Hereford, Dec. 14, 1635; and enjoyed that ſee but a few months; dying June 2, 1636.

Theſe

Theſe were his diverſions in his ſolitude; but he has left better proofs of his learning and judgement, in the controverſy of religion with the Church of Rome, all correctly written with his own hand.

There was one John Dorrell, a Romiſh prieſt of no ordinary fame, then a priſoner in the caſtle of York: between them there paſſed ſeveral letters on ſeveral ſubjects, as the Pope's Supremacy, Infallibility, Idolatry, &c. which deſerve to be publiſhed.

The Antiquary Roger Dodſworth *, in his manuſcript book, which he calls "Sancti et Scriptores "Ebor."

* Son of Matthew Dodſworth, Regiſtrar of York cathedral and Chancellor to Archbiſhops Hutton and Matthews. He was born July 24, 1585, at Newton Grange, in the pariſh of St. Oſwald, in Rydale, Yorkſhire; and educated, in 1599 and 1600, at Waxton in Lancaſhire under Miles Dawſon, in a free-ſchool founded there in 1594, by Abp. Hutton, juſt before his advancement from Durham to York †; died in Auguſt 1654; and was buried at Rufford, Lancaſhire: "of wonderful induſtry, but leſs judgement; always collecting "and tranſcribing, but never publiſhed any thing." Such is the report of him by Wood; who, in the firſt part of it, Mr. Gough obſerves, drew his own character.—"One cannot approach the borders of this county (adds this incomparable Topographer, in his account of *Yorkſhire*) without paying tribute to the memory of that indefatigable collector of its antiquities, Roger Dodſworth, who undertook and executed a work, which, to the Antiquaries of the preſent age, would have been the ſtone of Tydides. One hundred and twenty-two volumes of his own writing, beſides original MSS. which he had obtained from ſeveral hands, making all together one hundred and ſixty-two volumes folio, now lodged in that grand repoſitory of our ancient muniments the Bodleian Library (at Oxford), are laſting memorials what this

† Over the door of this ſchool is written,
"Matt. Epiſcopus Dunelm. Deo & Bonis Literis, 1594."

county

" Ebor." gives him this character: " Edward Fairfax " of Fuyſtone, eſq. in the foreſt of Knareſborough, " natural

county owes to him, as the two volumes of the Monaſticon (which, though publiſhed under his and Dugdale's names conjointly, were both collected and written totally by him) will immortalize that extenſive induſtry which has laid the whole kingdom under obligation. The patronage of General Fairfax (whoſe regard to our Antiquities, which the rage of his party was ſo bitter againſt, ſhould cover his faults from the eyes of Antiquaries) preſerved this treaſure, and bequeathed it to the Library where it is now lodged. Fairfax preſerved alſo the fine windows of York cathedral; and when St. Mary's tower, in which were lodged innumerable records both public and private relating to the Northern parts, was blown up during the ſiege of York, he gave money to the ſoldiers who could ſave any ſcattered papers, many of which are now at Oxford; though Dodſworth had tranſcribed and abridged the greateſt part before. (Wood's Faſti II. 11. Drake, p. 575.). Thomas Tomſon, at the hazard of his life, ſaved out of the rubbiſh ſuch as were legible; which, after paſſing through ſeveral hands, became the property of Dr. John Burton, of York, being 1868 in thirty bundles. Wallis (Preface to the Hiſtory of Northumberland) ſays, they are in the cathedral library. Fairfax allowed Dodſworth a yearly ſalary, to preſerve the inſcriptions in Churches. (See Gale on Ulfus's horn, in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 168.)

Fairfax died in 1671; his nephew Henry Fairfax, Dean of Norwich, gave Roger Dodſworth's 160 volumes of collections to the Univerſity of Oxford; but the MSS. were not brought thither till 1673, and then in wet weather, when Wood with much difficulty obtained leave of the Vice-chancellor to have them brought into the muniment-room in the ſchool-tower, and was a month drying them on the leads. " I never," ſays Hearne, in a tranſport of antiquarian enthuſiaſm, " look upon theſe volumes without the utmoſt ſur- " prize and wonder; and I cannot but bleſs God that he " was pleaſed out of his infinite goodneſs and mercy to raiſe " up ſo pious and diligent a perſon, that ſhould by his bleſ- " ſing ſo effectually diſcover and preſerve ſuch a noble trea- " ſure of Antiquities as is contained in theſe volumes: moſt " of

" natural ſon of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton in " Yorkſhire, and brother to Sir Thomas Fairfax, the " firſt that was created baron of Cameron, 3 Car. I. " He tranſlated Godfrey of Bologne out of Italian into " Engliſh verſe; wrote the Hiſtory of Edward the " Black Prince, and certain witty eclogues, as yet not " printed that I hear of. He is accounted a ſingular " ſcholar in all kind of learning, and yet liveth, " 1631."

He was very ſerviceable to his brother Lord Fairfax * in the education of his children, the government of his family, and in all his affairs. The ſucceſs appeared in having all his children bred ſcholars, and well principled in religion and virtue; his houſe famed for hoſpitality, and his eſtate flouriſhing.

What his principles were, appears by this character he gives of himſelf, in his book called " Dæmono- " logy †:" " For myſelf, I am in religion neither a

" of them written with his own hand, and the genealogical " tables, and the notes on them, done with that exquiſite " care and judgement, that I cannot but think otherwiſe of " this eminent perſon than the author of the Athenæ Ox- " onienſes. For it plainly appears to me, that his judge- " ment and ſagacity were equal to his diligence; and I ſee " no reaſon to doubt but that if he had lived to write the " Antiquities of Yorkſhire (as he once deſigned it) it would " have appeared in a very pleaſing and entertaining method, " and in a proper and elegant ſtyle, and ſet out with all " other becoming advantages." Preface to Leland's Collectanea, p. 79. See " Britiſh Topography," vol. II. p. 395.

* See p. 375.

† Of this MS. Mr. Reed of Staple-Inn poſſeſſes a copy. It is intituled, " A Diſcourſe of Witchcraft, as it was acted in " the family of Mr. Edward Fairfax, of Fuyſtone, in the " county of York, in the year 1621. From the Original " Copy, written with his own hand."

" fantaſtic Puritan, nor a ſuperſtitious Papiſt; but ſo " ſettled in conſcience, that I have the ſure ground of " God's word to warrant all I believe, and the com- " mendable ordinances of our Engliſh church to ap- " prove all I practiſe; in which courſe I live a faithful " Chriſtian, and an obedient ſubject, and ſo teach my " family."

Theſe were the principles, and this the practice, of the family, during the life of that noble Lord Thomas, who died May 1, 1641, before the civil wars began in England, happily for himſelf, but not for the family.

His ſons * were bred ſcholars; but a martial humour running in their veins, two of them took to a gown, one

* Lord Ferdinand, the eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded to the title in 1641, was the Parliament's General for the aſſociated county of York; he married Lady Mary Sheffield, daughter to the Earl of Mulgrave; died March 13, 1647; and was buried in the church of Bolton Percy, Yorkſhire. His ſon Sir Thomas Fairfax, born at Denton in January 1611, after being ſome time at St. John's College, Cambridge (to which in his latter days he was a benefactor) was early trained to arms in Flanders, under Horatio Lord Vere. In 1642 he was entruſted to deliver a petition to King Charles, to beſeech him to hearken to his Parliament, and not to raiſe forces; which the King refuſing to receive, Fairfax delivered it to him on the pummel of his ſaddle, on Heyworth Moor, in the preſence of 100,000 people. Dec. 31, 1644, he was made General in Chief of the Parliament's forces; and in November 1646, made a triumphant entry into London. In the next year he ſucceeded to his father's barony. In a fortnight after the execution of the King, Lord Fairfax (who, though ſtyled by Charles *a brutiſh General*, ſeems to have been averſe to that dreadful extremity) was elected one of the Council of State, and continued General of the army. May 19, 1649, he was created LL. D. at Oxford. Being diſſatisfied at the Parliament's

one to the pulpit *, the other to the bar: three of them were ſlain in the wars beyond ſea; two in the defence of Frankenthall †, the other at Montauban in France. I cannot mention the names of thoſe two brothers, my uncles William and John, without taking notice of the condoling letter, with the firſt news of their death ‡, ſent to their father, from Henry Lord Clifford, the laſt earl of Cumberland of that name, in theſe words §:

Mr.

Parliament's war with Scotland, he reſigned his commiſſion in 1650, and retired to his ſeat in Yorkſhire. In April 1659, being elected to Parliament for that county, he entered into meaſures with General Monk, to whom he gave conſiderable aſſiſtance in the Reſtoration of King Charles II. and was one of the Commiſſioners ſent by the Parliament to the King upon that great occaſion. Arriving at the Hague May 16, he was received by his Majeſty with ſingular favour and goodneſs; which was continued to the end of a life paſſed in retirement at Denton, where he died, and was buried with his Lady at Bilborough, near York, with this inſcription: "Here lie the bodies of the Right Honourable Thomas "Lord Fairfax of Denton, Baron of Camerone, who died Nov. "the 12th, an. 1671, in the ſixtieth year of his age. And "of Anne his wife, daughter and co-heir of Horatio Lord "Vére Baron of Tilbury. He had iſſue Mary Dutcheſs of "Buckingham, and Elizabeth." Wood, Faſti II. 88.

* Poſſibly Thomas Fairfax, the Jeſuit of St. Omers, mentioned by Wood, II. 1000; as "of the Fairfaxian family in "Yorkſhire, and one of the Fellows of Magdalen College, "put in by James II."

† In 1660 was publiſhed, by George Tooke, "The "Belides, or Eulogie of that honourable ſouldier Captain "William Fairefax, ſlain at Frankenthall in the Palatinate, "when it was beſieged by Gonſales de Cordova, in the year "1621."

‡ Between 1641 and 1643, in which latter year this Earl of Cumberland died.

§ "To my noble and worthy friend Sir Thomas Fairfax, "at Denton.

"Worthy

Mr. Edward Fairfax had ſeveral children, ſons and daughters. His eldeſt ſon William was a ſcholar, of the ſame temper of his father, but more cynical. He

" Worthy Sir,

" I never took pen in hand with more grief; for though " my letter be to comfort you, yet are the contents ſo ſad " reports unto you of woe, declaring the death of your vali- " ant and brave ſons in the Palatinate, as I proteſt I ſigh " from the bottom of my heart at every pauſe, not know- " ing how to comfort you, being ſo troubled with grief my- " ſelf, which makes me begin in confuſion.

" The brave ſallies out of Frankendale were ſo often made " with ſucceſs by them, that I think it as impoſſible for time " to ſurvive the memory of them, as it is to reſtore again to " life the noble executioners. For, with the loſs of eighty " of our men, there were ſlain above 2000 of the braveſt " Spaniards that Spinola left behind him in the Palatinate: " and they ſtill defended the town, till my lord Vere and " count Mansfeld raiſed the ſiege. But, alas! two or three " days before the relief, your ſon John was ſlain with ſome " ſixteen more, ſurpriſed by the enemy upon the outworks " (in a dark night, the ſentinel giving no notice), who cut " them to pieces when they had ſcorned to accept of the " enemies offer of ſafety if they would yield themſelves pri- " ſoners. The brave Captain William, as my informer tells " me, two days after, being in the trenches, had his thigh " taken off by a cannon ſhot, but lived a day and an half " after, in which time he acted the part of as good a Chriſ- " tian, as he had before of a ſucceſsful commander; ſo as " the happineſs of his ſoul muſt neceſſarily extenuate the loſs " of his life, the one crowned with honour, the other with " eternal bleſſedneſs.

" Their never-dying virtues of valour and Chriſtianity " came to them by deſcent from your valiant and Chriſtian " ſelf: as you gave them, ſo I now beſeech you make uſe of " them, when God has taken them, bearing the blow with " a Chriſtian valour, which I pray may overcome the great " grief in loſing two ſuch ineſtimable jewels, the honour of " our times and kingdom. In this hearty prayer to you, " and to God for you, I reſt your afflicted and faithful friend " and ſervant, HEN. CLIFFORD.

tranſlatod "Diogenes Laertius, the Lives of the old "Philoſophers," out of Greek into Engliſh *.

Edward died about the year 1632, at his own houſe called Newhall, in the pariſh of Foyſton, between Denton and Knareſborough, and lies under a marble ſtone; but deſerves a monument near Godfrey of Boulogne, in the Temple of Jeruſalem. B. FAIRFAX.

CLXXIX †. From Mr. FAIRFAX.

March 24, 1704-5.

I THINK my labour in writing thoſe papers more than recompenſed by your reading them, and impute to your candour and civility that you approve them. They are at your ſervice, to do what you pleaſe with them; but I wiſh, at your leiſure, that you would correct the Engliſh and coherence, ſo as others of leſs candour may read them, and omit what you think foreign to his character; that ſhort one of himſelf, of his principles and practice, I think, deſerves to be writ upon his monument. I wiſh I had his letters to Dorrell ‡, to ſhew you; but I have his eclogues ||. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, B. FAIRFAX.

* Mrs. Cooper ſays, he was a kind of tutor, or rather an intimate friend, to Mr. Stanley, who publiſhed "The Lives "of the Philoſophers;" "the greateſt part of the work, as "well as the notes on Euripides, truly belonging to Mr. "William Fairfax, though his modeſty and friendſhip de-"clined the reputation." He took the degree of B. A. at Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, Oct. 26, 1675. R.

† Indorſed by Dr. Atterbury, "Brian Fairfax, March, "1704-5." ‡ See p. 376.

|| It appears theſe Eclogues were in exiſtence in the family when Mrs. Cooper publiſhed "The Muſes Library, 1737."

"They

CLXXX. From Lord STANHOPE.

MR. DEAN, Lichfield, Oct. 6, 1703.

I WISH I was but as ſure of good health as I am of your kindneſs and friendſhip to me. Beſides a great deafneſs * that hangs upon me, I have a rheumatic pain that runs all over me; ſo that I have not been out of my doors theſe ten days. I muſt confeſs (except it be your brother Binckes †) I loſe no converſation by being deaf in this place, which is juſt as well ſtocked with

"They are," ſays ſhe, "in number twelve; all of them "wrote after the acceſſion of King James to the throne of "England, on important ſubjects, relating to the manners, "characters, and incidents of the times he lived in. They "are pointed with many fine ſtrokes of ſatire, dignified with "wholeſome leſſons of morality and policy to thoſe of the "higheſt rank; and ſome modeſt hints even to Majeſty it-"ſelf. As far as poetry is concerned in them, the very "name of Fairfax is the higheſt recommendation; and the "learning they contain is ſo various and extenſive, that ac-"cording to the evidence of his ſon (who has written large "annotations on each), no man's reading beſide his own "was ſufficient to explain his references effectually." The fourth Eclogue is printed by Mrs. Cooper; and if the remainder are ſtill in being, it would be an acceptable ſervice to give them to the publick. R.

* This ſeems a family diſorder; his lordſhip's ſons, the late Lord Cheſterfield and Sir William Stanhope, being both much afflicted with it.

† William Binckes, D. D. was collated to a prebend at Lichfield July 15, 1697; inſtalled Dean of Lichfield, June 19, 1703; died exactly on that day nine years, and was buried at Lemington in Warwickſhire, where he was Vicar. An anonymous pamphlet, ſuppoſed to be written by him in 1697, gave riſe to the controverſy mentioned in the next note (see pp. 105 399.)

good manners, and polite converſation as your friend Dr. Wake * is with deep learning, ſolid ſenſe, and the knack of writing intelligible Engliſh!

Really, Mr. Dean, I would write a play, to divert myſelf, and paſs away time, but that I am at ſuch a diſtance from the Earl of Orrery, that I cannot in conſcience aſk his Lordſhip's aſſiſtance †. Since I cannot hear, I would willingly court the ladies in a new faſhion, by writing love-verſes to them, but that you know very well that the author of "Boyle againſt Bentley" long ago refuſed me his aſſiſtance ‡; which, I believe, is what the modern Wotton, or the learned Wake, could never have boggled at; ſo much more humane and candid are ſome Clergymen than others! as my worthy landlord, the Prelate § of this place, whoſe breaſt is full

* Dr. Atterbury had been four years engaged in a controverſy with Dr. (afterwards Archbiſhop) Wake, "on the Rights, &c. of Convocations."

† This ſeems intended as a ſneer on his Lordſhip's comedy, "As you find it," acted in 1703, and printed in 4to that year.

‡ See p. 46.

§ Dr. John Hough, Biſhop of Oxford, 1690; of Lichfield and Coventry, 1699; of Worceſter, 1717. He died, full of years and honour, May 8, 1743.—"The ſweet and amiable character of this Prelate," ſays Dr. Naſh, in his Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire, "cannot be too much admired, or too highly extolled; he lived in this county 18 years, beloved by every one; if he had any fault, it aroſe from an eaſineſs of temper, and too great partiality for his old and faithful ſervants. I cannot help remembering ſome traits of him, which, happening when I was a boy, and receiving from him frequent marks of civility and regard, have made ſtrong impreſſion on my mind, though to others they may appear trifling. His conſtant beverage after dinner, when upwards of

full of tenderneſs and love for weak diſſenting conſciences,

of 90 years of age, was ſtrong beer and ſugar; and any of his gueſts were ſure to ingratiate themſelves with him, that would partake of this cup, and ſay they liked it. One day after dinner a young clergyman, curate of a neighbouring pariſh, taking his leave, and making many aukward bows, ran againſt, and threw down on the floor, a favourite barometer of the Biſhop's: the young man was frightened, and extremely concerned; but the good old Prelate, with all the complacency poſſible, went to him, and ſaid, "Sir, do not be uneaſy: I have obſerved this glaſs almoſt daily for upwards of 70 years, and never ſaw it *ſo low* before." Some years before his death, he made it a rule to keep a thouſand pounds in the houſe, wherewith to pay ſome legacies and funeral expences: one day the collectors of the charity called "The Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts" came to him, to apply for his contribution; the biſhop called his ſteward, and told him to give thoſe gentlemen 500 l. The ſteward, who ſtood facing his lordſhip, and behind the collectors, made ſigns to his maſter, that it was too much; that he did not know how to get the money. His lordſhip replied, "You are right, H. you think that I have not given enough; give the gentlemen 1000 l. you will find it in ſuch a place:" with which the old ſteward, though unwillingly, was forced to comply. Dr. Naſh has alſo given a curious letter from Bp. Hough to Mr. Sandby, relative to his portrait, written in a ſtrong firm hand, at the age of 91; and cites this excellent delineation of the Biſhop's character from the Perſian Letters of Lord Lyttelton: He reſides conſtantly on his dioceſe, and has done ſo for many years; he aſks nothing of the court for himſelf or family: he hoards up no wealth for his relations, but lays out the revenues of his ſee in a decent hoſpitality, and a charity void of oſtentation. At his firſt entrance into the world he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a zeal for the liberty of his country, and had a conſiderable ſhare in bringing on the Revolution that preſerved it. His principles never altered by his preferment. He never proſtituted his pen, nor debaſed his character, by party diſputes, or blind compliance. Though he is warmly ſerious in the belief of his religion, he is moderate to all who differ from him: he knows no diſtinction of party, but extends

ſciences, where Binckes's and Kimberleys * are obdurate and inflexible. I am glad the buck pleaſed you ſo well; and muſt let you know, that a doe is not ſo good before the winter be over. I am, good Mr. Dean, your moſt affectionate friend and humble ſervant,

STANHOPE.

his good offices alike to Whig and Tory; a friend to Virtue under every denomination; an enemy to Vice under any colours. His health and old age are the effects of a temperate life, and a quiet conſcience: though he is now ſome years above fourſcore, nobody ever thought he lived too long, unleſs it was out of an impatience to ſucceed him. This excellent perſon entertained me with the greateſt humanity, and ſeemed to take a peculiar delight in being uſeful and inſtructive to a ſtranger. To tell thee the truth, Mirza, I was affected with the piety and virtue of this teacher: the Chriſtian religion appeared ſo amiable in his character and manners, that if the force of education had not rooted Mahometiſm in my heart, he would certainly have made a convert of me."—

Nor ſhould Mr. Browne's elegant encomium on Bp. Hough, in his Latin poem, *De Animi Immortalitate*, II. 283. be omitted:

Talis erat, gratâ ſemper quem mente recordor,
Ille, decus mitræ, libertatisque ſatelles,
(Dum tanti tempus propugnatoris egebat)
Houghius; hic, numeros prope centenarius omnes
Cum vitæ explerat; florenti plenus honore,
Senſibus integris, ſine morbo, experſque doloris,
Vivendique Satur, ſic vitâ exibat, ut actor
E ſcenâ egregius, toto plaudente theatro,
Aut qui poſt ſtadium ſumma cum laude peractum,
Victor Olympiacæ poſcit ſibi præmia palmæ.

* Jonathan Kimberley ſucceeded to his friend Binckes's prebendal ſtall in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

CLXXXI.

CLXXXI. From Lord STANHOPE.

MR. DEAN, Lichfield, Dec. 4, 1705.

I AM at this time ſo ill that I am ſcarce able to tell you I had your letter, or return you thanks for ſending me the fine diſcourſe you made before the Queen *. I am convinced, by the reading of it, that you had no aſſiſtance in your dull ſermon from the Earl of Orrery, any more than he had from you in the witty play he writ †. I am very much of your mind, that, ſhould GOD be ſo over-gracious as to favour us with miracles, they would make little or no impreſſion in the preſent age we live in. Libertines would not give any credit to them, for their own eaſe and tranquillity, becauſe that would give too great diſturbance to the luſts and vices they are totally devoted to. And truly I am of opinion (conſidering how mighty weak we all are in our natural ſimplicity) that, ſhould that wiſe man your Archbiſhop of Canterbury ‡ ſee one riſe from the dead, he would, in a day or two afterwards, impute it to nothing but a dream, or, it may be, to the indigeſted fumes that aroſe from his eating too many black-puddings over-night. Thus trivial accidents, as a debauch of black-puddings and the like, may cloud human underſtandings ſo much, that the greateſt miracles would quickly loſe their efficacy with us poor mortals. I return you thanks for the two Addreſſes of Convocation you ſent me; and am, Sir, your very affectionate friend,

STANHOPE.

* "A ſtanding Revelation the beſt means of "Conviction:" from Luke xvi. 31. preached on Oct. 28, 1705.

† See note on p. 386. ‡ Dr. Tenniſon was then Archbiſhop.

CLXXXII. From Lord STANHOPE.

MR. DEAN, Dec. 17, 1705.

I HAD a letter from you this day; and a very diverting one incloſed in it from a mad imaginary general *, who is ſo happy as to be fond of that which my father † and all the world, beſides himſelf, were weary of long ago. I think him (as Dryden ſays of the laſt Duke of Buckingham) *a happy madman* ‡; ſince he can at this time be pleaſed with Cleveland § for his bed-fellow, without ſo much as calling back the idea of *quantum mutatus ab illo*. I have reaſon to believe my kinſman the Brigadier || will be pleaſed with any

* Beau Feilding. See p. 391.

† "Who was thought," ſays Dr. Maty, "to have ſhared "with his Maſter the affections of the famous Lady Caſtle-"maine, a treſpaſs which was ſlightly reſented by the eaſy "King."

‡ Dryden's words of Zimri are, "Bleſt madman!"

§ Barbara, daughter and heir to William Villars lord viſcount Grandiſon, and wife to Roger earl of Caſtlemaine. In 1670 ſhe was made baroneſs of Nonſuch, counteſs of Southampton, and dutcheſs of Cleveland; and died Oct. 9, 1709. "While the Duke of Marlborough was an Enſign of "the guards," ſays the late Lord Cheſterfield, in his 136th Letter to his Son, "the Graces protected and promoted him; "for the Dutcheſs of Cleveland, then favourite miſtreſs to "King Charles the Second, ſtruck by thoſe very Graces, "gave him five thouſand pounds; with which he immedi-"ately bought an annuity for his life, of five hundred "pounds a year, of my grandfather Halifax; which was the "foundation of his ſubſequent fortune. His figure was "beautiful; but his manner was irreſiſtible, by either man "or woman."

|| James Stanhope, afterwards created earl Stanhope, the conqueror of Minorca, and grandfather of the preſent earl. He was firſt couſin to this letter-writer's father.

thing

thing of yours; and I do not ſee which way it can be made more acceptable to him than by coming from your own hands. You ſhewed a great deal of reſpect and civility in ſending the Earl of Orrery your ſermon; elſe I believe his Lordſhip's taſte lies altogether now in ingenious and witty plays; or (it may be) his time is taken up with correcting the Engliſh Phalaris, ſo lately come out. I have often ſeen ſuch a virtuoſo as the Lord Lemſter * find fault with a copy in painting, when he never underſtood the excellency of the original. But I will not make applications. I muſt now quarrel with you, Mr. Dean of Carliſle, becauſe I am informed this day, that you have put out in print a mighty ingenious pamphlet, but that you have been pleaſed to father it upon one Mrs. Aſtell †, a female friend and witty companion of your wife's. Why could not the Dean of Carliſle have ſent me this pamphlet, as well as Prior's ‡ verſes, or Feilding's § mad letter to Skipworth? I ſhall ſhortly deſire you and Dr. Smalridge to accept of a doe between you; and am, in the mean time, your moſt affectionate friend, STANHOPE.

CLXXXIII.

* So created in 1692, the collector of many ancient Greek, Roman, and Ægyptian ſtatues. He was grandfather to the preſent Earl of Pomfret.

† The pamphlet here alluded to was intituled, "The Chriſtian Religion as profeſſed by a Daughter of the Church of England, 1705," 8vo. See a letter of Dr. Atterbury relating to this lady, p. 396.

‡ Letter to Monſ. Boileau Deſpreaux, occaſioned by the Victory at Blenheim in 1704.

§ A few days before the date of this letter Mr. Robert Feilding (better known by the name of *Beau Feilding*, and delineated in the Tatler N° 50. under the name of *Orlando*

CLXXXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Saturday Even. *

WHERE you dine to-morrow there will probably be ſome diſcourſe about the Commiſſion, which we are to pray the Queen to iſſue, for the compoſing our differences. I humbly ſuggeſt to your Lordſhip, whether you will think fit to throw out the name of the Maſter of the Rolls † as one proper to be made a Commiſſioner in this caſe. I fancy he may be named otherwiſe. But my reaſon of hinting this to your Lordſhip is, becauſe whatever you ſay of that kind will very probably be told him again by thoſe Lords, to whom he hath, ever ſince the Queen came

the Fair) had married the Dutcheſs of Cleveland, having married a former wife only ſixteen days before, and was then under proſecution. The letter abovementioned relates probably to that buſineſs. The reader who is deſirous of being better acquainted with Beau Feilding may conſult either the "Lives of the Gameſters," or "Caſes of Divorce, &c. "1723;" where the firſt article is intituled, "Memoirs of "the Life of Robert Feilding, eſq; containing an account "of his amours; with a true copy of his laſt will and teſta-"ment." In this will, dated April 29, 1712, and proved on the 12th of May following, he is ſtyled "Robert Feild-"ing of Feilding hall, in the county of Warwick, eſq." and appears to have had ſome eſtates at Lutterworth. He is mentioned by Dean Swift among thoſe who have made "Mean Figures" on ſome remarkable occaſions. See more of him in the late edition of the Tatler with notes.

* This Letter has no other date; but was poſſibly written in 1705-6. See p. 398.

† Sir John Trevor. See p. 111.

to

to the throne, made his particular application. And if he ſhould hear that your Lordſhip did him the favour to name him, to be ſure it will have a due impreſſion upon him of the kindneſs.

This, my Lord, is entirely my own thought, which I take the liberty to ſuggeſt to your Lordſhip, out of no other end in the world but an hearty deſire of re-eſtabliſhing that correſpondence which hath been between your Lordſhip and the Maſter.—Whether your Lordſhip approves or diſapproves it, it ſhall die with me; nor doth he, nor ſhall he ever, know that I ever made any ſuch motion to your Lordſhip.

I ſhall only add, that throughout the whole courſe of this Convocation diſpute, no Layman in England hath expreſſed himſelf with a greater and truer concern for the intereſts of the Church than the Maſter; nor would probably do the Lower Houſe more right in the deciſion. So that the cauſe will be ſure not to ſuffer by his being concerned in it.

I beg your Lordſhip to believe, that this motion proceeds wholly from that duty and gratitude with which I am ever bound to be, and will ever be, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXXXIV.

CLXXXIV. * To Bp. TRELAWNY.

May 20, 1706.

"THEY took into consideration Mr. Dean of "Carlisle's † state of the debt, laid before them "on Saturday last; and did allow and agree, that it "did appear to them, from the state aforesaid, that the "Chapter were considerably indebted at the time of "Mr. Dean of Carlisle's admission into a Residentiary's "place, and that the Bishop of Bath and Wells ‡, "who was his immediate predecessor, and in whose "time the debt was mostly contracted, ought, both in "law and equity, to pay his proportion thereof. But, "in regard that the adjusting the payment of this "debt, so as to ascertain each Canon's proportion "thereof, will be attended with many difficulties, and "may also occasion dispute and differences in the body "of the Chapter; they therefore desired Mr. Dean "of Carlisle to forbear insisting upon his right in this "case. Whereupon Mr. Dean of Carlisle, in pure "respect and deference to the Dean and Chapter's "request, and to shew his tender regard to the peace "and honour of the society, declared, that he was "content to forbear insisting on his claim upon the "Dean and Chapter for the profits of the Bishop of

* This representation of a matter of fact, relating to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, was sent by Dr. Atterbury without any introduction.

† Dr. Atterbury himself.

‡ Dr. Hooper.

"Bath

" Bath and Wells's *annus poſt promotionem*, now under " ſequeſtration; deſiring the Dean and Chapter to pur- " ſue ſuch effectual meaſures for the diſcharging of " the ſaid debt, as may prevent the leaving any bur- " then upon the Church, to load thoſe who ſhall ſuc- " ceed in it. Whereupon the Dean and Chapter re- " turned their thanks to Mr. Dean of Carliſle, for his " diſintereſted regard for the peace and honour of the " ſociety; and did order the receiver to account and " pay the profits of the ſaid *annus poſt promotionem* to " the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, and to purſue with- " out delay or deviation the method which they have " formerly directed to be taken for the full and final " diſcharge of the debt aforeſaid."

CLXXXV. To Sir THOMAS RAWLINSON.

MY LORD, Oct. 7, 1706.

QUIET at home, and conqueſt abroad, are two of the greateſt bleſſings that can happen to a people; and theſe have remarkably diſtinguiſhed the year of your Lordſhip's magiſtracy *; which, as it hath been

* Sir Thomas Rawlinſon was Lord Mayor in 1706. The preſent letter was prefixed to a Sermon preached at Guild-hall Sept. 28, 1706, on the election of his ſucceſſor.

At the end of the Sermon was this advertiſement:

" On Monday laſt a pamphlet was publiſhed, wherein a very heavy and invidious charge is brought againſt the doc- trine laid down by me, in a Sermon, preached at the Funeral of Mr. Bennet, Aug. 30, 1706, and ſince printed. I had thoughts of making a ſhort reply to that pamphlet at the cloſe of

been a continued ſcene of victories and ſucceſſes, ſo it began and ended without any of thoſe unnatural ſtruggles for the chair, which have ſo long and often diſturbed the peace of this great city.

That thoſe paſſions, which ſeem now to be ſomewhat calmed, may be entirely laid aſleep, and never more awakened; that the city may flouriſh in trade and wealth, and all manner of outward advantages; particularly, that it may never want ſuch magiſtrates to guide and govern it, as your Lordſhip and your worthy Succeſſor *, is the ſincere wiſh and hearty prayer of, my Lord, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CLXXXVI. To Dr. SMALRIDGE.

DEAR GEORGE, Friday Noon. [1706.]

I Happened, about a fortnight ago, to dine with Mrs. Aſtell †: ſhe ſpoke to me of my ſermon ‡, and deſired me to print it; and after I had given her the proper anſwers, hinted to me, that ſhe would be

of this Sermon; it being eaſy, in a little compaſs, to ſay whatever is neceſſary for my own juſtification: but the importance of the argument itſelf, and the ſerious manner in which the writer of that pamphlet hath handled it, have determined me to conſider what he hath offered more diſtinctly and fully."

* Sir Robert Bedingfield, whoſe niece was married to Dr. Atterbury's Brother.

† Mrs. Mary Aſtell, an ingenious and pious lady, as appears by many of her publications: ſhe died at Chelſea, May 11, 1732. Her life is printed in the firſt volume of the Biographia Britannica, 1778, p. 312. where is alſo an *imperfect* copy of this letter to Dr. Smalridge. (See p. 391.)

‡ That, poſſibly, on the death of Mr. Bennet. See p. 395.

glad

glad of perusing it: I complied with her, and sent her the sermon next day. Yesternight she returned it, with this sheet of her remarks, which I cannot forbear communicating to you, because I take them to be of an extraordinary nature, considering they come from the pen of a woman. Indeed, one would not imagine a woman had written them. There is not an expression that carries the least air of her sex from the beginning to the end of it. She attacks me very home, you see, and artfully enough, and under pretence of taking my part against other Divines, who are in Hoadly's measures *. Had she as much good-breeding as good-sense, she would be perfect; but she has not the most decent manner of insinuating what she means, but is now and then a little offensive and shocking in her expressions; which I wonder at, because a civil turn of words, even where the matter is not pleasing, is what her sex is always mistress of: she, I think, is wanting in it. But her sensible and natural way of writing makes amends for that defect, if indeed any thing can make amends for it. I dread to engage her; so I may write a general civil answer to her, and leave the rest to an oral conference. Her way of solving the difficulty about swearing to the Queen is somewhat singular.

You will bring this with you to Henry Brydges's † to-morrow. Perhaps I may call upon you between

* Who had just before attacked the celebrated sermon on 1 Cor. xv. 9. in "A Letter to Dr. Francis Atterbury, concerning Virtue and Vice, 1706."

† Second son of James Lord Chandos, and brother to the first Duke of that name. He was afterwards Archdeacon and Prebendary of Rochester, and Rector of Agmondesham, Bucks; and died May 9, 1728, at the age of 54.

twelve

twelve and one, in order to our going thither together; if I were ſure you would be at home, I would. But if I do, and find you are gone abroad, there is no inconvenience in it: I can follow you alone. Yours. Adieu.

CLXXXVII. * To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Apr. 7, 1707.

THE Archbiſhop told us to-day, that they had conſidered our application and ſchedule of prorogation, and were prepared to ſhew us that ſeveral things therein contained were not true. However, they would not enter into the particulars: but the Queen's ſupremacy (which ſhe had declared her reſolution of maintaining in her letter of February was twelvemonth †) being concerned in this matter, he and his brethren

* This letter was written during the vacancy of the ſee of Wincheſter. Dr. Mews died Nov. 9, 1706; and Bp. Trelawny was not elected at Wincheſter till June 14, 1707.

† To illuſtrate this, it may not be improper to give here a ſhort hiſtory of the Convocation which met Oct. 25, 1705. The Lower Houſe being directed to chuſe a Prolocutor, the Dean of Lichfield, Dr. Binckes, was elected. The Upper Houſe drew up an addreſs to the Queen, expreſſing much reſentment againſt "thoſe who ſuggeſted the Church to be in "danger." The Lower Houſe diſliked this addreſs; but, inſtead of amending it, drew up a new form of their own, acknowledging that the Church could be in no danger *from her Majeſty*, but cautiouſly avoiding to ſay that it could be in no danger *from others* during her Majeſty's reign. This new addreſs being preſented to the Archbiſhop, in the Upper Houſe, Nov. 19, the members of the Lower Houſe were acquainted

brethren had reſolved to lay the whole before her Majeſty. Upon this we went down, and agreed in requeſting his Grace that, together with the application and ſchedule, he would alſo lay before her Majeſty a vote we previouſly paſſed, declaring that we would enter

quainted that it could not be received; and that it was expected they ſhould either agree to that which was ſent down, or bring up their exceptions. The Lower Houſe then drew up a paper, wherein were theſe reſolutions: "1. That they "were inveſted with an unqueſtionable right of diſſenting "finally from any thing propoſed to them by the Upper "Houſe for their concurrence, without ſpecifying the rea- "ſons of ſuch diſſent. 2. That their Lordſhips' demand of "ſuch ſpecial exceptions, after they had declared ſuch a ge- "neral diſſent, is contrary to the known method of proceed- "ing in Aſſemblies which conſiſt of two Houſes, and with- "out precedent: And that they conceived it an eſſential "right of the Lower Clergy, that every propoſal, lawfully "made by them, ought to be received by their Lordſhips; "and they did again, with all humility, beſeech their Lord- "ſhips to receive their form of an Addreſs; hoping they "would be ſatisfied that the Lower Houſe did not decline "concurring in the form ſent down by their Lordſhips, for "want either of an entire confidence in her Majeſty's affec- "tionate care for the Church of England, or a juſt reſent- "ment of the wicked practices of ſuch perſons as endea- "voured to raiſe any jealouſies concerning it." This paper being preſented to their Lordſhips, and read, they ſtill refuſed to receive the Addreſs of the Lower Houſe. The Convocation was prorogued a little after to the firſt of March; and the Queen, apprehending theſe diſputes would riſe to a greater height if they were ſuffered to meet again, ſuddenly ſent a letter to the Archbiſhop; wherein ſhe tells him, "She "was ſurprized at the unhappy ſtate of things; but ſhe was "reſolved to maintain her Supremacy, and the due ſubordi- "nation of Preſbyters to Biſhops, as fundamental parts "thereof; and if the Biſhops acted conformably to this re- "ſolution, they might be ſure of the continuance of her "protection and favour;" and directed him to adjourn the Convocation to ſuch farther time as ſhould appear convenient.

into

into no manner of debate about the validity of the late prorogation, to which we had humbly ſubmitted. The Prolocutor * went up with this vote and requeſt. But the Biſhop made him ſtay five or ſix minutes at the door, till they had adjourned till Saturday. So the Houſe directed two of their members with the Prolocutor † to wait upon his Grace with it at Lambeth.

I am your Lordſhip's moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

The Whigs ſay, that ſome paſſages in your Lordſhip's Sermon ‡, wherein you deſcribed the vices of the times, were aimed againſt the Duke of Marlborough. That is a turn, I dare ſay, your Lordſhip never thought of.

CLXXXVIII.

* Dr. Binckes: of whom ſee pp. 105. 385. 399.

† On the 10th of April, three days only after the date of this letter, Dr. Binckes the Prolocutor abſented himſelf without leave of the Preſident; whereupon an action of Contumacy was commenced againſt him, and continued in the Upper Houſe; till, Dr. Binckes making a formal ſubmiſſion to the Archbiſhop, the proſecution againſt him was ſuperſeded.

‡ When Bp. Trelawny was fixed upon as ſucceſſor to Bp. Mews, his enemies induſtriouſly ſought every occaſion of cenſure, as is evident from their going back ſo far as the Sermon here alluded to; which was preached at St. Paul's, before the Queen and both Houſes of Parliament, Nov. 12, 1702, the day of public thankſgiving "for the great ſucceſſes of her Majeſty's arms and thoſe of her Allies; and particularly that of her troops under the conduct of the Earl of Marlborough; that of the forces under the command of the Duke of Ormond at Vigo; and alſo for the extraordinary ſucceſs of the fleet under the command of Sir George Rooke." On this ſplendid occaſion, Sir Chriſtopher Wren was ordered to provide convenient places for 80 Lords; and it was agreed in the Houſe of Peers, that the Lords ſhould appear in their robes, and that no Lord ſhould go

CLXXXVIII. From J. G. *

DEAR ATTERBURY, May 9, 1707.

YOU are very juſt to me in believing that I am extremely pleaſed to hear of any thing that tends to your ſatisfaction and advantage: my Lord has acquitted himſelf very honourably and very kindly in this matter; and you are now become ſo eaſy in your private fortune, as to have your whole mind at liberty for public concerns. I ſuppoſe Dr. Kennet's † deſign, in the book ‡ you mention, is nothing elſe but to make uſe of this favourable juncture, for the better vending ſome old collections he had by him; and if another hand were employed upon the ſame occaſion, it would

go thither with more than two horſes to his coach. Inſtructions were given, by her Majeſty's order, to Sir Chriſtopher Wren, for providing places for the Members of the Houſe of Commons. The Speaker ſat in the middle of the South ſide of the Choir, with the mace before him; the Clerk and Serjeant on the ſteps under him; and the Members in the ſtalls and ſeats on each ſide the Choir. The Biſhop's Sermon was preached at the expreſs deſire of the Queen; and his Lordſhip received for it the thanks of the Houſe of Commons, but no thanks are recorded in the Journals of the Peers.

* Probably John Gregory, Prebendary of Nonnington in the cathedral of Hereford, one of the Proctors in Convocation for the Clergy of Glouceſter, and Rector of Hampſted, near Glouceſter, where he died and was buried in 1708.

† Dr. White Kennet, then Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and afterwards ſucceſſively Dean and Biſhop of Peterborough.

‡ Either the third volume of the "Complete Hiſtory of England, 1706," folio; or the "Regiſter," which was afterward publiſhed from his MS Collections in 1728.

be much more acceptable to all perſons for whom you have any value. Kennet tells me there is a private paper handed about concerning Convocation-matters; but it is publiſhed no farther than the Biſhops' party, on whoſe ſide it is writ. The two turns * you left to my care are ſupplied. Strafford told me you intended to ſtay another week; and that made me reſolve to wiſh you joy of your canonry at Exeter, as indeed I am heartily glad of it, being very faithfully and affectionately yours. My wife is pretty well, and gives you her ſervice and joy. J. G.

CLXXXIX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Nov. 18, 1707.

I HAVE a poor preſent of a book to make you; a book which you long ago gave me leave to dedicate to you †. The edition of it was deferred for ſome time, on the account of the delays that happened in your Lordſhip's tranſlation ‡; and it was not afterwards thought proper to publiſh it in the long vacation,

* At St. Paul's poſſibly; ſee a Letter dated Jan. 20, 1711.

† Fourteen Sermons, 1708," 8vo. See p. 406.

‡ Bp. Trelawny was tranſlated to Wincheſter, June 14, 1707; inthroned there June 21; and on the 23d was ſworn and inveſted Prelate of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, at a chapter held at the Caſtle of Windſor for that purpoſe; the Sovereign being preſent, with the Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Somerſet, Northumberland, Ormond, Devonſhire, and Queenſbury; and the Earls of Rocheſter, Feverſham, and Godolphin, all Knights Companions of that noble Order.

when

when it would have found no readers. It is now ready, and waits only your Lordſhip's orders, whether it ſhall be ſent down to Trelawn, or wait for your coming to Chelſea. If I have no direction from your Lordſhip to ſend it, I ſhall ſuppoſe that you would not have it ſent, and ſhall accordingly keep it till you come. I am glad it hath given me an opportunity of expreſſing to the world that degree of gratitude which my heart bears towards your Lordſhip, and which I will neglect no occaſion of paying as far as I am capable *.

There is a learned perſon of your Lordſhip's dioceſe, whoſe name is Bingham †, the author of "The French "Church's

* See the next Letter, p. 406, *& ſeqq.*

† Joſeph Bingham, born at Wakefield in Yorkſhire in Sept. 1668, was admitted of Univerſity College, Oxford, in 1683; where he became B. A. 1687; fellow and M. A. 1690; and was ſoon after preſented by Dr. Radcliffe to the rectory of Headbourn-worthy, Hants (ſee p. 405.). Bp. Trelawny not only accepted the dedication here recommended to him, but collated the learned author, in 1712, to the rectory of Havant near Portſmouth. He died Aug. 17, 1723; and expreſſed in his will a diſlike to any memorial over his grave; but there was one intended, with this inſcription:

"Obſtupeſce, Viator!
Venerandi hic conduntur cineres
JOSEPHI BINGHAM, A. M.
Nati Wakefeldiæ apud Eboracenſes,
Collegii Univerſitatis apud Oxon.
quondam Socii.
Cujus multiplicem ſi ſpectes Doctrinam
Quam Scriptis prodidit,
Si exactam veteris Diſciplinæ et
Conſuetudinum Eccleſiaſticarum
Notitiam,
Cyprianicâ ætate, vel etiam Ignatianâ,
Moribus quoque primævis

"Church's Apology for the Church of England," which is looked upon as a very valuable book *. He is printing a book about the Antiquities of the Christian Church †, which, by what I have read of it, seems to be

Vixisse agnoscas,
Nisi quod non esset Episcopus.
At væ Sæculo meritorum immemori
et ingrato!
Cum qui Patriarchatum in Ecclesiâ
Meruit,
Nonnisi Headbourn-Worthy & Havanti
in Agro Hanton.
Parochus obiit,
Decimo septimo die Aug.
Anno { Christi 1723;
Ætatis 55."

His widow found afterwards a retreat in the excellent college at Bromley in Kent, where, in the North part of the Church-yard, on a flat stone, we find the following memorial:

"Here lies the body of
DOROTHEA BINGHAM,
Relict of Joseph Bingham,
late Rector of Havant, in Hants;
who died April 21st, 1755; aged 83.
Also
the body of Constance Bingham,
Daughter of Joseph and Dorothea
Bingham;
who died October 22, 1745; aged 35."

* This book, chiefly extracted from the authentic acts and decrees of the French national synods, and the most approved writers of that church, was published in 1706, 8vo.

† The first volume of this learned work appeared in 1708, under the title of "Origines Ecclesiasticæ;" and was afterwards completed in nine more volumes, containing in the whole XXIII books, of which XIX were published under the patronage of Bp. Trelawny; to whom Mr. Bingham addressed "Two Letters," in February 1712-13, "concern-

"ing

be done with great judgement. He hath dedicated it to your Lordſhip; but will not preſume to print the dedication till he hath your leave. I think myſelf obliged to inform your Lordſhip, that he was concerned in the diſpute about the Trinity, and took Dr. Sherlock's part; which occaſioned an heat in the Univerſity of Oxford. He was afterwards preferred by Radcliffe, the phyſician, to a good living near Wincheſter *; and hath ſhewed himſelf ever ſince a ſober,

"ing the neceſſity of Abſolution; ſhewing how far that ne-
"ceſſity extends, and where it ceaſes." To Book XX. was prefixed a Dedication to Bp. Trimnell. "As I firſt preſented
"the beginning of this work to your predeceſſor, my then
"Dioceſan," ſays Mr. Bingham, "ſo now I lay this laſt
"and finiſhing part of it at your Lordſhip's feet." After obſerving that part of this work had been "epitomized by a
"late author for the ſervice of his poor brethren of the
"Clergy," he expreſſes a wiſh that the whole might be tranſlated into Latin, for the uſe of "all Proteſtant Churches;" and tells Bp. Trimnell, "the reducing the exorbitant fees of
"this dioceſe to a proper ſtandard is a thing that will never
"be forgotten by your poor brethren, who will always feel
"the effects of it. Your encouragement given to the meaneſt
"Clergymen to write to yourſelf in perſon, and not to any
"officers, upon buſineſs relating to the Church, is a popular
"inſtance of your good-nature and condeſcenſion, and alſo
"a ſure method to prevent corruption. Your care to inform
"yourſelf of the character and worth of your Clergy, with a
"view to the promotion of ſuch as have long laboured dili-
"gently in great cures or ſmall livings, is a method that
"cannot fail of giving a new life and ſpirit to all ſuch as may
"reaſonably hope that their merits and labour will not al-
"ways be overlooked and deſpiſed, but that they may in
"due time find their reward, both in eaſe and advancement,
"from ſo kind an inſpector." This is the kind of praiſe which deſerves to be perpetuated. Mr. Bingham did not long ſurvive the writing of it. His whole works were collected in two volumes, folio, 1726.

* Headbourn-Worthy. See the note in p. 403.

quiet, and good man, as well as an excellent ſcholar. If your Lordſhip permits him to dedicate to you *, I will take care to communicate your leave to him; though I ſuppoſe his book will not be ready to come out of the preſs till your Lordſhip is in town.

I am, with all the reſpect in the world, my Lord, your ever faithful and moſt dutiful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXC. To Bp. TRELAWNY †.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

TO accept this public teſtimony of gratitude, from a man who ſtands indebted to your Lordſhip for many favours, great in themſelves, but made much greater by

* The Biſhop gave permiſſion. See Letter CXCI.

† Jonathan Trelawny, a younger ſon of ſir Jonathan Trelawny, of Plint, in Cornwall; was admitted at Weſtminſter-ſchool 1663, entered into Chriſt Church College, Oxon, in Michaelmas term, 1668, aged eighteen, and in the year following was made ſtudent; M. A. April 29, 1675. Afterwards he took holy orders, and had one or two benefices in Cornwall conferred on him by his relations. In 1680, his eldeſt brother died; and thereupon, though the title of Baronet and the paternal eſtate of his family were to come to him after the death of his father, yet he ſtuck to his holy orders, and, upon the tranſlation of Dr. Lake to the ſee of Chicheſter, was nominated by King James II. to ſucceed him in Briſtol; whereupon (after he had been diplomated D. D. Oct. 26, 1685,) being conſecrated at Lambeth, Nov. 8, 1685, he was introduced into the Houſe of Lords, with Biſhop Ken, the 11th of the ſame month; on June 8, 1688, he was one of the ſix Biſhops (beſides the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Dr. Sancroft) that were committed to the Tower of London, for ſubſcribing a petition to his Majeſty, wherein he and the reſt of the ſaid Biſhops "ſhewed the great averſeneſs that "they

by your free and generous manner of conferring them *: for they were not the effects of importunity, or the juſt rewards of domeſtic ſervice; they ſprang not from dependence, or acquaintance; being beſtowed on one who was (at the firſt) little known to your Lordſhip, otherwiſe than by his honeſt endeavours to retrieve thoſe Synodical Rights of the Clergy, whereof you, my Lord, have been all along, to your great honour, the avowed Patron and Defender.

I mention not this inſtance of your Lordſhip's goodneſs to me, with any view of diſtinguiſhing myſelf from others. For you have done nothing in my caſe, but what you have frequently practiſed ſince the time that Divine Providence, for the good of this Church, raiſed you to the epiſcopal dignity; nothing, but what hath been ſucceſſively acknowledged by all thoſe who have prefixed your right reverend name to their labours, from the learned and ve-

" they found in themſelves to the diſtributing and publiſh-
" ing in all their churches his Majeſty's late declaration for
" liberty of conſcience, &c." where continuing till they were publicly tried in Weſtminſter-hall for a libel, and acquitted, they were, to the great joy of the true ſons of the Church of England, releaſed on the 15th of the ſame month. On the 29th of January 1688-9, he was one of the two Biſhops (Dr. Compton Biſhop of London was the other) who made the majority for filling up the throne by a King. On the 13th of April, 1689, he was, by King William III. as a reward for his ſervices, tranſlated to the ſee of Exeter in the room of Dr. Lamplugh tranſlated to York; thence, in 1707, by Queen Anne, tranſlated to Wincheſter, in the room of Biſhop Mews, deceaſed; and dying July 19, 1721, was buried at Plint, or Plenint, in Cornwall, with his anceſtors.

* The Biſhop's favours had before been handſomely acknowledged by Dr. Atterbury, in his firſt Charge to the Archdeaconry of Totneſs.

nerable Dr. Pocock, down to the mean Author of the following Sermons. And, while your Lordſhip continues to repeat the ſame acts of generoſity, you muſt be contented to receive the very ſame acknowledgments *; ſince we, who ſhare the obligations, can ſcarce find a better way of expreſſing our thanks, and doing juſtice to your character, than by informing the world why and how they were derived to us.

The ſecrecy with which wiſe ſtateſmen conduct their deſigns for the public good, ſo as that the execution alone ſhall make the diſcovery, hath by your Lordſhip been as carefully obſerved in your private ſchemes of beneficence; which have ſeldom appeared till they took effect, and ſurpriſed even thoſe who were moſt nearly intereſted in the ſucceſs of them. By this means you have, after the beſt manner, forbidden all applications, by rendering them not only unneceſſary, but impracticable; and have enjoyed to the utmoſt both the honour and the pleaſure of well-doing.

* "He was a man of polite manners, competent learning, and uncommon knowledge of the world. He was a true ſon and friend of the Church; and exerted himſelf with courage and alacrity, with magnanimity and addreſs, in defence of her juſt rights and privileges. He was friendly and open, generous and charitable; was a good companion, and a good man. He was ſucceſſively Biſhop of Briſtol, Exeter, and Wincheſter. He had as much perſonal intrepidity as biſhop Mews, his predeceſſor in the laſt of theſe ſees; and was, in all other reſpects, much his ſuperior. The maſterly dedication before Dr. Atterbury's Sermons is addreſſed to this Prelate. The reader may ſee in it ſome traits of his character, without the exaggerations which are too often found in compoſitions of this kind; and which bring the ſincerity of authors in queſtion, before we have read the firſt page of their works."

GRANGER.

Indeed,

Indeed, there is ſcarce any virtue, which either diſpoſes the mind to deſerve well of others, or adds comelineſs and grace to deſerving actions, that doth not manifeſtly appear and ſhine in your Lordſhip: and by theſe recommending circumſtances you engage the very hearts of thoſe you oblige, and double the value of every kindneſs you do them.

To give, hoping (and looking) for nothing again, is the Goſpel-rule of beneficence; and your Lordſhip hath ſtrictly obſerved it. For none of your gifts have been clogged with conditions: you have expected no returns, but what every one, who hath a thankful mind, and a juſt ſenſe of his duty, would even chooſe and delight to pay: you have aimed only at doing as became you in your high ſtation; and when thoſe whom you advanced did likewiſe as became them in their ſtations, your deſires were anſwered, and you had your reward.

It is well known with what courteſy and eaſe you have always treated thoſe whom you have once obliged; on that very account they were ſure of having a nearer and freer acceſs to your Lordſhip, inſtead of being kept to the uſual terms of diſtance and dependance: you have been ſo far from ever putting any man in mind of what you have done for him, that you would never bear to be put in mind of it yourſelf; and have not been more careful to prevent ſolicitations, than to avoid acknowledgements. You had the thanks of your own conſcience; and you neither needed nor deſired any other.

It is the peculiar happineſs of thoſe perſons on whom your favours are placed, that they receive them from an hand eminent for its great and laſting ſervices

to

to our Church and Conſtitution: for there are, I think, no enemies whatſoever, either of her doctrine, diſcipline, or worſhip (either within doors, or without) but what your Lordſhip hath, in the courſe of your epiſcopal government, withſtood and baffled.

You were one of thoſe Seven Prelates (worthy of honourable remembrance) who gave the moſt effectual check to the attempts of Popery in a late reign, and preſerved the pure profeſſion of Chriſtianity among us by the ſame ſuffering methods by which it was at firſt propagated. It can never be forgotten, with what a true Chriſtian ſpirit (ſuch as animated the chief Paſtors of the Church in thoſe days when Epiſcopacy was a certain ſtep to martyrdom) you ſtood forth, and offered yourſelf willingly *to witneſs a good confeſſion*; how ſolicitous you were, leſt the Tower-gates ſhould have been ſhut upon thoſe excellent perſons, ere your diſtance would permit you to accompany them in their glorious confinement; to partake of which, you made as much haſte, as ſome men afterwards did to draw the advantages of it to themſelves under a new turn of affairs.

When that happened, new occaſions alſo of ſerving the Church offered themſelves to your Lordſhip, which you as readily embraced. The fatherly vigilance and exemplary firmneſs you then ſhewed, in fruſtrating the methods made uſe of to perpetuate ſchiſm by unauthorized ſchools and ſeminaries, were obſerved with pleaſure, and owned with thanks, by all that wiſhed well to our Eſtabliſhment. Nor could they who wiſhed ill to it juſtly blame an endeavour of ſecuring to the Ordinary that power which he always enjoyed, and of

which he is not yet diveſted; and of confining a legal indulgence within the bounds preſcribed by that law which gave birth to it.

Shall I take notice here of the ſeaſonable and liberal encouragements you reached out to a worthy Preſbyter of this Church, who repreſſed the bold attempts of ſectaries by his learned and accurate writings? It may, I think, become me to mention even this particular act of your bounty, ſince it had a general aim and influence, and was not terminated in the perſon, how deſerving ſoever, but in the righteous cauſe which he eſpouſed; and which as your Lordſhip's fixed judgment leads you by all lawful means to ſupport, ſo your temper inclines you rather to promote by rewards than puniſhments.

The fears of Popery were ſcarce removed, when hereſy began to diffuſe its venom; and the ſacred myſteries of our faith were, after a daring and petulant manner, expoſed to public ſcorn, even in one of thoſe famous ſeats of knowledge which then were, and ſtill are, the chief bulwarks of true Religion. It pleaſed God that you were now poſſeſſed of a See * which gave you power † to viſit and correct ſuch enormites; and you exerted that power with zeal and vigour; driving out from the Schools of Learning a Diſciple of Arius ‡, who had all the craft and obſtinacy of his Maſter, and the good-luck, for ſome time, to be as well ſupported. The proſecuting of this cauſe was attended with ſo many difficulties, as would have ſhaken a reſolution

* That of Exeter.

† As Viſitor of Exeter College, Oxford.

‡ Dr. Bury, Rector of that College; ſee p. 12.

leſs

leſs firm than your Lordſhip's. But the diſcharge of your great truſt, and the maintenance of God's truth, were the ſprings which had ſet you on work; and they who act upon ſuch principles can never be diſcouraged.

The iſſue of that memorable ſtruggle, as it was of great advantage to the Church and the Univerſities in other reſpects, ſo particularly in this, that it fixed the power of Viſitors (not till then acknowledged final) upon the ſure foundation of a judgement in Parliament *; and by that means made ſo effectual a proviſion for the future quiet of thoſe learned bodies, as may be reckoned equal to the greateſt benefactions.

This, and another parliamentary deciſion, which your Lordſhip not long after with equal difficulty obtained, and by which the Biſhops' ſole right to judge of the qualifications of perſons applying for inſtitution was unalterably confirmed, are ſuch inſtances of your magnanimity and public ſpirit, as will remain in memory while the Church or the Law of England laſts: for they were not temporary ſervices, to be made uſe of and talked of for a while, and then forgotten; but (as the Hiſtorian truly ſaid of his own writings) perpetual acquiſitions, laid up for the benefit of ſucceeding ages; and he who contends for common rights with lower aims than theſe, means not the Con-

* See a particular account of the pamphlets publiſhed on this occaſion in "Britiſh Topography," vol. II. pp. 147. 148; whence it appears, that the caſe of Dr. Bury's ejection having been brought into the Houſe of Peers, by appeal from the King's Bench, the power of Viſitors was then ſettled, with all the authority it could receive from the Conſtitution; and no Court at Weſtminſter or the Arches has ſince received an appeal againſt a Viſitor.

ſtitution,

ſtitution, but himſelf; and deſerves not the applauſe even of his own times, when he is not diſintereſted enough to look beyond them.

It was the ſenſe of theſe important ſervices already done by your Lordſhip, that occaſioned a general joy among good men, when they heard of your intended tranſlation to the See of Wincheſter. Particularly, the Clergy of that Dioceſe, and the Univerſity of Oxford, who were chiefly concerned in the conſequences of your promotion, received the firſt accounts of it with the greateſt ſatisfaction, and were in pain while the event was ſuſpended—a ſuſpenſe which, we may preſume, deſigned to do honour to your Lordſhip, and to juſtify the wiſdom of her Majeſty's choice; ſince it tended to ſhew how impatiently you were expected and deſired by thoſe who were to be under your inſpection and authority.

Among all the learned bodies whoſe hopes and fears were then in greateſt agitation, none was more (or with more reaſon) ſolicitous than that Houſe * which had the honour of educating your Lordſhip, and inſtilling into your mind thoſe principles, which whoever hath once imbibed ſeldom forſakes; and whoſoever forſakes not, muſt immoveably adhere to the true intereſts of the Church and Monarchy. Whilſt that fruitful Parent thus trains up her children, ſhe is ſecure of protection and favour from your Lordſhip, or from whoever elſe he be that hath not been with-held from doing good to her in evil days by malicious and groundleſs cla-

* Chriſt Church, Oxford. See hereafter, under the year 1719.

mours,

mours. Under your and their ſhadow ſhe hath reſted at noon, when the heat was moſt intenſe and ſcorching. She hath flouriſhed hitherto, and will, I doubt not, ſtill continue to flouriſh, though her enemies be many and mighty, and daily ſhoot out their arrows againſt her, even bitter words. She looks upon your Lordſhip's advancement as a ſure token that Divine Providence is ſtill propitious to her; and, encouraged by this proſpect, ſhe is ready to take up her parable, and ſay *, "Joſeph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by "a well, whoſe branches run over the wall. The "archers have ſorely grieved him, and ſhot at him, "and hated him: but his bow abode in ſtrength, and "the arms of his hands were made ſtrong by the hands "of the mighty God of Jacob: from thence is the "Shepherd, the ſtone of Iſrael."

In the names of theſe, and of all other the true friends and ſons of the Church, permit me, my Lord, to congratulate your acceſſion to a See, which will afford you ſuch a ſphere of action as you were made to fill; which will furniſh you with many welcome opportunities of doing good, of rewarding merit, of cheriſhing piety and virtue, of encouraging perſons diſtinguiſhed by their learning, their undaunted aſſertion of divine truths, and undiſſembled zeal for our admirable conſtitution in Church and State; which will, in ſhort, enable you to carry on all thoſe excellent deſigns, to which your upright and bountiful heart is religiouſly inclined.

What may we not promiſe ourſelves from the influence of your Lordſhip's conduct in ſo eminent a ſtation?

* Gen. xlix. 22.

from

from your known courage and fervency in the cauſe of God and his Church? from the greatneſs of your mind, the goodneſs of your intentions, and the ſoundneſs of your principles? from that habitual love of worthy deeds, which you contracted ſo early, and have by long practice confirmed: and from your experience of the ſucceſs that hath attended you in all you have ſuffered or done for the publick?

By your Lordſhip's means, and within the circle of your power, we doubt not but to ſee all proper ſteps taken towards reviving decayed diſcipline, and reſtoring Church cenſures to their due force and credit; towards detecting and defeating clandeſtine ſimoniacal contracts; towards ſecuring the rights and revenues of the Clergy from encroachments, reſcuing their perſons and ſacred function from contempt; and freeing Religion itſelf from the inſults now made upon it by blaſphemous tongues and pens, with equal boldneſs and impunity.

Theſe, my Lord, are the expectations with which the beſt men are now entertaining themſelves, and which you are haſtening to make good. The actions of the paſt years of your life are a ſure earneſt and pledge of what thoſe to come will produce; and the bright example you have ſet long ago to yourſelf and to others, ſhall grow brighter in proportion to your power and opportunities: for "the path of the juſt is as the ſhining light, that ſhineth more and more unto a perfect day *."

The great honours and revenues, ſtill annexed to ſome few ſtations in the Church, are the chief mark

* Rev. iv. 18.

which

which impiety, envy, and ſacrilege, aim at; and much they have to ſay, why Religion ſhould be ſtripped of theſe ſuperfluous and unprofitable ornaments. But malice itſelf is diſarmed, and all objections are ſilenced, when thoſe rewards are beſtowed on men who, by their birth, and virtues, and experience, are every way qualified for them; whoſe hereditary fortunes * and noble natures ſet them above all mean deſigns of diverting the patrimony of the Church to improper uſes; and who are ready therefore to reflect back upon Religion the advantages they derive from thence, and to abound in all the offices of hoſpitality and charity, in proportion to what they enjoy. I need not ſay how far theſe excellent qualities belong to your Lordſhip, and are a confeſſed part of your character.

When we compare the good which you have done, my Lord, with that which you have received, it brings to mind the appoſite paſſage of the Prophet †: "The "liberal deviſeth liberal things; and by liberal "things ſhall he be eſtabliſhed." Your Lordſhip is an illuſtrious inſtance of this truth; for the bleſſings you have ſo plentifully ſcattered on thoſe beneath you, have been multiplied on your own head from above; and you have reaped the benefits of a moſt generous and firm friendſhip, in like manner as you ſowed them. "You have given, my Lord, and it "hath been given unto you; good meaſure, preſſed "down, ſhaken together, and running over: for with

* The Biſhop acquired the paternal eſtate, with the title of Baronet, on the death of his eldeſt brother. See p. 406.

† Iſaiah xxxii. 8.

"the

" hath it been (and may it ever be!) meaſured to you " again *."

Your happineſs, my Lord, is now as complete as all the proſperous circumſtances of life can make it: and your private domeſtic felicities (a caſe rarely known) are no ways inferior to thoſe of a more public and ſplendid nature. For you are happy in the beſt of ladies †, as ſhe is in the tendereſt of huſbands; you have the beſt of brothers ‡ and the beſt of children; thoſe " arrows in the hand of the mighty man," which are both his ornament and defence: God be thanked, your " quiver is full of them §!" And He amongſt them, who is to inherit your ample fortunes ||, doth, by his early

* Matth. vii. 2,

† Rebecca, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Hele, of Baſcomb, Devonſhire, eſq. She died Feb. 11, 1709.

‡ 1. Major General Charles Trelawny, who died Sept. 1731, aged 78; ſee p. 313.—2. Henry, Colonel of a regiment in the ſervice of King William; whoſe ſon Harry (aid de camp to the duke of Marlborough) married Letitia, the Biſhop's ſecond child; was two or three ſeſſions in parliament; but afterwards, being of a ſtudious and literary turn, lived a retired life at But's-head in Devonſhire. He ſucceeded to the title of Baronet in 1756, and died, at a very advanced age, April 7, 1762. Two letters of his to Mr. Collinſon, on a botanical ſubject, may be ſeen in Gent. Mag. vol. XLIII. p. 225.

§ Six ſons and ſix daughters.—See Pſalm cxxviii. 4, 5.

|| Sir John Trelawny, the Biſhop's eldeſt ſon, who ſucceeded his father in title and eſtate; elected M. P. for Leſkard in 1713; groom of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales in 1714; in 1722 M. P. for Weſtlooe; and in 1727 for Eaſtlooe. In November 1730, his houſe was deſtroyed by an accidental fire, occaſioned by linen being left drying on chairs in the kitchen. He died Feb. 2, 1756; and his younger brothers being dead before him, the title deſcended to his couſin Sir Harry, abovementioned.

Of Charles the ſecond ſon, and Hele a younger brother, ſee a letter dated Nov. 20, 1712.

early love of learning, and moſt virtuous diſpoſition, promiſe that he will one day do honour even to that honourable ſtock from which he ſprings.

With ſuch a variety of bleſſings hath God ſurrounded you! and, that nothing may be wanting, he hath bleſſed you likewiſe with a heart and a ſkill to uſe them. May you, through his goodneſs, enjoy an uninterrupted continuance of them; and ſuch a length of days, as will give you room to improve them to the utmoſt, for his glory, and the public benefit!

This, my Lord, is the unanimous wiſh of all that have been obliged by you, of all that honour you; that is, of all that truly know you; but of none more than him who now offers theſe Sermons to your Lordſhip, and, with that ſincerity which becomes a Preacher of Divine Truth, profeſſes himſelf to be, by all the ties of eſteem and duty, gratitude and inclination, your Lordſhip's moſt devoted and ever faithful ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

Edward Trelawny, Eſq. the third ſon, M. P. for Weſtlooe 1722, 1727; for Eaſtlooe 1734; a commiſſioner for victualing the navy 1727; Mayor of Looe 1732; a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms 1732—1737; Governor of Jamaica 1736; married, Nov. 3, 1737, Miſs Crawford daughter of John Crawford, Eſq; (uncle to the counteſs of Dartmouth). That lady died in 1741, leaving no iſſue; and the Governor, after preſiding in Jamaica ſeveral years with great honour to himſelf and ſatisfaction to his country, died Jan. 16, 1754.—In 1742 he embarked on an expedition with Admiral Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle; whence he returned in diſguſt (ſee Gent. Mag. XIII. 159); and was ſoon after appointed Colonel of a new-raiſed regiment of foot. In 1748 he engaged with Admiral Knowles in another expedition, intended againſt St. Jago de Cuba; which, changing its deſtination, proved not the leſs honourable, by the conqueſt of Hiſpaniola.

Dorrel Trelawny, M. P. for Loſtwithiel, died in 1727. Q. was he another ſon?

ONE

CXCI. Mr. Bingham to Bp. Trelawny.

MY LORD, 1707.

HAVING once determined with myſelf to make theſe collections * public, I needed no long time to conſider to whom I ſhould firſt addreſs and preſent them. They are, my Lord, the firſt-fruits of my labour under your Lordſhip's government and inſpection: and I was willing to think, and do preſume I do not think amiſs, that your Lordſhip had a ſort of title to the firſt-fruits of any of your Clergy's labour; eſpecially if the ſubject on which they were employed was ſuitable to their calling, and had any direct tendency to promote Chriſtian knowledge in the world.

The ſubject of the preſent diſcourſe being an eſſay upon the ancient uſages and cuſtoms of the primitive Church, and a particular account of the ſtate of her Clergy, is ſuch as, being conſidered barely in its own nature, I know, cannot but be approved by a perſon of your Lordſhip's character; whoſe care is concerned not only in preſerving the purity of the primitive faith, but alſo in reviving the ſpirit of the antient diſcipline and primitive practice: and were the management any ways anſwerable to the goodneſs of the ſubject, that would doubly recommend it to your Lordſhip's favour; ſince *apples of gold* are ſomething the more beautiful for being ſet *in pictures of ſilver*. But, I am ſenſible, the

* See p. 403.

ſubject is too ſublime and copious, too nice and difficult, to have juſtice done it from any ſingle hand, much leſs from mine. All therefore I can pretend to hope for from your Lordſhip is, that your candour and goodneſs will make juſt allowances for the failings, which your ſagacity and quickneſs will eaſily perceive to be in this performance. I am not, I confeſs, without hopes, that as well the abſtruſeneſs and difficulty of the ſubject itſelf, as my own difficult circumſtances, under which I was forced to labour, for want of proper aſſiſtance of abundance of books, may be ſome apology for the defects of the work. And if I can but ſo far obtain your Lordſhip's good opinion, as to be thought to have deſigned well; as I am already conſcious of my good intentions to conſecrate all my labours to the public ſervice of the Church; that will inſpire me with freſh vigour, notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, to proceed with chearfulneſs and alacrity in the remaining parts of this work which are yet behind; and which I ſhall be the more willing to ſet about, if I can perceive that it has your Lordſhip's approbation. The countenance and encouragement of ſuch a judge may perhaps have a more univerſal influence, to excite the zeal of many others, who have greater abilities to ſerve the Church: and I know not how better to congratulate your Lordſhip upon your happy acceſſion to the epiſcopal throne of this dioceſe, than by wiſhing you the bleſſing and ſatisfaction of ſuch a Clergy, whoſe learning and induſtry, piety and religion, influenced by the wiſdom of your conduct, and animated

animated by the example of your zeal and perſeverance, even to impriſonment * in times of greateſt difficulty, may ſo qualify them to diſcharge every office of their function, as may make your dioceſe one of the ſhining glories of the preſent Church, and a provoking example to the future: which is the hearty prayer and deſire of, my Lord, your Lordſhip's faithful and obedient ſervant, J. BINGHAM.

CXCII.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM Hoſpital. } At a Court holden at the Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, Friday, January 23, 1707-8.

AT this court, a ſpecimen of the new charge to be given to each of the governors of theſe hoſpitals upon his admiſſion, was ſhewn and approved, and the impreſſion of the hoſpital-ſeal ordered to be made at the top of the ſaid charge. And it is ordered, that the thanks of this Court be returned to Mr. Dean ATTERBURY, for drawing the ſame.

" The Charge which is to be given to every GOVERNOR
" of the HOSPITALS of BRIDEWELL and BETHLEHEM,
" before his admiſſion, in the preſence of the PRESI-
" DENT or TREASURER, and other GOVERNORS aſ-
" ſembled in Court.

" SIR,

" YOU have been elected, and come now to be ad-
" mitted, a GOVERNOR of the Hoſpitals of BRIDEWELL

* See pp. 327. 429.

" and BETHLEHEM; which is a ſtation of great truſt " and influence, and will afford you many opportunities " of promoting God's glory, and the good of your fel- " low creatures: for in theſe Hoſpitals a proviſion is " made for employing idle and vagrant, and correcting " lewd and diſorderly perſons; for educating poor " children in honeſt trades, and for curing needy, de- " plorable lunaticks.

" The diſtribution of the revenues, deſigned by " charitable perſons for theſe excellent ends, is now " about to be committed to your care; and you are " earneſtly deſired to diſcharge your duty in this be- " half, with ſuch a conſcientious regard, as that you " may appear with joy at the judgement-ſeat of " CHRIST; when a particular account will be taken of " all the offices of charity in which we have abounded " towards our poor brethren, and a peculiar reward " conferred on thoſe who have with fidelity and zeal " performed them.

" In confidence that you will diligently attend this " good work, you are now admitted a GOVERNOR of " the Hoſpitals of BRIDEWELL and BETHLEHEM *."

CXCIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Friday afternoon, Feb. 6, 1707-8.

THE prohibition † was granted this day in the Common-pleas unanimouſly by all the four

* Dr. Atterbury was an aſſiſtant at Sion College in 1709 and 1712, as Miniſter of Bridewell Precinct.

† This probably relates to the differences in the chapter at Carliſle. See p. 424.

Judges,

Judges, who delivered their opinions *ſeriatim*, the Biſhop * himſelf being upon the Bench. I hope this good ſtep, upon the Queen's Birth-day, is an omen that her rights will not be defeated elſewhere.

To-morrow the bill (of attainder †, ſuch I take it to be) is to be read a ſecond time. If it ſhould miſs of your Lordſhip's, the Archbiſhop of York ‡, the Biſhops of London §, Bath and Wells ||, Rocheſter **, and St. Aſaph ††, countenance, it would come down with ſuch a prejudice to the Commons as would infallibly ſink it. They are prepared to give it a warm reception, however things may go above. If it paſſes, the Prerogative will receive as great a wound as hath been given it theſe many years. And as to the Church, though the Bill pretend to *avoid doubts and queſtions touching ſtatutes*, &c. it will ſtart an hundred for one it prevents, and will bring things into ſuch a confuſion, as will make a new bill neceſſary; which, with what clauſes and what conſequences to the Church it may at this critical juncture be attended, no man can foreſee. I am your Lordſhip's ever dutiful and moſt faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

If I could get any body to join with me in petitioning to be heard by counſel, I would do it. But my naked appearance in the cauſe will rather hurt than help it.

* Dr. Nicolſon, probably.

† An act for the avoiding doubts and queſtions touching the Statutes of divers Cathedral and Collegiate Churches.

‡ Dr. John Sharp. § Dr. Henry Compton.

|| Dr. George Hooper. ** Dr. Thomas Sprat.

†† Dr. William Beveridge.

CXCIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Feb. 26, 1707-8.

I EARNESTLY entreat your Lordſhip's interpoſition in relation to the bill, which is to be read a ſecond time on Saturday *. There are ſeveral in the Houſe of Commons who will liſten to your Lordſhip and the Major-general † in that particular: particularly,

* The bill mentioned in the preceding letter. It was read a ſecond time, in a full Houſe, Feb. 28, 1707-8; and the motion for its commitment carried by 166 againſt 138. At the ſame time an order was made for laying before the Houſe of Commons "the Statutes of the ſeveral Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, founded by King Henry VIII. which have "been uſually received and practiſed in the government of "the ſame reſpectively, ſince the late happy Reſtoration of "King Charles II. and to the obſervance whereof the Deans "and Prebendaries and other members of the ſaid churches, "from the ſaid time, uſed to be ſworn at their inſtallments "or admiſſions;" and alſo, "the charters, or copies of the "charters, of the foundation of the ſaid churches." — By a petition preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Dr. Todd, requeſting to be heard by counſel before the bill abovementioned ſhould paſs, it appears that "the Biſhop of Carliſle "[Dr. Nicolſon] had cited the Dean and Chapter before him "in his viſitation, held at Carliſle in September 1707, and "exhibited articles of enquiry againſt them; and the petitioner appeared, and entered his proteſt againſt the Biſhop's "power, being informed the right of local viſitor was in the "Crown; but the ſaid Biſhop, in an illegal manner, ſuſpended the Petitioner *ab officio et beneficio*, and afterwards "excommunicated him." The apprehenſions of Dr. Todd were, that, if the bill ſhould paſs, it would "ſubject him to "farther enquiries and arbitrary cenſures of the Biſhop in his "viſitations." The bill paſſed the Commons, with ſome amendments, March 17, and received the royal aſſent March 29, 1707-8. † Trelawny, the Biſhop's brother.

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there is one, who hath declared himſelf to be in ſuſpence becauſe he doth not know your Lordſhip's opinion; and, when he was told how you voted above, replied, "that that might be, and yet your Lordſhip "might now have altered your mind; for the Queen "was more eaſy in that matter." The perſon I mean is Mr. Dolben *; who, I find, is reſolved to determine himſelf by your opinion, and is pleaſed to ſay, "there "will be eight or ten more that will go along with "him." I hope your Lordſhip will ſignify your opinion to him, if you intend to have any farther dealings with him. If you do not, my Lord, I recall my requeſt, and do not aſk your favour in that reſpect. In reſpect to other members I will hope for it, being your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I have incloſed Dr. Todd's ‡ caſe, relating to the proceedings of the Biſhop below.

CXCV.

* John Dolben, eſq. M. P. for Leſkard.

‡ See p. 424.—Hugh Todd, D.D. born at Blencow in Cumberland, became a poor ſcholar of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1672, afterwards a poor ſerving child, and when B. A. taberdar of that houſe. He was elected fellow of Univerſity college, Dec. 23, 1678; and proceeding M. A. July 2, 1679, became chaplain to Dr. Smith, Bp. of Carliſle; one of the four Canon reſidentiaries of Carliſle in 1685; and the ſame year obtained the vicarage of Stanwix. He accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. Dec. 12, 1692. His publications are, "The Deſcription of Sweden, 1680," folio; "An account of a Salt-ſpring and another Medicinal "Spring on the banks of the River Weare, or Ware, in the "Biſhoprick of Durham, 1684," Phil. Tranſ. N° 163; and "The life of Phocion, 1684." He left alſo in MS. "Notitia "Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Carliolenſis; una cum Catalogo "Priorum, dum Conventualis erat, & Decanorum & Cano-

"nicorum

CXCV.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London. } At a Court holden at the Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, on Friday the 14th of May, 1708.

AT this Court, the Right Worſhipful Sir THOMAS RAWLINSON*, Knt. Alderman, and Preſident of theſe Hoſpitals, propoſed a form of Inſtructions to be given to the Apprentices in this Hoſpital, which was read as follows:

"INSTRUCTIONS for the APPRENTICES in the Hoſpital "of BRIDEWELL, London.

"YOU ſhall conſtantly and devoutly, every morn- "ing and evening, in the moſt humble manner upon "your knees, worſhip GOD, and ſay your prayers in "private by yourſelf; and when you ſhall have leiſure "from your Maſter's buſineſs, and ſhall have your "Maſter's leave, you ſhall go to the public prayers of

"nicorum quum Collegiata. Notitia Prioratus de Wedder- "hall; cum Catalogo omnium Benefactorum qui ad ambas "has ſacras Ædes ſtruendas, dotandas, & ornandas, pecu- "niam, terras & ornamenta, vel aliqua alia beneficia, piè & "munificè contulerunt." Theſe two were written in 1688, and dedicated by the author to the Dean and Chapter of Carliſle. He left alſo in MS. "A Hiſtory of the Dioceſe of Car- "liſle, containing an account of the Pariſhes, Abbeys, Nun- "neries, Churches, Monuments, Epitaphs, Coats of Arms, "Founders, Benefactors, &c. with a perfect catalogue of the "Biſhops, Priors, Deans, Chancellors, Archdeacons, Pre- "bendaries, and of all rectors and vicars of the ſeveral "Pariſhes in the ſaid Dioceſe, 1689."

* Whoſe manſion was then in the Old Bailey.

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" the Church, and there behave yourſelf devoutly and " decently. You ſhall carefully attend to the Sermons " on the Lord's day, and endeavour to fix them upon " your mind, and be ſure to practiſe them in your life " and converſation; you ſhall reverence and obey your " Superiors and Governors; you ſhall do diligently " faithful ſervice to your Maſter for the time of your " Apprenticeſhip, and deal truly in what you ſhall be " truſted; you ſhall always avoid evil company, and " all occaſions that may draw you thereunto, and make " ſpeedy return when you ſhall be ſent on your Maſter's " or Miſtreſs's errands; you ſhall avoid idleneſs, and " be ever employed, either in GOD's ſervice, or in your " Maſter's buſineſs; you ſhall be of fair, gentle, and " lowly ſpeech and behaviour to all men; and, accord- " ing to your carriage, expect your reward for good " or ill, from God or your friends: But, for your bet- " ter help and inſtruction to the performance of your " duty, you ſhall do well, as often to read and ſeri- " ouſly to conſider of the Holy Scripture, ſo in parti- " cular thoſe paſſages therein, which direct Servants " how to behave themſelves; ſome few thereof are here " inſerted, and in ſpecial recommended to your frequent " peruſal and practice. Epheſians, chap. vi. ver. 5, " 6, 7, 8. Coloſſians, chap. iii. ver. 22, 23, 24, 25. " Firſt Epiſtle to Timothy, chap. vi. ver. 2, 3. Titus, " chap. ii. ver. 9, 10. Firſt Epiſtle of Peter, chap. " ii. ver. 18, 19, 20, 21. Many more your own dili- " gence may ſupply. GOD direct you, and aſſiſt you " in the performance of your duty!"

And

And the Court approving thereof, it is ordered, that the ſaid Inſtructions be printed, and diſtributed amongſt the Apprentices now in this Hoſpital; and that, for the future, the ſame be delivered to every one who ſhall become an apprentice in this Hoſpital, at the time of his being bound.

CXCVI. Mr. W. WHITFIELD * to Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, July 20, 1708.

THIS Sermon was compoſed before any anſwer was publiſhed to the *Rights* †, and humbly begs to be admitted amongſt others preached on that occaſion upon the ſame ſubject, as a teſtimony of the common concern of your Clergy for the intereſts of the Chriſtian Religion and our Eſtabliſhed Church; and of the reliance they have on your Lordſhip for their defence againſt the inſolences of a late adverſary to the Chriſtian Prieſt-

* Admitted a king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter in 1673; and elected in 1677 to Chriſt Church, where he took the degree of M. A. June 3, 1684. He was Chaplain in ordinary to King William III. in 1697, when he preached two Viſitation Sermons at Guilford (firſt printed in 4to, 1698); and was afterwards Rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate; a Prebendary of Canterbury (inſtalled Feb. 4, 1708); a Proctor in Convocation for that chapter; and, in 1714, Vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate; where he died March 16, 1716; and was buried in the South ſide of the chancel of that church. Seven ſingle Sermons, preached by him on public occaſions, are in print; amongſt which is the one to which the above dedication was prefixed, preached before Biſhop Trelawny, at his primary viſitation at Guilford, July 5, 1708, in anſwer to ſome points treated of in "The Rights of the Chriſtian Church."

† See the preceding note; and p. 429.

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hood and Holy Sacraments. This is indeed a cauſe wherein, I truly believe, there is an unanimous concurrence of the whole body of our Church: for, beſides the unanſwerable treatiſes* it has produced, there have been many excellent Diſcourſes from the pulpit in our vindication, preached every where before our Right Reverend Biſhops, or their Archdeacons, at their viſitations, with their approbation, and to the good liking of their Clergy. I wiſh more of them had been under the ſame commands your Lordſhip hath been pleaſed to lay upon the unworthieſt, to be publiſhed: for then perhaps not one erroneous principle or wreſted citation in that book (being taken to pieces by ſo many hands) would have eſcaped examination and a juſt cenſure. But I need not move your Lordſhip's reſentment in a cauſe wherein you have been a confeſſor, whilſt others fell from the faith. Your Lordſhip's firmneſs in that difficult time of trial † is a ſtanding proof of your abhorrence of thoſe principles which then tempted ſuch men to the betraying our Church and Reformation, and ſtill urge them on to unchriſtian revilings. Popery under any ſhape or diſguiſe, and Blaſphemy barefaced, can never want your juſt indignation; nor your wonted zeal to protect them who engage againſt theſe adverſaries: amongſt whom I ſhall always deſire the honour of ſubſcribing myſelf, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and dutiful ſon and ſervant, W. WHITFIELD.

* Among theſe, may be reckoned an admirable tract of Dean Swift, intituled, "Remarks on the Rights of the "Chriſtian Church."

† See pp. 327. 421.

CXCVII.

CXCVII. From the Earl of SUNDERLAND to Dean CHETWODE *.

SIR, Whitehall, Nov. 11, 1708.

I Depend upon your goodneſs to pardon this trouble, which I ſhould not give you were it not upon a public account †. The Convocation, you know, meets upon to-

* Knightly Chetwode, a gentleman of good family, and fellow of King's College, Cambridge, is thus noticed in a MS. of Mr. Baker: "Knightley Chetwood, extraordinarie "electus, born at Coventry, came into the place of Thomas "Brinley; chaplain to the lord Dartmouth; to the princeſs "of Denmark, and to king James II.; prebend of Wells; "rector of Broad Riſſington, Glouceſterſhire; and canon of "York [Nov. 20, 1688]; nominated biſhop of Briſtol by "king James juſt before his abdication; went afterwards "chaplain to all the Engliſh forces into Holland under the "earl of Marlborough 1689; commenced D. D. 1691." The nomination to the ſee of Briſtol was on Bp. Trelawny's tranſlation to Exeter; but king James quitted the kingdom before the election could paſs the ſeals. He was inſtalled dean of Glouceſter April 6, 1707; and died, in that ſtation, April 4, 1720.—Dr. Chetwode wrote a "Life of Lord Roſcommon," which ſtill remains in MS. in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, and which furniſhed Fenton with the particulars he has related of that nobleman; it is ſaid, however, "to be "very ill written, full of high-church cant and common-"place obſervations." He was author of a learned "Diſſer-"tation prefixed to Dryden's Virgil," in 1697; and of ſeveral little poems in Nichols's "Select Collection." Dr. Chetwode had an hereditary claim to an ancient Engliſh barony, which was fruitleſsly proſecuted by his ſon, who died, at an advanced age, Feb. 17, 175[illegible].

† This Letter is preſerved, in order to elucidate an important period of Dr. Atterbury's hiſtory. It appears, from the anxiety expreſſed by the leaders of the Whig Miniſtry, that he was conſidered as a moſt formidable adverſary; and their champion Abel Boyer acknowledges that the Convocation was unex-

to-morrow ſevennight, where there will be two competitors ſet up for the chair of Prolocutor, Dr. Atterbury, and Dr. Willis * dean of Lincoln. As for the firſt, his character is too well known for me to ſay any thing to it †: the latter, I will venture to ſay, is qualified with

unexpectedly prorogued on purpoſe that Atterbury might not be elected Prolocutor.—"As for the Convocation," ſays Dr. Swift, in a Letter to Col. Hunter, Jan. 12, 1708-9, "the "Queen has thought fit to prorogue it, though at the expence "of Dr. Atterbury's diſpleaſure, who was deſigned their pro-"locutor, and is now raging at the diſappointment."—In 1710, however, the Ruling Powers were changed; and Dr. Atterbury ſecured the office by a great majority, though Dean Kennet very ſtrenuouſly oppoſed him. The new Prolocutor was preſented to the Archbiſhop Dec. 6, 1710; on which occaſion the elegant ſpeeches of Atterbury and Smalridge, preſerved in our Fourth Volume, were addreſſed to the Metropolitan. On the Sunday following (Dec. 10) Mr. Harley invited Dr. Atterbury to dine with him, on purpoſe (if poſſible) to obviate any difference that might ariſe between the two Houſes of Convocation. Two days after, the Archbiſhop was honoured with a letter from the Queen, with the ſame conciliatory views; which her Majeſty had the mortification to ſee fruſtrated by an altercation about a joint addreſs, which occaſioned ſome further prorogations. On the 28th of February following, the Convocation, which, from various miſunderſtandings (attributed by Burnet principally to Dr. Atterbury, who had the confidence of the Chief Miniſter) had till then been interrupted, reſumed their deliberations; of which the moſt material were the Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons on the want of Pariſh Churches in London, and the Repreſentation of the preſent State of Religion. As both thoſe papers were undoubtedly drawn up by Dr. Atterbury, they ſhall be preſerved in the preſent collection.

* Of whom ſee above, p. 104.

† In November 1708, Dr. Atterbury publiſhed a pamphlet, intituled, "Some Proceedings in the Convocation Anno Dom. "1705, faithfully repreſented;" which was anſwered by Dr. Trimnell, Biſhop of Norwich, in another called "Partiality "detected."

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all the abilities neceſſary for ſuch a poſt, as well as of known zeal for her Majeſty's government, and the Eſtabliſhed Church; and of ſuch a temper and prudence as would tend towards healing the diviſions in the Church, rather than widening of them. I have ventured to give you my opinion very frankly; and if you are of the ſame, I hope you will be in town by the time appointed for the meeting of the Convocation; and if you could engage Archdeacon Parſons * in the ſame intereſt, it would be a double ſervice to the publick. I beg pardon for this trouble; and ſhall be glad of all occaſions of ſhewing with how much truth and eſteem I am, Sir, your moſt faithful humble ſervant,

SUNDERLAND.

CXCVIII. To the Fellows of SION COLLEGE, May 29, 1709.

Reverendis in Chriſto Fratribus SIONENSIS COLLEGII Sociis, atque Eccleſiarum Londinenſium Paſtoribus.

COLLEGII noſtri Fundatori hoc erat propoſitum, quod & ſupremis tabulis teſtatum reliquit, ut, celebratis frequentius Cleri Conventibus, permiſtiſque conſiliis, & *Evangelicæ Doctrinæ veritati, & mutuo inter fratres amori optimè* conſuleretur. Huic inſtituto ut ſatisfieret, a me quidem hac concione tentatum eſt; a vobis autem effectum, cum, quam ego hauſtam e Sacris

* Robert Parſons, M. A. Archdeacon of Glouceſter March 10, 1702. He died July 18, 1714; and was buried at Aldington in that dioceſe.

Literis de regum jure in ſubditos ſententiam defendendam ſuſceperim, eidem & vos fraternis animis uſque-quaque conſentientes habuerim. Retulit enim mihi, qui tum cœtui noſtro præſidebat, Vir integerrimus, traditam a me e ſuggeſto doctrinam & comprobâſſe vos, et, ut in publicum exiret, uno ore poſtulaviſſe: Quorum alterum cum, Eccleſiæ noſtræ & Reipublicæ cauſâ, mihi eſſet gratiſſimum, alteri certè non erat repugnandum.

Habete itaque, *Viri præſtantiſſimi*, quam expetiviſtis, Concionem; eâ parte etiam quâ prius manca erat, auctam atque abſolutam: Quæ enim uncis includuntur, cum Orationi, intra horæ unius ſpatium contrahendæ, inſeri non poſſent, ut jam editæ accederent, curavi. Hæc autem, tanquam judicio veſtro atque teſtimonio munita, Lectori minimè exhibeo: eodem tamen filo, quo ea quæ audiviſtis, contexta cum ſint iiſdem planè fundamentis ſubnixa; cætera qui probaverint, ne hæc improbent non eſt magnopere extimeſcendum.

Faxit Deus, quæ afferuntur a nobis, ut ſtabiliendæ Pauli doctrinæ, ut tuendæ Regum dignitati, pacique publicæ conſervandæ, ut denique tollendis iis, quæ in re omnium exploratiſſimâ, non abſque Chriſtiani nominis labe, nunc gliſcunt, controverſiis aliquatenus inſerviant! Ad iſtiuſmodi certè lites ſedandas veſtra omnium, Fratres, conſenſio, ac communis ſollicitudo, et valuit ſemper, & valebit plurimum: Præſertim cum Venerandi admodum in Chriſto Patris noſtri Epiſcopi Londinenſis * curis atque conſiliis reſpondeat. Quæ cum ita ſint, hortatio non eſt neceſſaria; gratulatione magis

* Dr. Henry Compton.

utendum eſt. Liceat itaque mihi verbis Ignatianis vos affari—Τὸ γὰρ ἀξιονόμαστον ἡμῶν Πρεσβυτέριον, τῷ Θεῷ ἄξιον, ὅτως συνήρμοσαι τῷ Ἐπισκόπῳ, ὡς χορδαὶ κιθάρᾳ· διὰ τοῦτο, ἐν τῇ ὁμονοίᾳ ὑμῶν, καὶ συμφώνῳ ἀγάπῃ Χριστὸς ᾄδεται.

Ut ita ſemper in rebus ad Deum pertinentibus ſentiatis, ita Chriſtianam Veritatem tueamini, concordiam foveatis, precatur

Conſervus veſter in Domino noſtro Chriſto Jeſu,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CXCIX. To Sir CHARLES DUNCOMBE *.

MY LORD, June 11, 1709.

I SEND this Sermon, now printed, to your Lordſhip, at whoſe earneſt and repeated deſire I preached it; for whom I profeſs myſelf, on many accounts, to have a particular regard; and whom I ſhall at all times be ready in all Chriſtian ſervices to obey.

Illneſs, and other reaſons with which it is unneceſſary to trouble the world or your Lordſhip, have ſo long retarded the publication of this diſcourſe, that it may ſeem leſs proper and ſeaſonable in one or two paſſages of it: thoſe I mean, where a near proſpect of peace is mentioned. For it hath pleaſed God, ſince it was preached, to remove that great bleſſing further from us, and place it more out of ſight: not, I hope, without a merciful intention of giving us, in his good

* Lord Mayor of London 1709. This letter was prefixed to a Spital Sermon at St. Bride's.

time,

time, what we have not now aſked in ſuch a ſolemn manner as became us; and of enhancing the value of the gift, by the delay of it. I am ſure, how long ſoever we may wait for it, it will be beſtowed much ſooner than we ſhall deſerve it.

My Lord, the ſubject of this diſcourſe is charity; and the deſign of it is to ſtir up the minds of thoſe whom God's good Providence hath bleſſed with great abundance; and, by that means, with a power of bleſſing many others. On this account (without other conſiderations) I could not have pitched on a name to which I might have inſcribed it more properly than that of your Lordſhip. I offer it to you, my Lord, with all the reſpect that becomes me; and with hearty wiſhes, that the earthly felicities you poſſeſs may, by your wiſe and good uſe of them, lead to the enjoyment of thoſe which are eternal. I am your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CC. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, Windſor, October, 1709.

I HAVE ſent to Mr. Churchill, and he ſays that he ſhall be here as long as the Queen ſtays, and go the day that ſhe goes. We have no apprehenſion here that that will be till November. Mr. Robinſon, the new Dean *, thought on Monday morning that he ſhould

* John Robinſon, D. D. (who was then juſt appointed Dean of Windſor, where he was inſtalled Dec. 3, 1709) was

ſhould not have gone abroad; but news came that evening, which altered meaſures. He left Windſor in great haſte yeſterday, and is gone for Holland this morning. The alteration in the Admiralty is not yet made;

inſtalled Prebendary of Canterbury in 1697. In 1703, whilſt envoy at Warſaw, he was dangerouſly ill, and reported to be dead. In 1706, being at that time the Queen's Envoy in Poland, he was joined in a commiſſion with the Envoy from the States General, to attend the king of Sweden, and obſerve his motions. See their joint letter to that Monarch, in "Annals of Queen Anne," 1706, p. 327. Macky, who ſpeaks of him as "Reſident in Sweden," ſays, "he was bred a "Clergyman, and hath lived ſo long at this Court that it "not to be ſuppoſed any body can underſtand the affairs "of the kingdom better. In his department, and every "thing elſe, a Swede; of good ſenſe, grave, and very "careful in his buſineſs: about 50 years old." Dr. Robinſon was author of the "Hiſtory of Livonia, 1706," 8vo. Nov. 19, 1710, he was conſecrated Bp. of Briſtol; had the honour of being named Lord Privy Seal Aug. 9, 1711; and in that year was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries for ſettling the treaty of Utrecht. He ſet ſail from Graveſend Dec. 27; and arriving at Utrecht Jan. 15, was the firſt miniſter who appeared at the place of treaty. His Lordſhip diſcharged his inſtructions with great punctuality; and Mr. Tickell on this occaſion addreſſed to Bp. Robinſon his fine poem "On the Proſpect of Peace." On the 7th of July, 1712, he found it neceſſary to go perſonally to the Hague, where in three days he brought the States General to his own terms, and returned to his ſtation at Utrecht, and, with the Earl of Strafford, ſigned the treaty of peace April 11, 1713. On the 7th of July following, the Queen, to ſhew her ſenſe of his ſervices, ordered a congé d'elire for his tranſlation to the vacant ſee of London; in which his Lordſhip, on his return to England, was confirmed March 13, 1713-4; and enjoyed it till his death in 1723. Having been ſome time a member of Oriel College Oxford, his Lordſhip erected in his life-time the building which ſtands in the Eaſtſide of the garden of that College. He gave alſo, in his life-time, an eſtate for the foundation of three exhibitions for Bachelors,

made *; and they do not now ſay on what day it will be made. My Lord Treaſurer † is here, and has been here ever ſince Sunday. There is a whiſper as if ſome revolution in favour of King Charles were expected in Spain, the truth of which the foreign poſt that comes in this day will determine. But we that ſee only the outſides of things can eaſily perceive that ſome great event is upon the anvil.

I pray for the health of your Lordſhip, my Lady ‡, and the family; and am, with the utmoſt reſpect, your Lordſhip's ever obliged and moſt obedient, faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

Bachelors, in the year 1718. On the front of the building is this inſcription:

"Ad Dei gloriam,
Et bonarum literarum profectum,
JOHANNES ROBINSON, S. T. P. Epiſc. LOND.
Hortante Maria
Nuper Conjuge ejus amantiſſima,
Et proprio erga ORIELENSES affectu motus,
Hoc Ædificium F. F.
Et tres Exhibitiones fundavit,
A. D. MDCCXIX."

* At the time of writing this letter, Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery was Lord High Admiral. A few days after, Nov. 8, 1709, the office was put in commiſſion; under the management of Edward Earl of Orford, Sir John Leake, and Sir George Byng, Knights, and George Dodington and Paul Methuen, Eſquires.

† Sidney Lord Godolphin, who held that office till Aug. 10, 1710.

‡ Lady Trelawny died on the 11th of February following; ſee p. 417.

CCI. To the Worſhipful Stewards * for the late Feaſt of the Sons of the Clergy.

GENTLEMEN, Dec. 23, 1709.

YOU deſired me to preach and print this Sermon; I complied with you in both theſe requeſts, though I had juſt objections to both of them. Permit me now, in my turn, to aſk one thing of you; againſt which, I think, there lies no objection: that as you have, with ſome trouble and expence, ſupported our Anniverſary-meeting, ſo you would continue always to countenance it by your preſence, and heartily to favour the honeſt and pious deſign of it. There are, I believe, two hundred perſons now living, who have gone before you in the Stewardſhip. If all theſe be as earneſt and ſolicitous to promote this charity when *out* of that office, as they were when *in* it, we need not doubt but that it will ſpread and enlarge itſelf every year more and more; as, God be thanked, it hath lately done, notwithſtanding the great diſcouragements under which it labours, by reaſon of the public taxes, and its many new rivals in the ſame *labour of love*; but chiefly by reaſon of the growing wickedneſs of thoſe who, being enemies to the Clergy, and to the Religion of Chriſt, muſt needs be enemies to this particular Charity.

* Mr. John Teniſon, Mr. John Scott, Mr. Thomas Fulkes, Dr. Humphry Colmer, Dr. John Freind, Mr. Anthony Webſter, Mr. John Markham, Mr. Benajah Barret, Mr. John Boſville, Mr. George Plaxton, Mr. Joſeph Sherwood, Mr. Auguſtin Martin.

In

In compoſſing this Diſcourſe, I purpoſely declined all offenſive and diſpleaſing truths, as unſeaſonable at a time peculiarly dedicated to the exerciſe of Charity; not as in themſelves miſbecoming the Preachers of the Goſpel: for I have learnt from one who well knew and practiſed every art of ſpiritual prudence, ſo as to "be-"come all things to all men, in order to ſave ſome;" that there are alſo times when we muſt "be inſtant in "preaching the word, though out of ſeaſon;" and when "they who pleaſe men are no longer the ſervants of "Chriſt;" times when that holy παῤῥησία, ſo much ſpoken of in Scripture, is neceſſary; even that undaunted firmneſs of mind and freedom of ſpeech, by which the doctrine of the Goſpel was diſſeminated at firſt, and muſt ſtill be maintained. When ſuch opportunities offer themſelves, God, I hope, will enable all thoſe who wait at his altar to diſcharge a good conſcience with equal wiſdom and courage.

I have added here and there, in the margins of the following ſheets, ſome paſſages from St. Chryſoſtom; becauſe they are not only very appoſite, but expreſſed alſo with great life and beauty: and I had hopes, by the means of them, to excite thoſe of my brethren who are newly entered into the Miniſtry, carefully to peruſe that excellent treatiſe from which they are taken: a treatiſe which, next to the ſacred pages themſelves, and the offices of ordination preſcribed by our Church, is, I am perſuaded, of the greateſt uſe to give us true impreſſions of the dignity and duties of the Prieſthood, and to warn us into reſolutions of acting in every caſe as becomes our ſacred character. I cannot but expreſs

my ſatisfaction, that a learned hand hath lately taken this uſeful piece out of St. Chryſoſtom's works, and publiſhed it in a ſeparate volume *.

Excuſe me, Gentlemen, for mixing things of this nature in an addreſs to you; which was deſigned only to acquaint the world, *who* are anſwerable for the publication of this Sermon; and to aſſure you, after the moſt proper manner, that I am your very affectionate and moſt humble ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* Mr. Jabez Hughes, fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge. Two of his letters are printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1778, pp. 583. 623; in one of which he tells Mr. Bonwicke, "I have at laſt been prevailed upon to undertake an edition of St. Chryſoſtom περὶ ἱερωσύνης; and I would beg the favour of you to ſend me your octavo edition. I want a ſmall volume to lay by me; and the Latin verſion may be of ſome ſervice to me, if I correct the interpretation of Fronto Ducæus."—A ſecond edition of this treatiſe was printed at Cambridge, in Greek and Latin, with notes, and a preliminary diſſertation againſt the pretended "Rights of the Church, &c." in 1712. A good Engliſh tranſlation of St. Chryſoſtom "On the Prieſthood," a poſthumous work by the Rev. John Bunce. M. A. was publiſhed by his ſon (vicar of St. Stephen's near Canterbury) in 1760.

CCII. To

CCII *. To the Rev, Mr. STRYPE †, Low-Leyton.

REVEREND SIR, Chelſea, Wedneſday-night, [January, 1709-10.]

IN your "Annals of the firſt twelve years of Queen Elizabeth," p. 279, I find a paſſage out of a Sermon preached before the Houſe of Commons; the Preacher of which ſays, "he had once in his hand an "original Journal of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, "in the fifth year of the Queen." I ſhould be glad to

* Indorſed by Strype, "Dr. Atterbury, Jan. 1709. In- "quiries about a paſſage in the Annals of an Original of the "Synod, 1562." An extract from the Convocation-book of 1571, was communicated by Atterbury to Strype for his Life of Parker, p. 318.

† John Strype, the induſtrious editor of many valuable publications, was born in London, of German parents. He was educated at Catharine-Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. and was admitted *aa eundem* at Oxford, July 11, 1671. He was collated to the rectory of Theydon-boys, in Eſſex, in July 1669, which he reſigned, in February following, for the vicarage of Low-Leyton in that county. He had alſo a conſiderable ſinecure given him by Archbiſhop Teniſon, and was lecturer of Hackney, where he died (at the houſe of Mr. Harris, an apothecary who had married his grand-daughter) Dec. 13, 1737, at an uncommon great age, having enjoyed his vicarage near 68 years. Dr. Birch obſerves, that "his fidelity and induſtry will always give a "value to his numerous writings, however deſtitute of the "graces, and even uniformity of ſtyle, and the art of con- "necting facts." He kept an exact diary of his own life, which contained many curious circumſtances relating to the literary hiſtory of his times, as is eaſy to conceive, he being engaged in a frequent correſpondence, by letters, with Archbiſhops Teniſon and Wake, Biſhops Atterbury, Burnet, Nicolſon, and other eminent perſons. Six volumes of theſe letters are now (1788) in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Milton in Cambridgeſhire, to whoſe favour I owe the two now communicated to my readers.

know

know what this Sermon was, when preached, and by whom, and whether you can allow me a ſight of it. If you can, pleaſe to let me know, by the penny-poſt, directing to Chelſea *; and you will much oblige, Reverend Sir, your moſt faithful, humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I beg alſo to know of you, whether the omitted articles in your Appendix are intended to be printed; becauſe I have been told that you had ſuch a deſign.

CCIII †. To Mr. STRYPE.

REVERENDSIR, Chelſea, Friday-noon [March 25, 1710.]

YOU will be pleaſed to put me down for a ſubſcriber to the "Hiſtory of Archbiſhop Grindall." I am ſorry you do not think yourſelf at liberty to let me know in whoſe hands ‡ that Lower Houſe Journal of 1562

* During the trial of Sacheverell, March 9, 1709-10, a reſpectable number of the Clergy attended at the bar, to countenance him, amongſt whom were Deans Atterbury and Stanhope, and Mr. Higgins of Dublin; on which one of the Managers complained, that "after ſo many victories abroad, "we are betrayed at home to a perpetual bondage, by ſuch "falſe brothers as are now at your Lordſhips' bar." See p. 446.

† Indorſed by Strype, "Dr. Atterbury, March 25, "1709 10, concerning the Convocation, 1562. Received "March 25th."

‡ On the blank leaf of this letter Mr. Strype has added, "This was written in anſwer to mine Jan. 21, wherein I "begged his pardon that I declined to name the Divine, that "in his Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, had that "expreſſion which I hinted in my Annals [which was, "That he had once in his hands a Journal of the Lower "Houſe

1562 was ſuppoſed to be lodged. Upon a review of your account of Convocation matters in that year, I find various particulars which are not to be juſtified by the extracts *, and other MSS. relating to that year now in my hands; and therefore I ſhould think you had recourſe to ſome other authorities for thoſe particulars, which I ſhould be glad to be acquainted with. Of thoſe things I would fain diſcourſe you for half an hour when you come to town: but am going on Monday to Ben'et College, to view the MSS. † there, and ſhall not return from thence till toward the end of the week, if ſo ſoon: after that, upon notice of your coming to town, and at what time and place you will be found, I ſhould be glad to wait upon you; and am, Reverend Sir, your moſt faithful humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

CCIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, June 24, 1710.

THE laſt time but one (ſince your late return to Chelſea) that I was to wait on your Lordſhip, your porter told me, that I was expected by your Lordſhip ſome day the week before: and that he had orders accordingly for my admittance. By whom your

" Houſe of Convocation 1562]; and that I purpoſely " omitted his name, becauſe I believed he was miſtaken. So " that this writer miſtakes me in what I wrote; and he " miſtakes alſo my expreſſion, that ſuch a Journal was once " in his hands; as though I had ſaid, it was ſuppoſed to be " lodged in his hands."

* Which Dr. Atterbury had lent me. STRYPE.

† Given to that Society by Abp. Parker,

Lordſhip had been pleaſed to ſend that meſſage I know not; but am ſure it was never brought to me. Thus much I ſaid to one of your Lordſhip's ſervants (who has ſeen me alſo twice more at your door, in order to have waited on you); and I deſired him to inform your Lordſhip of it. But, leſt he ſhould not, I take leave in this manner to aſſure your Lordſhip of it; being very loth to be thought diſreſpectful in any degree to your Lordſhip, to whom I ſhall always, while I live, approve myſelf a moſt faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CCV. From Mr. BROMLEY *.

SIR, Sept. 23, 1710.

I AM to thank you for two letters, which came ſafe to me; the firſt dated Thurſday the 14th, the other the 21ſt inſtant; and am much pleaſed to find what the firſt promiſed is now performed. This muſt give great ſatisfaction to our friends, who were before deſponding upon the continued delays, which gave ſuch advantage to our enemies, that I fear ſome ſpeedy alteration in the commiſſions of peace and lieutenancy will be neceſſary, to recover the ground they have gained againſt the elections. I ſhall be glad by ſo good a hand as yours to convey my congratulations to Mr. St. John and Sir Simon Harcourt, which I always intended them as ſoon as I ſhould hear of their pro-

* William Bromley, Eſq. one of the repreſentatives for the Univerſity of Oxford, in the parliaments of 1700, 1701, and 1705. He was elected Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 23, 1710; and died Feb. 6, 1732.

motions.

motions *. Will you give me leave at the ſame time to mention to you the recommending, to Mr. St. John, Mr. John Newcomen for one of his clerks? He was in that employment for two years, under the Earl of Sunderland †. He was not put in upon the ſcore of his principles (which I am aſſured are very good), but for his money, having purchaſed it. I am not acquainted with him, but he is nephew to Dr. Morton ‡ (an honeſt prebendary of Durham); and at his deſire, and upon the earneſt ſolicitations of ſeveral of our friends in the North, I did recommend him to Lord Dartmouth §, but was too late in my application for him. If Mr. Secretary, upon his enquiry, hears a good character of him, and will be pleaſed to entertain him, it will be very obliging. I have a true value and friendſhip for both theſe gentlemen; and therefore their preferments are very acceptable to, Sir, your very affectionate and faithful ſervant,

W. Bromley.

Our ringing of bells in this neighbourhood, and particularly at Coventry, began yeſterday, and has continued all this day and this evening. Lord Leigh has fired his guns three times; I mention him,

* Mr. St. John ſucceeded Mr. Boyle, as Secretary of State, two days before this letter was written; Sir Simon Harcourt was made Attorney General (for the ſecond time) Sept. 27.

† Secretary of State, from Dec. 3, 1706, till June 14, 1710.

‡ John Morton, D. D. Rector of Bolden, afterwards of Eggleſcliff, and at laſt of Sedgefield, and Archdeacon of Northumberland. He died Nov. 10, 1722, aged 78.

§ Who had ſucceeded the Earl of Sunderland.

becauſe

becauſe Dyer * took no notice of them as part of Dr. Sacheverell's entertainment †.

CCVI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, [No date ‡.]

I HAD received the ſame intelligence, that the Dean, on Monday in the afternoon, began to be much better; and was going this moment to ſend your Lordſhip word of it. God knows, I am far from being fond of that Deanry. But it hath been promiſed me ever ſince I was Dean of Carliſle; and, had it fallen,

* *Dyer* circulated at that time a *written* letter of news, in the ſame manner as the parliamentary minutes were a few years ago to be met with in all coffee-houſes. It was entitled to little credit, if Mr. Addiſon's repreſentation may be truſted. Honeſt Vellum, in "The Drummer," "cannot but believe "that his maſter is living (among other reaſons) becauſe the "news of his death was firſt publiſhed in Dyer's Letter." A ſon of the news-writer (Thomas Dyer, Eſq. of Gray's-Inn) left £20,000 in 1748, to Chriſt's Hoſpital.

† In the beginning of May, 1710, Sacheverell entered upon a triumphant progreſs to take poſſeſſion of a living in Wales. He was magnificently entertained at Oxford by the Univerſity, and received in the other great towns he paſſed through with loud congratulations. See p. 442.

‡ I can by no means ſatisfy myſelf about the exact date of this letter. By the mention of "the Lord Treaſurer," it might have been before Aug. 10, 1710, on which day that office was taken from Lord Godolphin, and put into commiſſion. The Deanry, in all probability, was that of Chriſt-Church; and it is not unlikely that Dr. Aldrich might have had an illneſs in the ſummer of 1710. He lived, however, till the 14th of December that year; and this letter might perhaps be written in the beginning of that month. Dr. Atterbury, after a long delay, was appointed to ſucceed him. See p. 448.

I ſhould

I ſhould have thought it proper to put Lord Treaſurer in mind of that promiſe, which was made without my aſking it. Indeed, I never aſked any thing of his Lordſhip perſonally, but a Canonry of Chriſt-Church, which he readily aſſured me of. But the Deanry of Carliſle being given me, I acquieſced in it, and never ſince troubled my Lord Treaſurer, or any body elſe, with the leaſt requeſt. I will wait upon your Lordſhip ſome time before evening prayers to-day, in order to receive your commands; which, as they are always kindly meant, ſo ſhall they ever have the greateſt weight with, my Lord, your ever obliged and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CCVII. To the Rev. Mr. GEORGE PLAXTON *.

REV. SIR, Bridewell, Sat. Morn. Jan. 20, 1710-11.

THE incloſed came ſafe to me laſt night, from Dr. Williams, the Biſhop of London's Chaplain. As I remember, you mentioned a deſire of a turn at St. Paul's. If one will be grateful to you, and you pleaſe to let me know ſo much, I will tranſmit your name to the Chaplain. It is the third Sunday, and the 21ſt day of January. Return the incloſed. I am, Reverend Sir, your very faithful and moſt humble ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* Of whom ſee a Letter dated Jan. 17, 1717-18.

CCVIII.

CCVIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY *.

MY LORD, Chelſea, Tueſday morning, [June 26, 1711.]

I Return my humble thanks to your Lordſhip for the veniſon, but more for your Lordſhip's kind intentions of ſeeing me at my houſe. I beg your Lordſhip to believe that I am, and ever will be, while I live, the ſame faithful and grateful ſervant to your Lordſhip that I was at the time when you conferred the greateſt favours upon me. Thoſe early obligations, my Lord, can never be forgotten by me; and if Providence ſhall diſpoſe of me † ſo as to put it any way in my power to return them to your Lordſhip or your family, I ſhall look upon that as one of the moſt pleaſing circumſtances of my preferment.

Thus I deſire your Lordſhip always to think of me: for thus you ſhall always find me diſpoſed. Whatever miſunderſtandings there may be between me and any of thoſe about your Lordſhip, they ſhall not in the leaſt affect the entire reſpect and gratitude with which I am, my Lord, your ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

* See Gent. Mag. 1770, p. 411.

† In a letter of Swift to Stella, dated from Chelſea the ſame day with this, he ſays, "They ſtill keep my neighbour "Atterbury in ſuſpence about the Deanry of Chriſt-Church, "which has been above ſix months vacant, and he is heartily "angry." It was not till Aug. 28, 1711, that he was finally fixed on as Dean. See ſome curious anecdotes on this ſubject in the notes on the following Letter.

CCIX. From Dr. Swift.

SIR, Sept. 7, 1711.

I Congratulate with the college, the univerſity, and the kingdom, and condole with myſelf, upon your new dignity *. The virtue I would affect, by putting my own intereſts out of the caſe, has failed me in this juncture. I only conſider that I ſhall want your converſation, your friendſhip, your protection, and your good offices, when I can leaſt ſpare them †. I would have

* The Deanry of Chriſt-Church.

† As the intimacy between theſe two great men had not then been of long ſtanding, it may be amuſing to trace its riſe and progreſs. About four months before the date of this letter, Swift had taken lodgings at Chelſea. "I got "here," ſays he, "with Patrick and my portmantua, for "ſix-pence, and pay ſix ſhillings a week for one ſilly "room, with confounded coarſe ſheets. I lodge juſt "over-againſt Dr. Atterbury's houſe; and yet perhaps I "ſhall not like the place the better for that." Journal to Stella, April 26, 1711.—"Mr. Harley excuſed his coming, "and Atterbury was not there [at the Weſtminſter dinner]; "and I cared not for the reſt." May 1.—"I have juſt "now a compliment from Dean Atterbury's lady, to com- "mand the garden and library, and whatever the houſe af- "fords; but the Dean is in town with his Convocation." Ibid. "—I ſent over to Mrs. Atterbury, to know whether I might "wait on her, but ſhe is gone a-viſiting: we have exchanged "ſome compliments; but I have not ſeen her yet." May 2. "—I did not go to town to-day, it was ſo terrible rainy: "nor have I ſtirred out of my room till eight this evening; "when I croſſed the way, to ſee Mrs. Atterbury, and thank "her for her civilities. She would needs ſend me ſome veal "and ſmall-beer and ale to-day at dinner." May 3.—"Dr. "Freind came this morning to viſit Atterbury's lady and "children, as phyſician; and perſuaded me to go to town "in his chariot." May 9.—"Since I came home, I "have been ſitting with the Prolocutor Dean Atterbury,

have come among the crowd of thoſe who make you compliments on this occaſion, if I could have brought a chearful countenance with me. I am full of envy.

It

" who is my neighbour over the way, but generally keeps in " town with his Convocation." May 14.—" I dined with " Mr. Prior to-day, at his houſe, with Dean Atterbury and " others." May 16.—" I ſat with Dean Atterbury till one " o'clock, after I came home." May 18.—I ſtayed at home " till five o'clock, and dined with Dean Atterbury; then " went by water to Mr. Harley's, where the Saturday's club " was met." May 19.—" This is the firſt wet walk I have " had in a month's time that I came here; however, I " got to bed, after a ſhort viſit to Atterbury." May 24.— " My Lord [Oxford] ſet me down at a coffee-houſe, where " I waited for the Dean of Carliſle's chariot, to bring me to " Chelſea; for it has rained prodigiouſly all this afternoon. " The Dean did not come himſelf, but ſent me his chariot; " which has coſt me two ſhillings to the coachman; and ſo I " am got home; and Lord knows what is become of Patrick!" May 25.—" It was bloody hot walking to-day; and I was " ſo lazy I dined where my new gown was, at Mrs. Van- " homrigh's *, and came back like a fool, and the Dean of " Carliſle has ſitten with me till eleven." May 28.—" I am " propoſing to my Lord to erect a ſociety or academy for " correcting and ſettling our language; that we may not per- " petually be changing as we do. He enters mightily into it; " ſo does the Dean of Carliſle." June 22.—" Dr. Gaſtrell " and I dined by invitation with the Dean of Carliſle." June 23.—" They ſtill keep my neighbour Atterbury in ſuſ- " penſe about the Deanry of Chriſt Church †, which has " been above ſix months vacant; and he is heartily angry." June 26.—" This is the laſt night I lie at Chelſea; and I got " home early, and ſat two hours with the Dean, and ate

* " My way is this; I leave my beſt gown and perriwig at Mrs. Van- " homrigh's, then walk up the Pall-mall, through the Park, out at Buck- " ingham-houſe, and ſo to Chelſea a little beyond the church: I ſet out " about ſun-ſet, and get here in ſomething leſs than an hour; it is two " good miles, and juſt five thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-eight ſteps; " ſo there is four miles a day walking, without reckoning what I walk " while I ſtay in town." *Journal, May* 15.

† It was intended for his friend and ſucceſſor Dr. Smalridge.

" victuals,

It is too much, in ſo bad an age, for a perſon ſo inclined, and ſo able to do good, to have ſo great a ſcene of ſhewing his inclinations and abilities.

" victuals, having had a very ſcurvy dinner." July 4.—" This day I left Chelſea for good." July 5.—" I walked " to Chelſea, and was there by nine this morning; and the " Dean of Carliſle and I croſſed the water to Batterſea, and " went in his chariot to Greenwich, where we dined at Dr. " Gaſtrell's, and paſſed the afternoon at Lewiſham, at the " Dean of Canterbury's *; and there I ſaw Moll Stanhope, " who is grown monſtrouſly tall, but not ſo handſome as " formerly. It is the firſt little rambling journey I have had " this ſummer about London, and they are the agreeableſt " paſtimes one can have, in a friend's coach and good-com- " pany." July 14.—" Dean Atterbury ſent to me, to dine " with him at Chelſea; I refuſed his coach, and walked; and " am come back by ſeven." July 19.—" The Dean of Carliſle " ſat with me to-day till three." Aug. 21.—" I walked to-day " to Chelſea, and dined with the Dean of Carliſle, who is laid " up with the gout. It is now fixed, that he is to be Dean of " Chriſt-church in Oxford. I was adviſing him to uſe his inte- " reſt to prevent any miſunderſtanding between our miniſters; " but he is too wiſe to meddle, though he fears the thing and " the conſequences as much as I. He will get into his own " quiet Deanry, and leave them to themſelves; and he is in " the right." Aug. 28.—" To-night at ſix Dr. Atterbury, " and Prior, and I, and Dr. Freind, met at Dr. Freind's " houſe at Weſtminſter, who is maſter of the ſchool: there " we ſat till one, and were good-enough company." Feb. 1, 1711-12.—" I viſited the Secretary, and then walked to Chel- " ſea, to dine with the Dean of Chriſt-church, who was en- " gaged to Lord Orrery, with ſome other Chriſt church " men. He made me go with him, whether I would or no; " for they have this long time admitted me a Chriſt-church " man." March 13, 1712.—" I walked this morning to " Chelſea, to ſee Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Chriſt-church; I " had buſineſs with him, about entering Mr. Fitzmaurice, " Lord Kerry's ſon, into his college." Feb. 24, 1712-13.

* The good Dr. Stanhope.

If great Miniſters take up this exploded cuſtom of rewarding merit, I muſt retire to Ireland, and wait for better times. The college and you ought to pray for another change at court, otherwiſe I can eaſily foretell that their joy and your quiet will be ſhort. Let me adviſe you to place your books in moveable caſes: lay-in no great ſtock of wine, nor make any great alterations in your lodgings at Chriſt-church, unleſs you are ſure they are ſuch as your ſucceſſor will approve and pay for. I am afraid the poor college little thinks of this,

"Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aureâ."

I am going to Windſor with Mr. Secretary *; and hope to wait on you either at Bridewell or Chelſea. I am, with great reſpect and eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt obliged humble ſervant, J. SWIFT.

CCX. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, Chelſea, Sept. 6, 1711.

THE Queen having been pleaſed to confer the Deanry of Chriſt-church upon me, I am haſtening down thither, and hope to be there in a fortnight's time†. The beſt part of my entertainment in the hall muſt be veniſon, if, at this ill ſeaſon of the year, I can procure it. Your Lordſhip's kind regard for that body, and the many favours I have received from you, en-

* St. John. See in the Journal to Stella, Sept. 1, 1711, a curious account of Swift's manner of paſſing that day.

† See Dr. Atterbury's ſpeech at Oxford, on the day of his admiſſion to this Deanry, in vol. IV.

courage me to hope, that you will pleaſe to beſtow a brace of bucks upon me. I am ſure, a preſent of that kind will not be ſo welcome to the College from any hand as from your Lordſhip's; nor will any ſubject's health be drunk that day with greater reſpect than your Lordſhip's, by them, and by him who is, my Lord, your much obliged, and moſt obedient, faithful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CCXI. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY LORD, May 9, 1712.

I WAS aſſured, by your Lordſhip's ſervant, that you did not ſtir out all this morning; elſe I had come early enough to have delivered this paper to your Lordſhip myſelf. Your Lordſhip was juſt gone out when I came. I am heartily glad your Lordſhip will be away during this whole tranſaction*; which, I dare ſay, will not end to the honour or advantage of thoſe who ſo eagerly purſue it. It will be looked upon by wiſe and good men as a ſtroke leveled at the preſent conſtitution of the Church of England; and as a cordial intended to keep up the Diſſenters' ſpirits, under their late mortifications. This your Lordſhip will find to be the unanimous ſenſe of the gentry and laity that are firmly in the intereſt of the Church of England; and therefore I cannot but repeat what I have ſaid,

* The diſpute between the two Houſes of Convocation, on the Validity of Lay Baptiſm. See pp. 459, 462. An account of it may be found in the Political State, vo III. pp. 105, 302.

that it is a great ſatisfaction to me to find that your Lordſhip will be away while this thing is in agitation; for I am, with all the gratitude and regard in the world, your Lordſhip's ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

I have ſent to Chriſt-church, to deſire Mr. Alſop * (as the Senior Divine of the Students now reſident) to aſſiſt me at the election; and expect him up accordingly the latter end of next week.

CCXII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY HONOURED LORD, Chriſt-Church, Nov. 20, 1712.

THESE are the three copies of verſes which carried the three prizes of poetry. They are the beſt Church-Church can afford, at preſent, from the undergraduates. By Dr. Freind's † aſſiſtance, I hope, we

* Of whom, ſee a letter dated Sept. 6, 1717.

† Dr. Robert Freind, brother to the celebrated phyſician, was born at Croton in Northamptonſhire, where his father was rector. He was admitted in 1680 to Weſtminſter-ſchool, whence he was elected to Chriſt-church in 1686, proceeded M. A. June 4, 1696; became ſecond maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool in 1699; and accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. July 7, 1709. In 1711, he drew up the preamble to the earl of Oxford's patent of peerage; and in that year ſucceeded Duke the poet in the valuable living of Witney in Oxfordſhire; and alſo became head-maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool. In 1724, he publiſhed an edition of Cicero's "Orator." In April 1729, he obtained a canonry of Windſor; and in 1731, exchanged it for a prebend of Weſtminſter.

we ſhall be able every day to do better. Your Lordſhip's concern for us makes me think that the ſight of them may not be unacceptable to you. The three prizes fell upon a Weſtminſter Student, a Canoneer *, and a Commoner. But the Commoner, Le Hunt †, was ſome time at Weſtminſter, and was there acquainted with Mr. Charles Trelawny ‡; for which reaſon, I ſuppoſe, he has made your Lordſhip the ſubject of ſome part of his verſes. Preſcott § has done the ſame thing; led to it by an eager deſire, which he has in common with the reſt of this body, to take all occaſions of paying all manner of reſpect to your Lordſhip.

I return my thanks to your Lordſhip for the intended favour of a buck ||. But I thought it proper to acquaint your Lordſhip, that your warrant was not complied with; and have therefore incloſed it. My obligations to your Lordſhip are the ſame as though I had enjoyed the benefit of it.

Weſtminſter. In 1734, he was deſirous of reſigning Witney to his ſon (afterwards Dean of Canterbury); but could not do it without the permiſſion of Biſhop Hoadly, which he had little reaſon to expect. On application, however, to that Prelate through Queen Caroline and Lady Sundon, he received this laconic anſwer, "If Dr. Freind can aſk it, I can grant it." On ſucceeding to a canonry of Chriſt church in 1744, he reſigned his ſtall at Weſtminſter in favour of his ſon. He died Aug. 9, 1754, aged 84. Various other particulars of him, and of his ſon the Dean, and of their writings, may be ſeen in the "Anecdotes of Mr Bowyer," pp. 3. 4. 586. 642.

* A ſtudent nominated by a Canon.

† William Le Hunt, afterwards M. A. June 1, 1719; and B. D. March 7 1725.

‡ One of the Biſhop's ſons. See p. 458.

§ John Preſcott, M. A. Oct. 15, 1715.

|| The year before he had aſked for *two*. See p. 453.

I am, with a very lively ſenſe of all the obligations I have received from your Lordſhip, my Lord, your ever faithful and moſt obedient ſervant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

I have had ſome intimations of your Lordſhip's good wiſhes to Mr. Luck *, in his pretenſions to Torrington. He has hurt himſelf by getting the corporation to petition for him, and againſt Mr. Roberts, for whom the Biſhop of Rocheſter † has long ſince written to me very preſſingly. However, I am not out of hopes of ſerving him: but it will take ſome time to get over theſe difficulties; and the living cannot lapſe, being only a curacy.

CCXIII. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY GOOD AND HONOURED LORD, Chriſt-church, Dec. 30, 1712.

I AM, as I have been all my life, extremely obliged to your Lordſhip for your repeated favours. This day your warrant for a doe was obeyed in the chaces of Witney; and on Thurſday, by God's bleſſing, I will treat the common room with it, and remember the founder with that reſpect which is due to him from me, and from every member of this body. May the year, which begins with your bounty, be happy, not to us only who partake of it, but to your Lordſhip and to all your family!

* Robert Luck, M. A. of Chriſt-church, July 3, 1700.
† Dr. Sprat.

Dr.

Dr. Radcliffe's noble deſign for enlarging the Bodley library goes on *. The intended ſcheme is, to build out from the middle window of the Selden part a room of ninety feet long, and as high as the Selden part is; and under it to build a library for Exeter College, upon whoſe ground it muſt ſtand. Exeter College has con-

* This ſcheme not having been adopted, Dr. Radcliffe left 40,000 l. for building a new Library; with 150 l. a year for the librarian, and 100 l. a year to buy books. The foundation-ſtone was laid June 16, 1737, with the following inſcription on a plate of copper:

"Quod felix fauſtumque ſit
Academiæ Oxonienſi,
Die XVI kalendarum Junii
Anno MDCCXXXVII.
Carolo Comite de Arran Cancellario,
Stephano Niblet, S. T. P. Vice-cancellario,
Thoma Paget & Johanne Land A. MM.
Procuratoribus,
Plaudente undique togatâ gente,
Honorabilis admodum
Dnus Dnus Carolus Noel Somerſet,
Honorabilis Johannes Verney,
Gualterus Wagſtaff Bagot Baronettus,
Edwardus Harley } Armigeri,
et Edwardus Smith }
Radclivii munificentiſſimi teſtamenti
Curatores, P. P.
Jacobo Gibbs Architecto."

The whole building was completed in 1747; and on the 12th of April 1749, it was opened with great ſolemnity; of which ſee a particular deſcription in Gent. Mag. vol. XIX. pp. 165. 459; and ſee alſo vol. LI. p. 75.—Beſides the Library and Infirmary which bear his name, Dr. Radcliffe gave to the Univerſity of Oxford an annual income of 600 l. for two travelling fellowſhips. To Univerſity College alſo he gave in his life-time (1687) the fine painted window at their altar-piece, and by his laſt will the money which built the maſter's lodge, making one ſide of the Eaſtern quadrangle. See the "Illuſtrations" at the end of this volume, N° XXIV.

ſented,

ſented, upon condition that not only a library be built for them, but ſome lodgings alſo, which muſt be pulled down to make room for this new deſign, be rebuilt. The Univerſity thinks of furniſhing that part of the charge. And Dr. Radcliffe has readily proffered to furniſh the reſt; and withal, after he has perfected the building, to give 100 l. for ever to furniſh it with books.

Here, at Chriſt-church, I have built a handſome repoſitory for Dean Aldrich's books*; having ſet up a new gallery for that purpoſe at the farther end of our library, which runs acroſs it, and returns about twenty-five feet on each ſide, and will compleatly hold the noble legacy he left us, and ſhew it to the greateſt advantage.

I cannot help giving your Lordſhip theſe accounts, becauſe I know your Lordſhip takes part in every inſtance of good fortune, which befalls either the Univerſity, or Chriſt-church.

I had ſome intimation, from Mr. Alſop, of what your Lordſhip was pleaſed to deſire in relation to Mr. Trelawny†. Your Lordſhip may depend upon it, that he

* On this head ſee the "Illuſtrations," N° V.

† Charles Trelawny, the Biſhop's ſecond ſon. He was admitted at Weſtminſter in 1709; and elected to Chriſt-church 1713; M. A. July 8, 1719; afterwards D. D. Prebendary of Wincheſter, and rector of Cherton and Weſtmeath Hants, (preferments then worth about 1000 l. a year). He died Aug. 24, 1721.

Hele Trelawny, the fourth ſon, took the degree of M. A. at Chriſt-church April 23, 1725; B. and D. D. March 27, 1736; was rector of South-hill and Lanreath in Cornwall, and one of the Proctors for the Clergy of the dioceſe of Exeter. He died without iſſue, June 1740; leaving behind him a moſt amiable character both in public and private

he ſhall be accommodated to all manner of advantage, when he comes hither; and that there is nothing in my power to give him, or to procure for him, but your Lordſhip ſhall command it as readily as if it were in your own diſpoſal.

Mr. Luck's * matter hangs, becauſe of ſome diſputes we have about a Chapter-clerk whom I have diſmiſſed, and whoſe diſmiſſion occaſions for the preſent an interruption of all capitular buſineſs. But as ſoon as that affair is over, Mr. Luck's matter ſhall be expedited.

I leave this place on Monday next, in order to attend the Convocation †; where, I hear, we ſhall ſet out warmly; the attack being to be renewed about the validity of Lay baptiſm ‡ at our firſt ſitting down; and the Archbiſhop's friends being ordered to appear there in full numbers. The credit that Mr. Bingham § has

private life; a zealous advocate for the Chriſtian religion, and one who humbly followed the doctrines of it in his life and converſation; of great innocence and ſimplicity of manners, and courteous meekneſs of behaviour; who lived beloved, and died lamented, leaving an example worthy of imitation.

* See p. 456

† "The Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Chriſt-church, "Oxon, having reſigned as Preacher at the Rolls, is ſucceed-"ed by the Rev. Mr. Biſſe, brother to the Reverend the Lord "Biſhop of St David's." Evening Poſt, Jan. 3, 1712-13.—Dr. Biſſe ſucceeded Atterbury alſo as Chaplain to the Queen, Feb. 21, 1713.—Archdeacon Percival ſucceeded him as Prolocutor, in December 1713. ‡ See above, pp. 453. 462.

§ In "A Scholaſtical hiſtory of the Practices of the Church, "in reference to the adminiſtration of Baptiſm by Laymen, "Part I. 1712," 8vo. to which was ſoon after added "A "Second Part; with ſome conſiderations on Dr. Brett's and "Mr. Lawrence's anſwer to the Firſt Part;" to which is "prefixed the ſtate of the preſent Controverſy; with an Ap-"pendix, containing ſome remarks on the Author of the "Second Part of Lay Baptiſm invalid."

done

done the cauſe, by appearing in it, gives them hopes of ſucceſs.

I beg your Lordſhip's bleſſing; and am, with the greateſt reſpect, and the deepeſt ſenſe of all your Lordſhip's favours, your Lordſhip's ever obliged, faithful, and obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CCXIV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY EVER HONOURED LORD, Chelſea, Feb. 10, 1712-13.

I HAVE received two letters, for which I am to thank your Lordſhip, and will thank your Lordſhip as long as I live. For though I have received many kind ones from your Lordſhip, and particularly two (never by me to be forgotten) wherein your Lordſhip was pleaſed to beſtow the Archdeaconry of Totneſs * and a Canonry of Exeter † upon me; yet permit me to ſay, my Lord, that even thoſe were not more welcome than the two laſt which you were pleaſed to ſend me, and in which your Lordſhip has drawn a lively picture of that zeal for the true faith of Chriſt, and for the dignity and honour of the Prieſthood, which are, and ever have been, a diſtinguiſhing part of your Lordſhip's character.

I entirely agree to all your Lordſhip ſays in the former part of your letter, with reſpect to the blaſphemies of Mr. Whiſton and Dr. Clarke (for I cannot give the tenets even of the latter a ſofter name); and wiſh with all my ſoul it were as much in my power, as it is in my

* See p. 71. † See p. 308.

inclination,

inclination, to procure any thing to be done (either in or out of Convocation) that might effectually check and diſcourage them.

But your Lordſhip well knows the preſent ſad ſituation of things. In Convocation we are told that we have no juriſdiction; nor can we be perſuaded, by the opinions of eight of the twelve Judges, and of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, that we have any. The Upper Houſe look upon themſelves to have taken a large ſtep, in cenſuring Mr. Whiſton's opinions, and will not be induced to go farther; to be ſure, not to bring Dr. Clarke's book under the ſame condemnation.

Out of Convocation, the thoughts of thoſe who alone can reſtore the uſefulneſs and dignity of ſuch aſſemblies are ſo much taken up with ſchemes of peace, as not to be at liberty to mind our concerns: ſo that, for aught I can ſee, we muſt be contented to wait for another opportunity; and, in the mean time, the Free-thinkers muſt go on to do their pleaſure. And indeed, my Lord, they ſee their opportunity; and, not knowing how long it may laſt, are reſolved to make uſe of it to the utmoſt. Your Lordſhip has, I ſuppoſe, ſeen the book in defence of Free-thinking *; one of the boldeſt attempts that was ever ſuffered in a Chriſtian nation. There is now in the preſs another book, which, if I may gueſs right of it from the title, is ſtill of more pernicious conſequence. It runs in theſe words: "A

* "Diſcourſe of Free-thinking, 1713," by Anthony Collins, Eſq. Againſt this common enemy to Chriſtianity, Dr. Atterbury ſeemed heartily to have joined iſſue with his antagoniſts Dr. Bentley and Bp. Hoadly.

"new

" new Gospel discovered; or Jewish and Mahometan
" Christianity, being an account of the antient Gospel
" of Barnabas, and the modern Gospel of the Maho-
" metans; which last is now first made known among
" Christians," &c. The book is written by Toland *; and I now transcribe these words out of the MS. title-page of it, which he sent in his own hand to the press, and which I have at this moment in mine.

Your Lordship seems thoroughly sensible of the ill consequences that would attend our determination of the point relating to the validity or invalidity of Lay-baptism. Either way we should do great mischief; and therefore my utmost endeavours were bent last year towards preventing any decision. And, I hope, I have prevented it this year also. For though I am very well assured, that there was, about six weeks ago, a design to bring on that point at the very entrance of our session †: yet the alarm that has been given on this head to the distant Clergy, and the appearance there will probably be when we meet, has, I am told, dashed the design; so that we shall hear no more of it, as, I pray God, we may not.

I have an hearty regard for Mr. Bingham, and (you may remember, my Lord,) was the first man who recommended him to your Lordship ‡. But he is certainly in the wrong to suggest, that there was ever any design in the Lower House of Convocation to declare the invalidity of Lay-baptism. All our aim (I am sure all my aim) was to declare nothing at all concerning it.

* See pp. 83. 87. 93.
† See pp. 453. 459.
‡ See p. 403.

And

And in that opinion I am ſtill fixed, and pleaſed to find that I have your Lordſhip's concurrence. But I forbear to trouble your Lordſhip any farther on theſe heads; and live in hopes of waiting upon you here in a little time at Chelſea. Mr. Charles Trelawny * came out hither on Saturday laſt with the Dean of Exeter †, and ſpent his time at the great houſe ‡ (where I ſaw him) till Monday. Your Lordſhip will find him grown very much; and I am told by good hands, that he is grown as much in his inſide as his outſide. He acted a part, laſt week, in the play of "Ignoramus," extremely well, as thoſe who were eye-witneſſes of it aſſure me. I had the ill luck not to know of the thing till the day afterwards; and ſo was not myſelf one of his ſpectators and auditors; but 500 others were, and many of them people of very good quality.

I long to hear that the Colonel § has begged your Lordſhip's bleſſing in England.

I pray for the proſperity of your Lordſhip and your family; being (as I am ever, while I breathe, bound to be), my Lord, your obliged, faithful, and obedient ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

* The Biſhop's ſecond ſon. See p. 458.
† Dr. Wake.
‡ The Biſhop of Wincheſter's
§ See p. 466.

CCXV.

CCXV. To Bp. TRELAWNY.

MY MUCH HONOURED LORD, Chelſea, Feb. 24, 1712-13.

ON Saturday, the moment after I received your Lordſhip's, I wrote to Mr. Whalley in the moſt preſſing manner I could, about the affair your Lordſhip mentioned, without giving him the leaſt hint from whence I received the account of it. Your Lordſhip may depend upon it, that I will give no manner of countenance to any ſuch diſcourſes as thoſe, nor to the men that uſe them. They are perfectly oppoſite to my principles, to my practice, and to my very inclinations; and therefore I will not ſuffer any one who acts under me to draw infamy upon me by language of that kind, to which I ſhall be thought conſenting if I do not reſent it. Nor can I ſay the reflection would be at all unjuſt; and therefore return your Lordſhip my humble thanks for giving me an opportunity of doing myſelf right on this head. As to the other part of your Lordſhip's letter, nobody can be more ſenſible than I am of the blaſphemous liberties now taken by profligate writers, without fear, becauſe without controul; and of the contempt which by that means the Convocation is brought under, while they ſit ſtill, and do nothing to oppoſe this torrent of irreligion: though that be their proper buſineſs, and the peculiar reaſon for which their aſſemblies now are kept up in time of Parliament. I dread the conſequences of ſuch open attacks made on the Chriſtian religion, which are indeed ſomewhat more daring than they have been; but that is no wonder, ſince

ſince nothing has been in good earneſt done to repreſs them for four and twenty years paſt *, which is the true æra of their birth. And men who have had the experience of ſo long an impunity will, to be ſure, (as they viſibly do) grow every day bolder and bolder. And what remedy, my Lord, can be hoped for? The two Prelates † your Lordſhip mentions, who ſhould ſtand in the gap, are both of them much decayed in their underſtandings, and have loſt all ſpirit and firmneſs of mind, ſo that the friends even of the youngeſt of the two ‡ think it by all means neceſſary that he ſhould not appear in town this ſeſſion; and though he is preſſed in the moſt earneſt manner by his ſuperiors, yet it is queſtioned whether he will come; and if he does come, it is to me no queſtion but that his being here will be inſignificant to thoſe excellent purpoſes your Lordſhip mentions. So that the Clergy, my Lord, are headleſs and heartleſs—"ſheep without a ſhepherd." But of this I would I had an opportunity of diſcourſing your Lordſhip more largely; which yet, I am told, I ſhall not have till the end of March, if ſo ſoon.

The Biſhop of Bath and Wells § has excuſed himſelf from coming up, even though he be appointed to preach one of the Lent Sermons.

It is ſaid that the Parliament will not ſit, even on March 3, but that there will ſtill be another ſhort adjournment.

* This goes back to the Revolution. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

† Probably Biſhops Compton and Sprat. They both died in a few months. See vol. II. pp. 3, 5; and the "Illuſtrations" at the end of that volume, N° I.

‡ Dr. Sprat. See p. 467.

§ Dr. Hooper.

Quaſh of Exeter, your Lordſhip hears, is broke; at leaſt his correſpondent Hoſkyns tells me ſo; who refuſes on that account to pay a bill of 30 l. which I had from Quaſh upon him, and in which, I ſuppoſe, I ſhall be a ſufferer. I had written to your Lordſhip on Saturday, but that I ſpent the evening in ſeeing "Phormio" acted at the College-chamber; where in good truth, my Lord, Mr. Trelawny * played Antipho extremely well; and ſome parts of the character he performed admirably. Your Lordſhip may depend upon it, that in what place ſoever he ſtands, he ſhall go *firſt* † of the election to Oxford, and ſhall have all the aſſiſtances and advantages there, that is poſſible for a Dean of Chriſt-church to give him.

I am afraid of mentioning to your Lordſhip the Colonel ‡; though Dr. Freind, with your Lordſhip's permiſſion, has informed me of matters, and of your Lordſhip's great uneaſineſs and fears in relation to him. I truſt in God that they may be found, after all, greater than he deſerves. However, our joint opinion was, that your Lordſhip ſhould by all means ſend a meſſenger expreſs for him, who ſhould find him out in whatever part of Europe he is, and bring him home with him. I cannot but think that this is the only way of your Lordſhip's being ſecure of his return, and that the apprehenſion of your Lordſhip's growing diſpleaſure (expreſſed in your late letters) will rather retard than forward his coming.

* Mr. Charles Trelawny. See p. 458.

† He accordingly ſtands firſt in the liſt of the year 1713.

‡ See vol. II. pp. 7, 9, 15.

Were

Were I not in ſuch poſts as will not ſuffer me to ſtir *, I proteſt to your Lordſhip, that, with all the readineſs in the world, I would go in queſt of him myſelf, and think three or four months of my life well ſpent in that ſervice. I wiſh your Lordſhip would pleaſe ſpeedily to pitch upon a perſon proper for that important ſervice.

I cannot think of that ſubject without the higheſt concern; and therefore break from it abruptly; and ſubſcribe myſelf your Lordſhip's ever obliged, faithful, and dutiful ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY.

CCXVI. To Dean SWIFT.

MR. DEAN, Chelſea, Tueſday morning, [April 21, 1713.]

GIVE me leave to tell you, that there is no man in England more pleaſed with your being preferred † than I am. I would have told you ſo myſelf at your lodgings, but that my waiting ‡ confines me. I had heard a flying report of it before; but Lord Bolingbroke yeſterday confirmed the welcome news to me. I could not excuſe myſelf without ſaying thus

* Dean of Chriſt Church; Prolocutor of the Convocation; Queen's Chaplain, &c.

† To the Deanry of St. Patrick. Dr. Swift had been before-hand with his friend, in a moſt happily penned congratulatory Letter on his advancement to Chriſt-church. See p. 449.

‡ The Convocation met April 9, 1713; when "The Pro-" locutor Dr. Atterbury, with the unanimous conſent of the " Lower Houſe, choſe Dr. Bridges to be his Vice-prolocutor " during his attendance on the Queen that month as chap-" lain in ordinary, and on other extraordinary occaſions." Poſt Boy, April 11.

much; and I have not time to say more, but that I am your most affectionate and faithful servant,

FR. ATTERBURY *.

* "Yesterday morning early, died at Bromley in Kent, "the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of "Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, aged about 78, "much lamented, doubtless, by all lovers of the Truly "Apostolical Church of England, by all lovers of what was "truly great and good. Great he was in the Divinity-Chair, "and no less great in the Oratory, having raised our lan- "guage to that beauty which former divines never could, "and moderns can but intimate; good in his known charity "to all that could be thought objects: and one instance of "charity was more noted in him, in that he would give no "countenance to any, who, under a pretence of squeamish- "ness of conscience, made a wide schism in the most ortho- "dox Church; or to those who, out of lukewarmness, be- "trayed that altar they pretended to sacrifice at."

Post Boy, May 21, 1713.

"A letter from Bromley, giving an account of the sudden "and unexpected death of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and "Dean of Westminster, Dr. Thomas Sprat, who went well "to bed on Tuesday night, awaked about two, called for rose- "mary water, and expired in a few moments: That he had "all along excelled in the talents of wit, and writing good "English; but that the Post-boy, under a pretence of giving "higher characters, had really done injury, if not scandal to his "memory: That the successor most talked of was Dr. Atterbury "Dean at Oxford, who, if the Lord Treasurer did not comply "with his desires, was able even to create a necessity of it for "peace sake." Evening Post, May 22.

(See a further character of him in vol. II. p. 5.)

Bp. Sprat was buried in Westminster Abbey May 25. The pall was held up by the Bps. of London, Durham, Winchester, Hereford, St. David's, and Raphoe. Before the funeral rites were performed, Mr. Davis, one of the scholars, made a Latin Oration upon his Lordship in the Jerusalem Chamber.

"A congé d'élire is passing the great seal, for electing the "Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Christ-church, Bishop of Ro- "chester. Her Majesty hath likewise been pleased to consti- "tute him Dean of Westminster." Evening Post, June 13, 1713.

"On Tuesday the Rev. Dr. Atterbury was installed Dean of "Westminster." Weekly Packet, June 20.

CCXVII.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London. } At a Court holden at the ſaid Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL *, upon Friday the 19th day of June 1713.

THE Right Worſhipful Sir WILLIAM WITHERS, Knt. and Alderman of this City, and Preſident of theſe Hoſpitals,

* For this and ſeveral other curious particulars reſpecting our Author's preferment and continuance at Bridewell, I am indebted to the polite attention of the preſent worthy Reader of that Hoſpital, as will appear by the letter here ſubjoined:

"SIR, Bridewell Hoſpital, Jan. 5, 1784.

I ſhall very readily communicate to you all the information which I can procure relative to the connection which Biſhop Atterbury had with this Hoſpital. The firſt mention that I find of him, is in the minutes of the Court-book, Oct. 4, 1693: on that day he was elected Miniſter and Preacher. He had been Lecturer of St. Bride's *, which is almoſt contiguous to the Hoſpital, above two years; and it is moſt probable that his reputation as a Preacher, as well as his attachment to thoſe principles for which the Governors here were then diſtinguiſhed, recommended him to their notice. There was a ſtrong conteſt for the appointment, but he prevailed by a majority of twenty-one votes. The Sermon †, to which Stackhouſe erroneouſly aſcribes his ſucceſs, was preached on the firſt annual Election-day after he was choſen, when it is always uſual for the Preacher to ſpeak commemoratively of the different charitable inſtitutions which are ſupported in the two Hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. It cannot but ſeem extraordinary, when I inform you, that, in the following year, it is recorded that there was a great decreaſe in the congregation of the chapel. This complaint ‡ was made by the Preſident,

* See the "Illuſtrations" at the end of this volume, N° VI.

† His famous Diſcourſe on the Power of Charity to cover Sin.

‡ See the "Illuſtrations," N° XXV.

who

Hoſpitals, acquainted this Court, that he had received a Letter, which he deſired might be read, from Doctor ATTER-

who acquainted the Court, that the duty of the Miniſter had not of late been performed according to the orders of the Hoſpital. What the neglect was, we can only conjecture: it is moſt likely, that the increaſing fame of his eloquence brought upon him many applications to preach before other more numerous and diſtinguiſhed audiences, and that, as his lecture took him from the chapel in the afternoon, the Governors were leſs diſpoſed to allow of his frequent abſences in the former part of the day. However, in the ſucceding month, the above cenſure, after ſome debate, was ordered to be expunged*; which is only done by two ſtrokes of a pen drawn acroſs the minute. Mr. Atterbury's credit with the Governors was not at all diminiſhed by this circumſtance; for in the year 1698, upon his becoming Chaplain to the Rolls †, we find Sir Robert Geffery, the Preſident, introducing a propoſal from him to reſign the lectureſhip of St. Bride's, accompanied with a requeſt, that he might be permitted to provide for the morning duty, and preach himſelf in the afternoon; which was readily granted by the Court, and their aſſent expreſſed in ſuch terms as plainly indicate them to have been in high good humour with their celebrated and much admired Preacher ‡. On Jan. 23, 1707-8, thanks were voted him for drawing up the Charge, which is read in Court to every Governor, upon his admiſſion §. In the May following I find a form of Inſtructions for the Apprentices of the Hoſpital propoſed to the Court: it is not ſaid, that it was compoſed by Atterbury; but when you conſider, that it was done not long after the Charge, that it was brought forward by Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, to whom he had been lately Chaplain in his Mayoralty, and particularly the very proper and maſterly ſtyle in which it is written, I think there can ſcarce remain a doubt of it's being the production of his pen ‖. You have here every thing that occurs worthy notice till his

* See the "Illuſtrations," N° XXVI.

† Hence another miſtake of Stackhouſe may be corrected. His firſt Sermon at the Rolls was preached Dec. 4, 1698; his Farewell at St. Bride's on the Sunday following. See vol. IV. p. 124.

‡ See the "Illuſtrations," N° XXVII.

§ See theſe printed above, p. 421.

‖ See this alſo p. 426.

reſignation.

ATTERBURY, Dean of Chriſt Church, Miniſter and Preacher of this Hoſpital; which was read accordingly, as follows:

"SIR, Chelſea, June 15, 1713.

"I have kept my ſtation at Bridewell thus long, "with an intention to take leave of the Governors "when aſſembled in a body; being very deſirous of "paying that reſpect to them, after the civilities I had "received from them for twenty years together. But "it has ſo happened, that I am obliged to quit the "place a month or ſix weeks ſooner than I thought to

reſignation. Though he attained new dignity and preferment, he ſtill preſerved his old connection: nothing ſhort of a Biſhoprick could remove him from his ſtation at Bridewell *. He reſigned the office of Miniſter and Preacher of the Hoſpital and Precinct, on the 19th of June, 1713, a few days before he was conſecrated Biſhop of Rocheſter †; and in the January following, he was nominated a Governor by Sir William Withers, Preſident, who joined with him, at the ſame time, his friend the Dean of St. Patrick's. Neither of them proved a benefactor: the circumſtances of the Biſhop, probably, would not allow it; and Swift, though a Governor of Bethlem, reſerved all his charity for the endowment of his Lunatic Hoſpital in Dublin. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, THOMAS BOWEN.

P. S. I ſubjoin, extracted from the Chapel Regiſter of Chriſtenings, &c. all that I can find relative to the Atterbury family ‡. The name of Oſborne ‖ does not appear. Mary muſt have been his beloved daughter Mrs. Morice §: who Jane Atterbury was, I know not.

* In right of this office, he was for ſeveral years a Fellow of Sion College, and one of the Aſſiſtants of that reverend aſſembly.

† See the Letter printed above.

‡ See the "Illuſtrations" N° XXVIII. The regiſter of St. Bride's has been diligently (though ineffectually) ſearched for the ſame purpoſe by Mr. Pridden. Our Author was probably married at or near Oxford.

‖ The Biſhop's ſon; who was born and regiſtered probably at Chelſea.

§ See the "Illuſtrations," N° XXVIII.

"have

" have done, and without being certain that I ſhall
" have a proper opportunity of addreſſing myſelf to
" them from the pulpit on this occaſion: I beg you,
" therefore, Sir, to intimate my reſignation to them at
" the next Court; and to aſſure them, that I have a
" very grateful ſenſe of the kindneſs with which I have
" been all along treated by them; and that I ſhall, to
" the beſt of my power, always ſhew myſelf a friend
" to the Hoſpital, and, Sir, your obliged and humble
" ſervant, FR. ATTERBURY *.

" I ſhall take care that the pulpit be ſupplied till the
" Governors have pitched upon a perſon to ſucceed
" me †."

* It appears from a memorandum of Dr. Birch, that Atterbury, whilſt Dean of Chriſt Church, wrote a letter of thanks, Aug. 31, 1712, for a benefaction to that ſociety. Q. if printed, and where? Many fugitive pieces of this excellent Writer are recollected to have been in circulation at Chriſt Church, which it would be a kindneſs to the publick to communicate. If any gentleman, who has an opportunity of acceſs to the regiſter-books and archives of that College would take the trouble to make ſuch extracts from them as have been made by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Pridden from the Court-books of Bridewell Hoſpital and the Veſtry-books of St. Bride's, it would doubtleſs illuſtrate many particulars of our Author's perſonal hiſtory. The regiſters of the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter might be a ſimilar ſource of information; and thoſe of Chelſea and Bromley would poſſibly furniſh ſome dates.

† " The Reverend Dr. Yalden, Chaplain to his Grace the
" Duke of Beaufort, was yeſterday choſen Miniſter of Bride-
" well, in the room of Dr. Atterbury, Biſhop of Rocheſter."
Poſt Boy, June 27, 1713.

" On Sunday laſt [July 5,] Dr. Francis Atterbury, Lord
" Biſhop of Rocheſter, was conſecrated at Lambeth."
Dyer's Letter, July 7, 1713.

ILLUS-

An Hiſtorical and Architectural Account of the Collegiate Church of St. PETER, WESTMINSTER, and of the Repairs; written by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, at the Deſire of Dr. ATTERBURY, Biſhop of ROCHESTER, and Principal Commiſſioner for the Repairs of that Church, about the Year 1714*.

MY LORD,

"WHEN I had the honour to attend your Lordſhip, to congratulate your epiſcopal dignity, and to pay that reſpect which particularly concerned myſelf, as one in your ſervice, employed in the chief direction of the works and repairs of the collegiate church of St. Peter in Weſtminſter, you was pleaſed to give me this ſeaſonable admonition, that I ſhould conſider my advanced age, and, though I had already made fair ſteps in the repairs of that ancient and ruinous fabrick, yet you thought it reaſonable, I ſhould leave a memorial of what I had done, and what my thoughts are for carrying on the works for the future."

Sir Chriſtopher then proceeds to give the hiſtory of the building of the Abbey, which he obſerves was 500 years about; and, ſhewing the original defects and errors in the firſt deſign and execution, goes on to relate what he had done to repair theſe. "In the ſtone-work," ſays he, "we have cut out all the ragged aſhlers, and inveſted it with a better ſtone out of Oxfordſhire down the river from the quarries about Burford. We have amended and ſecured the buttreſſes in the cloyſter garden, as to the greateſt part; and we proceed to finiſh that ſide. The chapels on the South ſide we have done, and moſt of the arch-buttreſſes all along as we proceeded;" and concludes this article thus: "Upon the whole matter, I may ſay, that of the neceſſary repairs of the outward ſtone-work, one third part is already completed." He cloſes the repairs with a wiſh of doing what might be done, to render thoſe parts complete with a proper aſpect, which were left abruptly imperfect by the laſt builders, when the monaſtery was diſſolved by Henry VIII. In this he particularly recommends the finiſhing of the two towers at the Weſt end, and the ſteeple in the centre; to which purpoſe he obſerves, "that it was plainly the original intention; and, leſt it ſhould be doubted whether the four pillars below be able to bear a ſteeple, becauſe they ſeem a little ſwagged inward, I have conſidered how they may be unqueſtionably ſecured, ſo as to ſupport the greateſt weight that need be laid upon them, and this after a manner that will add to their ſhape and

* The Heads of this Letter, with a Letter to the Biſhop, are entered in the Journals of the Antiquarian Society. See Widmore, p. 43; and Wren's Parentalia.

beauty. This is ſuppoſed to be done by reducing the four pillars to a perpendicular, and then ſecured from further dilating, and confirmed by laying ſomething upon them for a weight to ſtrengthen them." The great front, commonly called Solomon's porch, he lived to ſee finiſhed in 1722. The two towers at the Weſt end have been ſince finiſhed according to his plan; and the whole church caſed and fully repaired by virtue of an act of parliament. His opinion concerning the ſpire in the centre was, that the tower ſhould be continued to at leaſt as much in height above the roof, as it is in breadth, and then a ſpire added; but this is not yet executed. Upon a ſurvey, probably, it was judged, that the pillars could not be ſecured ſo as ſafely to build it.

*** Not long after Sir Chriſtopher Wren's return to England, having finiſhed and digeſted his deſigns for the entire reparation of St. Paul's, he laid them before the King and the commiſſioners in the beginning of the year 1666; but that part of the plan by which a dome with a cupola and a lanthern with a ſpring top was to be raiſed in the room of the old ſteeple being oppoſed by ſeveral of them, a conteſt aroſe, which five days after was put an end to by the fire of London on the 2d of September. That dreadful calamity furniſhed matter abundantly to exerciſe all the extraordinary talents of our young architect. Upon this occaſion he was appointed Surveyor-general and principal Architect for re-building the whole city, in which was included not only the cathedral of St. Paul, but fifty-one parochial churches, which were enacted by Parliament to be built in lieu of thoſe that were burnt and demoliſhed, beſides other public ſtructures, and alſo for the diſpoſition of the ſtreets. He preſently drew up excellently beautiful plans for this purpoſe, which were laid before the King and the Houſe of Commons. But the execution of that noble deſign was unhappily prevented by the diſputes which aroſe about private property, and the haſte and hurry of rebuilding.

In 1708, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for building the Fifty new churches in and about London; preparatory to which ſervice, he imparted his thoughts in a letter to a friend, in which are many curious and uſeful remarks with reſpect to the ſite both of the churches, and cemeteries, as alſo of the materials; and as to the capacity and dimenſions, which, he obſerves, may be determined by a calculation: "It is," ſays he, "as I take it, pretty certain, that the number of inhabitants, for whom theſe churches are provided, are five times as many as thoſe in the City who were burnt out, and probably more than 400,000 grown perſons that ſhould come to church; for whom theſe fifty churches are to be provided, beſides ſome chapels already

ready built, though too ſmall to be made parochial. Now if the churches ſhould hold each 2000 perſons, it would be very ſhort of the neceſſary ſupply. The churches therefore muſt be large. But ſtill in our Reformed religion it ſhould ſeem vain to make a pariſh-church larger, than that all who are preſent can both hear and ſee. The Romaniſts indeed may build larger churches; it is enough if they hear the murmur of the maſs, and ſee the elevation of the hoſt; but ours are to be fitted for auditors. I can hardly think it practicable to make a ſingle room ſo capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above 2000 perſons, and all to hear the ſervice, and both to hear diſtinctly and ſee the preacher. I endeavoured to effect this in building the pariſh-church of St. James's, Weſtminſter, which I preſume is the moſt capacious with theſe qualifications that hath been yet built; and yet at a ſolemn time, when the church was much crowded, I could not diſcern from a gallery that 2000 were preſent. In this church I mention, though very broad, and the middle nave arched up, yet, as there are no walls of a ſecond order, nor lanterns, nor buttreſſes, but the whole roof reſts upon the pillars, as do alſo the galleries, I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as ſuch is the cheapeſt of any form I could invent."—In 1710, he finiſhed the cathedral of St. Paul's. The foundation of this *baſilicon* was laid in 1675, and the walls of the choir and ſide ailes were finiſhed in 1685, with the circular North and South porticoes, and the great pillars of the dome brought to the ſame height. The higheſt or laſt ſtone at the top of the lantern was laid by Sir Chriſtopher's eldeſt ſon, deputed by his father in the preſence of Mr. Strong, his ſon, and other Free and Accepted Maſons, chiefly employed in the execution of the work. There is another model in wood, accurately wrought and carved, with all its proper ornaments, conſiſting of one order, the Corinthian only, as St. Peter's at Rome. This was for many years kept in the office of the works of St. Paul's, in a ſhed built for that purpoſe; whence, after finiſhing the new fabric, it was depoſited, together with the other models, and particularly one for the high altar, to conſiſt of rich marble columns, wreathed in ſome manner like that of St. Peter's at Rome, over the morning-prayer chapel on the North ſide. The ſurveyor, in private converſation, always ſeemed to ſet a higher value on this deſign, than any he had made before or ſince, as what was laboured with more ſtudy and ſucceſs; and, had he not been over-ruled by thoſe whom it was his duty to obey, what he would have put in execution with more chearfulneſs and ſatisfaction to himſelf than the other. What deſerves particular notice is, that this ample and magnificent cathedral was completed in the ſpace

of

of 35 years, under one architect, and one Biſhop of London, Dr. Henry Compton, under the reign of four princes, Charles II. James II. William and Mary, and Queen Anne; whereas that of St. Peter's at Rome was 145 years in building by twelve architects, aſſiſted by the police and intereſt of the Roman ſee, the ready acquiſition of marble, and by the beſt artiſts of the world in ſculpture, ſtatuary, painting, and moſaic work, under the reign of nineteen popes.

Churches in London, royal palaces, hoſpitals, and public edifices, built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, from 1668 to 1718.

St. Paul's Cathedral
All hallows the Great
Allhallows Bread-ſtreet
Allhallows Lombard-ſtreet
St. Alban Wood-ſtreet
St. Ann and Agnes
St. Andrew Wardrobe
St. Andrew Holborn
St. Antholin
St. Auſtin
St. Bennet Gracechurch
St. Bennet Paul's-wharf
St. Bennet Finck
St. Bride
St. Bartholomew
Chriſtchurch
St. Chriſtopher
St. Clement Eaſtcheap
St. Clement Danes
St. Dionis Backchurch
St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt
St. Edmond the King
St. Foſter's church
St. George Botolph-lane
St. James Garlick-hill
St. James Weſtminſter
St. Lawrence Jewry
St. Michael Baſſiſhaw
St. Michael Royal
St. Michael Cornhill
St. Michael Queenhithe
St. Michael Wood-ſtreet
St. Michael Crooked-lane
St. Martin Ludgate
St. Matthew Friday-ſtreet
St. Margaret Lothbury
St. Margaret Pattins
St. Magnus London-bridge
St. Mary Abchurch
St. Mary Aldermanbury
St. Mary Aldermary
St. Mary le Bow
St. Mary Magdalen
St. Mary Somerſet
St. Mary at Hill
St. Mildred Bread-ſtreet
St. Mildred Poultry
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey
St. Olave Jewry
St. Peter Cornhill
St. Swithin Canon-ſtreet
St. Stephen Walbroke
St. Stephen Coleman-ſtreet
St. Sepulchre's
The Monument
The Cuſtom-houſe, London
Chelſea Hoſpital
Greenwich Hoſpital
Greenwich Obſervatory
Emanuel College Chapel, Cambridge
Hampton-court
Theatre at Oxford
Trinity College Library, Cambridge
Wincheſter Palace or Caſtle
Weſtminſter Abbey repaired
And ſeveral other things.

ILLUS-

ILLUSTRATIONS.

N° I.

P. 1. Richard Buſby, ſon of Richard Buſby, of Weſtminſter, gentleman, was born at Lutton in Lincolnſhire, Sept. 22, 1606. Having paſſed through the claſſes of Weſtminſter ſchool as a king's ſcholar, he was, in 1624, elected ſtudent of Chriſt Church. He took the degree of B. A. Oct. 21, 1628; and that of M. A. June 18, 1631. Towards the expence of taking thoſe degrees, a ſum was honourably voted to him by the veſtry of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter; which he afterwards as honourably repaid *, adding to it an annual ſum towards maintenance of the pariſh ſchool †. At the Univerſity he was conſidered as a complete orator, and a very good actor; having acted with great applauſe in the comedy called "The Royal Slave," written by Willian Cartwright, which was played before king Charles I. and his queen at Chriſt Church, by the ſtudents of that houſe, on Auguſt 30, 1636. July 1639, he was admitted to the prebend and rectory of Cudworth, in the Church of Wells ‡. Dec. 13, 1640, he was appointed maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool; and by his ſkill and diligence in the diſcharge of this moſt laborious and important office for the ſpace of 55 years, bred up the greateſt number of eminent men in Church and State, that ever adorned at one time any age or nation §. He compoſed alſo ſeveral books

* "1628. To Richard Buſby, by conſent of the veſtry, towards enabling him to proceed Bachelor of Arts, 5l.—1631. To Richard Buſby, a king's ſcholar of Weſtminſter, towards enabling him to proceed Maſter of Arts at Oxon, by conſent of the veſtry, 6l. 13s. 4d.—1649. Of Mr. Richard Buſby the ſum of eleven pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and four pence (it having been formerly diſburſed for his uſe by Mr. William Bell and Mr. James Paſcall, church-wardens in 1628 and 1631); which, ſo ſoon as it was made known unto him, he directly repaid it." Church-wardens' Accompts of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.

† The Biographia Britannica, from Widmore, gives the ſum laid out for him, but not the re-payment.

‡ He loſt the profits of it during the civil wars; but found means to keep his ſtudent's place, and other preferments.

§ He extremely liked, and even applauded, and rewarded wit in any of his ſcholars, though it reflected on himſelf; but in his ſchool he was extremely ſevere.

for the uſe of his ſchool. After the Reſtoration, Charles II. conferred on him a prebend of Weſtminſter, into which he was inſtalled July 5, 1660; and the 11th of Auguſt following, he was made treaſurer and canon reſidentiary of the Church of Wells. He took the degree of D. D. Oct. 19, 1660. At the coronation of Charles II. he carried the ampulla; and in the convocation which met June 24, 1661, he was proctor for the chapter of Bath and Wells; and one of thoſe who approved and ſubſcribed the Common-prayer-book. This great man, after a long and healthy life, the conſequence of chaſtity, ſobriety, and temperance, died April 5, 1695, aged 89, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, where there is a fine monument erected to him, fronting the South Croſs, and againſt the outſide-wainſcot of the Choir, with this inſcription:

" En infra poſitam
Qualis hominum oculis obſervabatur
BUSBEII Imaginem!
Si eam
Quæ in animis altiùs inſedit,
Ultrà deſideras;
Academiæ utriuſque, et Fori lumina,
Aulæ, Senatûs, atque Eccleſiæ
Principes Viros contemplare:
Cumque ſatam ab Illo Ingeniorum meſſem
Tam variam, tamque uberem luſtraveris,
Quantus Is eſſet, qui ſeverat, cogita.
Is certè erat,
Qui inſitam cuique à Naturâ Indolem
Et acutè perſpexit,
Et exercuit commodè,
Et feliciter promovit.
Is erat,
Qui Adoleſcentium Animos
Ità docendo finxit, aluitque,
Ut tam ſapere diſcerent, quam fari;
Dumque Pueri inſtituebantur,
Senſim ſuccreſcerent Viri.
Quotquot Illius diſciplinâ penitus imbuti
In Publicum prodièrε,
Tot adepta eſt Monarchia,
Tot Eccleſia Anglicana
Propugnatores,
Fidos omnes, pleroſque ſtrenuos.

Quæcunque

Quæcunque demum ſit Fama
SCHOLÆ WESTMONASTERIENSIS,
Quicquid inde ad Homines fructûs redundarit
BUSBEIO maximè debetur,
Atque in omne porrò ævum debebitur:
Tam utilem Patriæ Civem
Multis annis, opibuſque florere voluit Deus;
Viciſſim Ille
Pietati promovendæ
Se, et ſua alacris devovit;
Pauperibus ſubvenire,
Literatos fovere,
Templa inſtaurare,
Id illi erat divitiis frui:
Et hos in uſus,
Quicquid non erogârat vivus,
Legavit moriens."

On the Pedeſtal:

RICHARDUS BUSBY LINCOLNIENSIS, S. T. P.

Natus eſt Lutoniæ 1606, Sept. 22.
Scholæ Weſtmonaſt. præfectus eſt 1640, Dec. 23.
Sedem in Eccleſ' { Weſtm' prebendarius, / Wellenſi Treſaurarius, } obtinuit, 1660 { Jul. 5. / Aug. 11.
Obiit 1695, Apr. 5.

He gave 250l. towards repairing and beautifying Chriſt Church college and cathedral*; and founded and endowed two lectures in the ſame college, one for the Oriental languages, and another for the mathematicks; giving moreover an hundred pounds towards the making of a common chamber under the Weſt-end of the great hall, and alſo for the ſetting up of a pew or pulpit there, wherein the ſaid lectures ſhould be read. He contributed alſo to the repair of Lichfield Church. As for his many other benefactions, they are not upon record, becauſe they were done in a private manner. We find, however, that he formed a deſign of eſtabliſhing a lecture-ſhip at each of our Univerſities, which did not take effect. The fact is thus related in the Life of Dr. Humphrey Prideaux: 'Dr. Buſby offered to found two catechiſtical 'lectures, with an endowment of 100l. *per annum* each, 'for inſtructing the under-graduates in the rudiments of the

* This benefaction was probably intended, but never completed. Dr. Buſby indeed left a ſtipend for a catechetical lecture, to be read in one of the pariſh churches in Oxford, by a member of this houſe. GUTCH.

'Chriſtian religion, provided all the ſaid under-graduates 'ſhould be obliged to attend the ſaid lectures, and none of 'them be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts till after 'having been examined by the catechiſt as to their knowledge 'in the doctrines and precepts of the Chriſtian religion, and 'by him approved of. But this condition being rejected 'by *both* Univerſities, the benefaction was rejected therewith, 'and the church hath ever ſince ſuffered the want of it.' The author of the Confeſſional, from whom the preceding anecdote is taken, has made ſome ſtrictures, which his uſual ingenuity and acuteneſs, on the rejection of the propoſals.

N° II.

P. 10. The following Epitaph, written by the famous Mr. Gordon. is preſerved in the Memoirs of Mr. Hollis.

" Underneath reſt the remains
Of ANTHONY CORNISH, Eſq.
Once Member of Parliament for Ludgerſhall, in Wilts:
With thoſe of his father Henry Corniſh, Eſq.
a wealthy Merchant and Citizen of London:
As alſo thoſe of his Grandfather HENRY CORNISH, Alderman and Sheriff of London;
Stations which he ſupported with ſuch vigour and munificence
As expoſed him to the violence of the times,
During the unbleſt reign of James the Second;
When zeal for the Laws paſſed for treaſon againſt the Prince
Who was ſworn to defend them.
He was ſuddenly arraigned before JEFFRIES, Chief Juſtice,
Or rather Chief Inquiſitor for blood;
Whoſe ſole rule of Juſtice was the blind will of an arbitrary Maſter.
And as ſuch a doom was determined before the proceſs was begun;
He was by that fierce implement of tyranny,
In ſpite of innocence, and without proof of guilt,
Doomed to the executioner's knife,
His head and quarters ſevered, and expoſed to public view in the city,
As a ſpectacle of terror to all that were honeſt and rich;
And his eſtate confiſcated to the Crown.
His ſcattered limbs were granted to the tears and prayers of his widow,
By the Prince, without bluſhing for ſuch mock-mercy.

At

At his trial, however brow-beaten and menaced,
At his death, however hurried and ſurprizing,
(For in the ſpace of a week the infamous tragedy was begun and diſpatched)
He manifeſted ſuch courage as became a brave man doomed to periſh for righteouſneſs.
Soon after, the inhuman Sentence was repealed;
But repealed without glory, by thoſe who had pronounced it with infamy;
Since the demonſtration of his innocence became ſo ſtrong and public
That only the dread of popular odium
Forced even that lawleſs and implacable Court
To reſtore his fortune to his family;
Who have ever ſince, without exception, retained his virtuous principles of Liberty,
With all due reverence to ſuch a worthy Patriot their anceſtor,
To whoſe pious memory
Elizabeth Corniſh his Granddaughter,
With filial tenderneſs and duty,
Hath erected this monument of marble,
Yet not ſo laſting as his name."

N° III.

P. 12. Mr. James Harrington, a native of Waltham Abbey, was elected from Weſtminſter ſchool a Student of Chriſt Church in 1683, at the age of 19, and ſoon after was entered a member of the Inner Temple. In 1690 he proceeded M. A. being then a barriſter, and was much frequented by clients for his wonderful and pregnant knowledge in the common law, being more forward in it at 27 years of age, than another at 40. He was the author of many publications recorded in the Athen. Oxon. II. 909, 910. "At length," adds Wood, "this worthy gentleman Mr. Harrington dying within the "precincts of Lincoln's Inn (to which place he had tranſ-"lated himſelf about four or five months before he expired), "on the 23d of November 1693, his body was thereupon "conveyed to Oxon, and buried on St. Andrew's day, un-"der the North tranſept joining to the body of the cathedral "of Chriſt Church there. His death was much deplored by "thoſe who knew him, becauſe, 1. That he was a prodigy, "conſidering his age, in his knowledge of the common law. "2. That he was a perſon of excellent parts. And 3. That "he was very honeſt in his dealing, and of a good and ge-"nerous nature."

The hiſtory of Bury's caſe (ſee Letter X. p. 20.) was this: John Colmar, M. B. and fellow of Exeter College, having been expelled the ſociety for getting a baſtard, a great clamour was raiſed againſt Dr. Bury* the rector, and the reſt of the fellows. The Doctor publiſhed "An Account of the unhappy Affair "which hath drawn ſuch Clamours as decry him and his "Aſſeſſors in behalf of one of the Fellows, who they ſay is "injuriouſly, or at leaſt too ſeverely, expelled, Feb. 1689," in half a ſheet in double columns. The year following, July 26, the Doctor himſelf was expelled by Dr. Trelawny, Biſhop of Exeter, their viſitor, for ſome Socinian notions advanced in his book called "The Naked Goſpel, Part I. 1690," 4to. which ſeems to have been a hiſtory of the corruptions of Chriſtianity, and was publicly burned. "An Account of "the Proceedings of Jonathan Lord Biſhop of Exeter in his "late viſitation of Exeter College in Oxford," was publiſhed by Mr James Harrington at Oxford, Sept. 23, 1690, 4to. To the ſecond edition, 1691, was added, "the Cenſure of "the Univerſity of Oxford upon the Naked Goſpel." Their decree and judgement in convocation, Aug. 19, 1690, was printed at Oxford, 1690, 4to; anſwered in "The Account "examined; or, a Vindication of Dr. Arthur Bury, Rec-"tor of Exeter College, from the Calumnies of a late Pam-"phlet, intituled, 'An Account of the Proceedings of the "Right Reverend Father in God James Lord Biſhop of Ex-"eter, in his late Viſitation of Exeter College in Oxon. "Lond. 1690,' 4to. At the back of the title it is ſaid, "There will ſhortly be publiſhed 'An impartial Narrative of "the Proceedings of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter Col-"lege, in Relation to Mr. Colmar's Expulſion, and the "Biſhop of Exeter's Viſitation, &c." Dr. Bury wrote likewiſe "The Caſe of Exeter College in the Univerſity of Ox-"ford related and vindicated. London, 1691", 4to. Wood ſays, ſome aſcribed this to one Joſeph Waſhington of the Temple, a favourite of Lord Somers. All theſe three pieces were anſwered by Harrington, in "A Vindication of James "Colmar, Bachelor of Phyſick and Fellow of Exeter Col-"lege in Oxford, from the Calumnies of three late Pamphlets; "1. A Paper publiſhed by Dr. Bury, 1689. 2. The Account "examined. 3. The Caſe of Exeter College related and "vindicated. To which are annexed the authentic Copies of "the Affidavits relating to that affair. London, 1691," 4to. Harrington afterwards publiſhed "A Defence of the Proceed-

* Of whom ſee more particularly Wood, Ath. Ox. II. 949.

"ings

" ings of the Right Reverend the Viſitor and the Fellows of " Exeter College in Oxford; with a full Anſwer to two " Pamphlets: 1. The Caſe of Exeter College related and " vindicated. 2. The Account examined. London, 1691," 4to. There ſeem to have been two editions of this, for the titles differ in Mr. Gough's two copies. At the end is a copy of the Proceedings of Dr. Edward Maſter, Chancellor of Exeter, on the commiſſion of appeal, and in the Preface it is ſaid that as ſoon as Bp. Trelawny was informed that Dr. Bury expected redreſs in the Courts of Weſtminſter, he, upon his own motion, deſired and obtained leave of waving his privilege in the Houſe of Lords. Biſhop Stillingfleet's ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords, when the affair was brought thither by appeal from the King's-bench was printed, under the title of " The Caſe of Viſitation of Colleges," in his Eccleſiaſtical Caſes, Part II. p. 411. The power of viſitors was ſettled at this time with all the authority it could receive from the conſtitution; and no court at Weſtminſter or the Arches would ſince receive an appeal againſt a viſitor.

Dr. William Nichols publiſhed, in July, 1691, 4to, " An " Anſwer to an heretical Book, called The Naked Goſpel, " which was condemned and ordered to be publickly burnt " by the Convocation of the Univerſity of Oxford, Aug. 19, " 1690, with ſome Reflections on Dr. Bury's new Edition " of that Book. To which is added a ſhort Hiſtory of Soci- " nianiſm."

On the 23d of April, 1691, was publiſhed, " An Anſwer " to a Socinian Treatiſe, called The Naked Goſpel, which " was decreed by the Univerſity of Oxford, in Convoca- " tion, Aug. 1690, to be publickly burnt, as containing " divers heretical Propoſitions. With a Poſtſcript, in an- " ſwer to what is added in the Edition juſt publiſhed. By " Thomas Long, D. D. one of the Prebendaries of St. " Peter's, Exon."

" London, May 16. On Sunday, May 3, 1713, the very Re- " verend and learned Doctor Arthur Bury, D. D late rector " of Exeter College in Oxford, departed this life, in the 90th " year of his age, at his houſe in S. Petherton in Somerſet- " ſhire, in the ſame county wherein he was born. He was " an excellent governor of that college a long time, and a " great benefactor to it, though he had the misfortune to be " twice turned out of it, for his firm adhering to the ſtatutes " of the houſe, and the obligation of his conſcience. He was " worthily diſtinguiſhed for being a very learned, pious, and " charitable man; one who had the courage to maintain the

" intereſt of the Church of England and the royal cauſe in " the worſt of times; and as eminent and bright a Diſputant " as any Divine which in his time adorned that famous " Univerſity." Poſtboy, May 16, 1713.

N° IV.

P. 15. Francis Atterbury, the Biſhop's grandfather, ſubſcribed the Solemn League and Covenant in 1648; was inſtituted to the rectory of Middleton Malſer, or Milton, in Northamptonſhire, 1653; and was buried there, June 21, 1673. No epitaph records his memory; except that he is mentioned in the following inſcription: " Here lieth " the body of Mrs. Alice Atterbury, relict of Francis At- " terbury, M. A. formerly rector of this pariſh. She ex- " changed this life for a better, June the 21ſt, 1704, in the " 76th year of her age."

Their ſon Lewis, the Biſhop's father, was entered a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, 1647; took the degree of B. A. Feb. 23, 1649, and, being one of thoſe who had ſubmitted to the authority of the viſitors appointed by parliament, was created M. A. by diſpenſation from Oliver Cromwell the Chancellor, March 1, 1651. In 1654, he became rector of Great or Broad-Riſſington in Glouceſterſhire; and after the Reſtoration, took a preſentation for that benefice under the great ſeal, and was inſtituted again to confirm his title to it. He was admitted rector of Milton or Middleton-Keynes, in Bucks, Sept. 11, 1657; and at the return of Charles II. took the ſame prudent method to corroborate his title to that living. He was made chaplain extraordinary to Henry duke of Glouceſter, July 25, created D. D. Dec. 1, 1660; and inſtalled prebendary of Lincoln, Aug. 4, 1690. He publiſhed an Aſſize Sermon 1684, under the title of " A good Subject, " or the Teſt of Religion and Loyalty;" 2. a Sermon at a County Feaſt, 1686; and 3. another, intituled, " Babylon's " Downfall, or England's happy Deliverance from Popery " and Slavery, 1691." Returning from London, whither the law-ſuits he was frequently involved in had brought him, he had the misfortune to be drowned near his own houſe, Dec. 7, 1693. By his will, dated Jan. 21, 1690, Lewis the eldeſt ſon (who was made executor " becauſe he was the eldeſt") had the manor of Parkes, in Great Houghton, co. Northampton, with reverſion for want of heirs to Francis the youngeſt ſon; who had alſo a ſpecific legacy of 800l. and a manſion, with other houſes, cottages, and cloſes, at Caldecot in Newport Pagnel, North Crowley, Hawney, Little Houghton,

Houghton, Brainfield, and Cogenhoo, on condition of fulfilling the contracts entered into with the teſtator's brother Francis Gifford; or, if he preferred ſelling, Lewis to have the refuſal at 800 l. He gave to each of the children of his ſiſters Dore and Stannard a book worth 20 s.; to his brother, ſiſters, and mother, a book worth 10 s. each; to the poor of Milton Keynes, 10 l.; and the ſame ſum to the poor of Milton in Northamptonſhire, where his father *intended* to give 5 l. He was buried in the chancel of Milton Keynes, with this epitaph:

"Hic jacet Lodovici Atterbury, S. T. P.
Hujus Eccleſiæ Rectoris,
Quod reliquum eſt.
Obiit 7 die Decembris, A. D. 1693."

The famous Mr. Wotton was his ſucceſſor in the rectory.

N°. V.

P. 16. Henry Aldrich, an eminent ſcholar and divine, was ſon of Henry Aldrich of Weſtminſter, gent, and born there in 1647. He was educated at Weſtminſter under Dr. Buſby, and admitted of Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1662. Having been elected ſtudent, he took the degree of M. A. in April 1669; and, entering ſoon after into orders, became an eminent tutor in his college. Feb. 1681, he was inſtalled canon of Chriſt Church; and in May accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. In the controverſy with the Papiſts under James II. he bore a conſiderable part; and Burnet ranks him among thoſe eminent clergymen, who "examined all "the points of Popery with a ſolidity of judgement, a clear-"neſs of arguing, a depth of learning, and a vivacity of "writing, far beyond any thing which had before that time "appeared in our language." In ſhort, he had rendered himſelf ſo conſpicuous, that, at the Revolution, when Maſſey, the Popiſh dean of Chriſt Church, fled beyond ſea, the deanry was conferred upon him, and he was inſtalled in it June 17, 1689. In this ſtation he behaved in a moſt exemplary manner, zealouſly promoting Learning, Religion, and Virtue, in the College where he preſided. In imitation of his predeceſſor Bp. Fell, he publiſhed generally every year ſome Greek claſſic, or portion of one, as a gift to the ſtudents of his houſe. He wrote alſo a ſyſtem of logic, intituled, "Artis Logicæ Compendium;" and many other things, which we are not able preciſely to deſcribe. The publication of Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion was committed to him

and

and Biſhop Sprat; and they were charged by Oldmixon with having altered and interpolated that work; but the charge was ſufficiently refuted by Atterbury*. Beſides attainments in letters, he poſſeſſed alſo great ſkill in architecture and muſic; ſo great, that, as the connoiſſeurs ſay, his excellence in either would alone have made him famous to poſterity. The three ſides of the quadrangle of Chriſt Church, Oxford, called Peckwater-ſquare, were deſigned by him; as was alſo the elegant Chapel of Trinity College, and the Church of All-Saints in the High-ſtreet; to the erection whereof Dr. Ratcliff, at his ſolicitation, was a liberal contributor. He cultivated alſo muſic, that branch of it particularly which related both to his profeſſion and his office. To this end he made a noble collection of church-muſic, and formed alſo a deſign of writing a hiſtory of the ſcience; having collected materials, which are ſtill extant in the library of his own college. In truth, his abilities as a muſician have cauſed him to be ranked among the greateſt maſters of the ſcience: he compoſed many ſervices for the Church, which are well known; as are alſo his anthems, to the number of near twenty. In the "Pleaſant Muſical Companion," printed 1726, are two catches of his; the one, "Hark the bonny Chriſt Church Bells," the other intituled "A Smoaking Catch;" for he himſelf was, it ſeems, a great ſmoaker. Beſides the preferments already mentioned, he was rector of Wem in Shropſhire. He was elected prolocutor of the convocation in Feb. 1701-2, on the death of Dr. Woodward, Dean of Sarum. He died at Chriſt Church, Dec. 14, 1710. The tracts he publiſhed in the Popiſh controverſy were two, "Upon the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eu-" chariſt," printed in 1687, and 1688, 4to. We have not been able to get an account of the Greek authors he publiſhed, except theſe following: 1. "Xenophontis Memorabilium, lib. IV. 1690," 8vo. 2. "Xenophontis Sermo de Ageſilao, 1691," 8vo. 3. "Ariſteæ Hiſtoria LXXII Interpretum, 1692," 8vo. 4 "Xenophon de re equeſtri, 1693," 8vo. 5. "Epictetus et Theophraſtus, 1707," 8vo. 6. "Platonis, Xenophontis, Plutarchi, Luciani, Sympoſia, 1711," 8vo. This laſt was publiſhed in Greek only, the reſt in Greek and Latin; and all printed at Oxford. His Logics have already mentioned. He printed alſo Elements of Architecture in Latin, had a hand in Gregory's Greek Teſtament, printed at Oxford in 1703, folio (ſee vol. IV. p. 206) and ſome of his notes

* See, in the third volume, a Letter dated Oct. 26, 1731.

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are printed in Havercamp's edition of Joſephus. He bequeathed his books to Chriſt Church. At the Eaſt end of that college, in a caſe of ſhelves given by Dr. Mead, which coſt above 100l. was placed part of the library of Dean Aldrich *, with theſe inſcriptions:

" Huic Ædi hos libros moriens legavit Henricus Aldrich Decanus."

" Huic Ædi hæc ſcrinia et ſeipſum dedit Richardus Mead, M. D."

Henry Aldrich, of Weſtminſter, Gent. father of the Dean, died in his lodgings upon a viſit given to his ſon, and was buried in the Cathedral March 23, 1682-3:

Round a profile or medallion:

' HENRICUS . ALDRICH . S. T. P. ÆDIS . CHRISTI
DECANUS .
ET . GRANDE . TOTIUS . ACADEMIÆ .
ORNAMENTUM.'

Upon a large ſcroll under it:

' VIXIT . VIR . CLARISSIMUS . ANNIS . LXIII.
OB . XIX . KAL . JAN . MDCCX.
NE . CINERES . DEFUNCTI.
SINE . NOMINE . ET . TITULO.
DIUTIUS . NEGLECTI . JACERENT.
GEO . CLARKE . QUI . VIVUM . COLUIT . ET .
AMAVIT .
AM . B. M. FECIT . A. D. MDCCXXXII.'

On a large black marble grave-ſtone;

' HIC . JACET .
QUOD . MORTALE . FUIT .
HENRICI . ALDRICH . S. T. P.
HUJUS . ÆDIS . DECANI.
DOCTRINÆ . AC . INGENII . FAMA.
IMMORTALIS.
OB . XIV. DECEMB.
A . D . M.DCCX.'

* His Greek Harmony of the Goſpels in MS. is lodged in the Church-library of Henley, where his nephew Dr. Charles Aldrich was rector. I owe this particular information to my worthy friend John Loveday, Eſq. of Caverſham; who tells me, he apprehends there is no MS. there of Bp. Atterbury; which, from a ſuggeſtion of the late Dr. Ducarel, I had reaſon to ſuppoſe there might be.

N° VI.

P. 17. Extracts from the Veſtry-Book of St. Bride's, marked N° 10, communicated by the Rev. JOHN PRIDDEN, M. A.

June 29, 1691. Fourteen gentlemen, nominated to ſucceed to the lecture-ſhip, were appointed by veſtry to preach two on every Sunday.

It was alſo ordered, that, when the above gentlemen had all preached; upon the election, the fourteen ſhould be reduced to eight, and from eight to four, and from four to two; and the election to fall upon one of the two.

Sept. 1. Twelve perſons were appointed as a committee to inſpect the poll for the Lecturer, whereof any ſeven to be a quorum.

Sept. 25. To preſerve the peace and unity of the pariſh, it was agreed to apply to the Biſhop of London to recommend a perſon (not to be any one of the twelve who preached as candidates) to be Lecturer, and that the Vicar of the pariſh and other perſons ſhould be requeſted to wait on the Biſhop for that purpoſe.

Oct. 22. It was ordered and voted by veſtry, that the Biſhop of London ſhould have thanks returned him for recommending and licenſing Mr. Atterbury as Lecturer.

Dec. 12, 1698. Voted and ordered, that a public veſtry be called, in order to chuſe a Lecturer, on Tueſday the 20th of this inſtant December.

Dec. 20. Thirteen put up for the Lecture-ſhip. Ordered, that but ſix ſhall preach.

Jan. 23, 1698-9. The ſix candidates were put up; but the ſhew of hands being in favour of Mr. Lovell and Mr. Waugh, who were ſeverally put up again, Mr. Waugh was then declared elected.

N° VII.

P. 17. Dr. Lewis Atterbury, elder brother of the Biſhop, was born at Caldecot, in the pariſh of Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamſhire, May 2, 1656. He was educated at Weſtminſter School, under Dr. Buſby, between whom and our Divine's father, Dr. Lewis Atterbury, there was a friendſhip and intimacy. In the 18th year of his age he was ſent to Chriſt

Chriſt Church in Oxford, and matriculated in that Univerſity, April 10, 1694, under the tuition of Dr. Walls; was ordained Deacon by Bp. Fell, Sept. 21, 1679; commenced M. A. July 5, 1680; was ordained prieſt, at Bugden, by Bp. Barlow, 1681; officiated as Chaplain to Sir William Pritchard, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, 1683; was inſtituted, in Feb. 1684, Rector of Sywell in Northamptonſhire; which living he afterwards reſigned, upon accepting other preferments, accumulated the degrees of B. and D. LL. July 8, 1687. In 1691, we find him Lecturer of St. Mary Hill in London; married in Dec. 1698, Penelope, the daughter of Mr. John Bedingfield, by whom he had three ſons and a daughter, none of whom ſurvived him. Not long after his marriage, he ſettled at Highgate, where he ſupplied the pulpit of the Reverend Mr. Daniel Latham, who was very old, and had loſt his ſight. Upon the death of this gentleman, Dr. Atterbury was unanimouſly elected, June 16, 1695, by the truſtees of that chapel, to be their preacher; being at the ſame time one of the ſix Preaching Chaplains to the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, at Whitehall and St. James's; which place he continued to ſupply, after that Princeſs's acceſſion to the throne, and likewiſe during part of the reign of King George I. In September 1707, he was preſented, by the Queen, to the rectory of Shepperton in Middleſex, the incumbent thereof being deprived for neglecting to take the oaths within the time limited by law. March 3, 1719, he was collated by Bp. Robinſon to the rectory of Hornſey in Middleſex; in which pariſh the chapel of Highgate is ſituated. When he firſt ſettled at Highgate, obſerving the difficulties of the poor for want of a good phyſician or apothecary, he ſucceſsfully applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, and practiſed it gratuitouſly among his poor neighbours. Dr. Atterbury never roſe to any dignity in the Church, as might have been expected from the power and intereſt of his brother. He died at Bath, Oct. 20, 1731, (ſee vol. II. pp. 99, 102.) and by his laſt will, dated March 16, 1730, gave "100 l. to his dear brother the Biſhop of "Rocheſter, in token of his true eſteem and affection; "50 l. to Mr. Francis Atterbury of Northampton, dyer; "and 50 l. for a monument at North Crowley, Bucks, "for his grandmother Elizabeth Gifford (afterwards "White), who died at Caldecote near Newport Pagnel; "on which the deaths of his grandfather and uncle Francis "Gifford to be mentioned." He gave ſome few books to the

libraries at Bedford and Newport; and his whole collection of pamphlets, ſtitched or bound in parchment, amounting to upwards of 200 volumes, to be given, at the diſcretion of his executor, either to the library of Chriſt Church, Oxford, or to that of Sion College; but whichever had them was to print a catalogue. They were accordingly depoſited in the library of Chriſt Church. He publiſhed ſeveral Sermons and other pieces, of which an accurate liſt may be ſeen in the Biographia; and, after his death, two volumes of his Sermons were publiſhed, 1743, by his friend and executor Archdeacon Yardley, to whom he had deviſed "all his manuſcript ſermons, and other manuſcript books and papers of his writing or compoſition," deſiring "that he do reviſe and ſelect "ſuch of them as he ſhall think may ſerve to the honour "of God, and bring no diſcredit to his memory, and that "he do cauſe ſuch to be printed." He charged his eſtate for ever with the payment of 100 l. yearly to a ſchool-miſtreſs, to inſtruct girls in Newport Pagnel, which ſalary he had himſelf in his lifetime paid for many years; and gave the whole remainder of his fortune (after the death of Miſs Sweetapple his only grand-daughter, who ſurvived him little more than ſeven months) to the Biſhop's ſon, Mr. Oſborn Atterbury, who at the time of his uncle's death was in the Eaſt Indies, and of whom ſee a letter dated Dec. 1, 1728. He gave directions to be buried at Highgate, and that a ſmall monument ſhould be erected in the chapel, and an inſcription in ſuch or like words as he ſhould leave behind him. All which was punctually complied with, a fluted marble column with a pedeſtal and capital of the Corinthian order, ſurmounted with his paternal arms, being ſet up on the wall near the pulpit, with the following inſcription on the pedeſtal:

"To the Memory of
LEWIS ATTERBURY, LL. D.
Formerly rector of Sywell, in the County of Northampton, and one of the ſix preachers to her late Sacred Majeſty Queen Anne, at St. James's and Whitehall. He was 36 years preacher of this chapel; 24 years rector of Shepperton, in the county of Middleſex: and 11 years rector of this pariſh of Hornſey. He married Penelope, the daughter of John Bedingfield, Eſq; by whom he had four children, viz. two ſons who died young; Bedingfield Atterbury, M. A. who died ſoon after he had entered into holy orders: and Penelope, who was married to George Sweetapple, of St. Andrew's Holborn,

Holborn, brewer, by whom he had one daughter, Penelope Sweetapple, now living *.

He died at Bath, October the 20th, A. D. 1731.
In the 76th year of his age, and lies buried near this place.

On another ſide of the pedeſtal is inſcribed,

Penelope Sweetapple,
Grand-daughter to Dr. Lewis Atterbury,
Died June the 3d, 1732,
In the eleventh year of her age."

Underneath the baſe of the column, is a book opened, on the leaves of which is,

" Abi Spectator, & Te brevi Moriturum Scito !"

N° VIII.

P. 20. Of Bp. Trelawny and his family, ſee vol. I. pp. 406. 417. 458. vol. II. pp. 7. 9. 15.

John Trelawny (ſee vol. I. p. 417.) was M. A. for Weſt Looe in 1713, for Leſkard in 1714.

Hele Trelawny (ſee p. 458.) had a diſpenſation for holding his two rectories, April 6, 1736.

The following Epitaph in Wincheſter Cathedral was probably written by Dr. ATTERBURY.

" Here lieth the Body of Madam MARY DAVIES, Daughter of Sir JONATHAN TRELAWNY, of Trelawny, in the County of Cornwall, Baronet: A Lady of excellent Endowments and exemplary Virtue, of Courage and Reſolution above her Sex, and equal to the generous Stock whence ſhe ſprang. She was Maid of Honour to MARY Princeſs of Orange, and Relict to Lieutenant-Colonel DAVIES; who, at the Siege of the Grenadiers of the firſt Regiment of Guards, was the firſt that threw the Faſcines (which others uſed to cover themſelves with in their Attack) over the Ditch, and with his Men paſſed it, beating the French out of their Works, which was a gallant Action, and greatly contributed towards the taking of the Town; in performing of which, he received the Wound of which he died; and gained ſo juſt an Eſteem for the Boldneſs and Succeſs of it with the King, that he deſigned him the great Honour of a Viſit the Morning on which he died; and being informed of his Death, in kind

* " Miſs Sweetapple died yeſterday at a boarding-ſchool at Chelſea. By her " death an eſtate of 400 l. a year devolves to the Biſhop's only ſon, who is " juſt arrived in the Jaſon from the Eaſt Indies." Daily Poſt, June 4, 1732.

and

and honourable Terms expreſſed his Concern and Sorrow for the Loſs of ſo brave and deſerving an Officer. She died the xxiiiith of September, in the Year of our Lord MDCCVII."

Over the paſſage leading to the ſtair-caſe up to the hall of Chriſt Church college, Oxford, is a ſtatue of Cardinal Wolſey, executed by Francis Bird, and under it this inſcription:

" Eminentiſſimo Cardinali Thomæ Wolſeio
Viro inter hæc mœnia ſemper memorando
P.
Reverendus in Chriſti Pater Jonathan Trelawny
De Trelawny in comitatu Cornubiæ Baronettus,
Hujuſce Ædis olim Alumnus.
Wolſeii in Epiſcopatu Wintonienſi Succeſſor,
Et Wolſeianæ erga hanc Domum munificentiæ æmulus,
A. D. MDCCXIX.

Part of the Library of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, late Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter, was advertiſed for ſale, at the ſhop of A. Mears, the Lamb, without Temple Bar, at the ſame time with " Bibliotheca viri clariſſimi D. Edvardi Turner, Equit. " Aur. being a Catalogue of the library of Sir Edward Turner, late of Hollingſbury in the county of Eſſex; one of " Barons of the Exchequer, and Speaker of the Honourable " Houſe of Commons in the reign of King Charles the Second; conſiſting of a large Collection of the moſt ſcarce " and curious Books, relating to the Hiſtory, Antiquities, " Conſtitution, and Parliamentary Proceedings of Great-" Britain and Ireland; as alſo Architecture, Medals, Huſ-" bandry, Trade, Voyages, Laws, Poetry, Novels, Divi-" nity, Phyſic, and all other kinds of polite Literature, in " Greek, Latin, Engliſh, French, Italian, and Spaniſh, " with ſeveral curious Edition of the Claſſics."

N° IX.

P. 22. Some particulars of Mr. Harrington may be ſeen above, p. 477.

N° X.

P. 41. See in vol. III. an account of Dr. John Freind, in a note on a Letter dated June 17, 1728.

N° XI.

P. 45. For the character at large of Lady Cutts, ſee vol. IV. p. 107.

N° XII.

N° XII.

Pp. 53. 66. 80. In the "Rights, Powers, and Privileges "of an Engliſh Convocation," &c. after fully vindicating the character of Wolſey * in the particular inſtance of his diſſolving a Convocation in 1523, Atterbury adds, "Com- "mon juſtice obliged me to ſay thus much in behalf of that "great Miniſter, who had real faults enough, not to be "loaded with untrue ones. Dr. Wake had much nearer ob- "ligations to have done this, who has eat the bread of Wol- "ſey (to uſe an homely, but authoriſed phraſe) near half "his life, and now owes his comfortable ſummer retreat to "that Cardinal's bounty. But I find the *Præmunire*, that "transferred all the Cardinal's eſtate to the Crown, has "transferred all the Doctor's gratitude thither too: and with "reaſon; for the Cardinal is dead long ago, but Crowns are "immortal. He has his reaſon, and I have mine; which "is, to do right to any injured perſon, let his character be "what it will; and not to fall-in with a calumny knowingly, "let it be never ſo faſhionable. They that defend the dead,

* This ſeems to have been a favourite character with our Author. Dr. Fiddes, a little before the deprivation of Biſhop Atterbury, in an introduction to his "Life of Cardinal Wolſey," ſays, "A very learned Pre- "late generouſly offered to let me compile the 'Life of Cardinal Wolſey' "in his houſe. I ſhould, under ſuch a direction, not only have had the "benefit of many curious and deep reſearches into Eccleſiaſtical Antiquity, "but of the beſt and moſt uſeful inſtructions, both in reſpect to the mat- "ter and the conduct of my work. But I had not thoſe aſſiſtances," &c. "I ſhall not," he adds, "incur any cenſure for paying a debt of grati- "tude to a learned Prelate, under his preſent circumſtances; or for cele- "brating thoſe great talents, wherein, as a perſon of capacity and letters, "his moſt inveterate enemies muſt allow him to excell. It is ignoble "and unjuſt, becauſe men are charged with high crimes, either to "refuſe them thoſe grateful acknowledgments which are due to "their beneficial actions, or to deny their extraordinary and diſtin- "guiſhed abilities on other accounts." He did, however, on this occaſion, incur the cenſure of Dr. Knight, who declares, in his "Life "of Eraſmus," the true riſe and occaſion of writing the Life of Wolſey to have been at the ſolicitation of Biſhop Atterbury, on occaſion of the diſpute in which he was then engaged with Archbiſhop Wake. Dr. Knight adds, "Biſhop Atterbury ſupplied Fiddes with his own col- "lections, directed him to the ſtock of others, procured him the whole "party of ſubſcribers, entertained him at his Deanry at Weſtminſter, "ſuggeſted matter and method, turned him to authorities and conjec- "tures, and laid the whole plan for forming ſuch a Life, as might blacken "the Reformation, caſt lighter colours upon Popery, and even make way "for a Popiſh Pretender."

" cannot be ſuppoſed guilty of flattery, or deſign; and with " either of theſe, I thank God, there is not a line in this " work that can reproach me. . . . . If, under a ſenſe of in- " juries, I have not ſo tempered my pen every where, but that " an hard word may now and then have eſcaped me, I need " no excuſe for it. Dr. Wake's way of dealing would, I " am ſure, have juſtified much rougher returns than I have " made him. But whatever of this kind the Reader meets " with, he may aſſure himſelf that it ſprang not from any the " leaſt mixture of private prejudice, or reſentment: for I " have no quarrel with Dr. Wake, but on a public account. " On the contrary, the good ſervices he did againſt Popery " inclined me always to wiſh well to him: Or, had I wiſhed " him ill, yet I would never have taken this way of expreſ- " ſing it. Much leſs can I be ſuſpected to have engaged in " this deſign out of intereſt. No, it is neither from theſe, " nor any ſuch low inducements as theſe, that I have entered " on this work; but from a deſire only of perpetuating to the " Church the uſe of her Parliamentary Aſſemblies, and of " that free debate which is inſeparable from ſuch Aſſemblies; " both which rights were in danger of being loſt, by popular " miſapprehenſions, and a diſcontinuance."

In another part of the "Rights," &c. Atterbury having occaſionally remarked upon the "Hiſtory of the Reforma- " tion," as too free in cenſuring the manners of the Clergy, though "capable of this excuſe, that the Author, being a " *ſtranger*, might not then have thoroughly acquainted him- " ſelf with the ſtate of our Church, or the character of its " members;" Bp. Burnet publiſhed, June 29, 1700, "Re- " flections, &c." (ſee pp. 53. 68.) wherein he obſerves, that the "Author of the Rights, &c. had ſo entirely laid aſide the " ſpirit of Chriſt, and the character of a Chriſtian, that, " without large allowances of charity, one can hardly think " that he did once reflect on the obligations he lay under to " follow the humility, the meekneſs, and the gentleneſs of " Chriſt. So far from that, he ſeems to have forgot the " common decencies of a man or a ſcholar;" and adds, that " a book writ with that roughneſs and acrimony of ſpirit, if " well received, would be a much ſtronger argument againſt " the expediency of a Convocation, than any he brings or " can bring for it." On this ſubject Atterbury replies, in the concluſion of his Preface, "The number of theſe [*i. e.* " of alterations and amendments in the ſecond edition] is not " increaſed by any change made in thoſe few paſſages which

" my

" my Lord of Sarum has been pleaſed to ſingle out as moſt " liable to exception: for in thoſe I have not, upon a re-ex- " amination, found myſelf obliged to alter any thing; but " have left them juſt as they ſtood before his Lordſhip's Re- " flections came forth; for which I ſhall ere long give his " Lordſhip and the Reader my reaſons. Nor have I, in the " mean time, been deterred by the weight or juſtneſs of his " Lordſhip's reply, from entering into further conſiderations " of the ſame nature with thoſe that occaſioned it; and mak- " ing new remarks on ſome other parts of his Lordſhip's " Hiſtory, as they fell in my way—which his Lordſhip will, " I ſuppoſe, as eaſily juſtify," (ſee above, p. 68.)

In another place he obſerves, " My Lord of Sarum is a " name, that the reader will find often mentioned in theſe " papers, on the account of ſome hiſtorical miſtakes; in " which if I ſhall ſeem to have acted too free a part, I muſt " entreat the Reader to remember how his Lordſhip juſtifies " himſelf for obſerving a ſlight fault in Mr. Selden. Wherever " I have diſſented from his Lordſhip, I have done it, I hope, " with good-manners; and I have taken care every where to " produce my vouchers. Sure I am, that were I conſcious " to myſelf of any one indecent expreſſion that had in this " reſpect eſcaped my pen, I would here readily retract it; " and make ſuch honourable and public amends to his Lord- " ſhip's character as becomes me."

Bp. Burnet, as well as Dr. Wake, found reaſon at different periods to think and to ſpeak in very different terms of Dr. Atterbury. In the " Hiſtory of his own Times," vol. I. p. 674, Burnet ranks him " among thoſe eminent Divines, " who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their admirable de- " fences of the Proteſtant Religion." This was ſaid on oc- caſion of our Author's vindication of Luther. Burnet's re- flections on the conduct of Atterbury in the Convocation-diſ- putes bear a widely oppoſite aſpect. Having obſerved, in the ſecond volume of his " Hiſtory," p. 209, that the High Church party of that time had ſet up a complaint of the want of Convocations, the danger of the Church, &c. he ſays, " Some " books were writ to juſtify it, with great acrimony of ſtyle, " and a ſtrain of inſolence, that was peculiar to one Atter- " bury, who had indeed very good parts, great learning, and " was an excellent Preacher, and had many extraordinary " things in him; but was both ambitious and virulent out " of meaſure, and had a ſingular talent of aſſerting paradoxes " with a great aſſurance, ſhewing no ſhame when he was de-

" tected in them, though this was done in many instances. " But he let all these pass, without confessing his errors, or " pretending to justify himself. He thought the Govern- " ment had so little strength or credit, that any claim against " it would be well received. He attacked the Supremacy of " the Crown with relation to Ecclesiastical matters, which had " been hitherto maintained by all our Divines with great " zeal."

Dr. Hickes says in return, " Burnet was famous for his great " freedom in censuring the Clergy; insomuch, that when he " pretended sometimes to commend a few of the best and " brightest of them, who were esteemed the ornaments of the " Church, he was observed to do it with so many *buts* and " exceptions, that, like the adjuncts, which destroy their sub- " ject, they nulled the praises he pretended to give, and " turned them almost into perfect disgrace." And the same Author, after giving us a specimen of the Historian's ill-will in general towards the Clergy, concludes—" Were I so vain " as to desire to live in history, it should be in *this*, upon con- " dition the Writer of it would not speak well of me, but ill: " for the defamations of such Historians are certain signs of " merit; the dishonourable characters of such vile pens are " true marks of honour; and their praises and panegyrics, " like the pillory, are infamy, scandal, and disgrace."

N° XIII.

P. 65. For an account of Bp. Hough, see p. 386.

N° XIV.

P. 65. Dr. Peter Mews was a native of Dorsetshire. From Merchant Taylors school, he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford in 1637; where he regularly became a fellow; B. A. 1641; M. A. 1645. At the breaking-out of the grand rebellion, he took up arms in the defence of his Sovereign, and was promoted to the rank of a Captain. In 1648 he was ejected from his fellowship by the Parliamentary Visitors; and, after the death of his Royal Master, devoted himself to the service of Charles the Second, at first in Scotland, and afterwards in Holland, till his entrance into orders. At the Restoration, he returned to his college; and obtained preferments uncommonly fast. The rectory of South Warmborough, Hants, and the vicarage of St. Mary at Reading, were among his first preferments; to these were added (the gift of a relation) the advowson of the rectory of Lambourne,

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in Eſſex, which he beſtowed, Aug. 30, 1660, on William Parſons, LL. D. Dr. Mews became Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Sept. 12, 1660; Canon of Windſor, Oct. 30, 1662; and had the Golden Prebend of St. David's; Archdeacon of Berks, Aug. 30, 1665; Preſident of St. John's College, Oxford, Aug. 5, 1667; Vicechancellor of Oxford in 1669, 1670, and 1672; inſtalled Dean of Rocheſter, Aug. 4, 1670; elected Biſhop of Bath and Wells, Dec. 19, 1672; and was much beloved and admired in that dioceſe, for hoſpitality, generoſity, juſtice, and frequent preaching: yet Bp. Burnet repreſents him as "a man of very ſlender abilities, with a ſcanty pittance of learning, who, by his "zeal and obſequiouſneſs, raiſed himſelf through ſeveral ſteps "to this high ſtation in the Church." He was tranſlated to Wincheſter Nov. 22, 1684; and in June following, King James, confiding much in his loyalty and zeal, and in compliance with the requeſt of the Somerſetſhire gentlemen, commanded him to go againſt the Duke of Monmouth, then in arms in the Weſt; where his ſervice was ſo ſignal, that the King rewarded him with a rich medal. After the Prince and Princeſs of Denmark had deſerted the King, and he was in the utmoſt perplexity and diſtreſs, not being able to diſtinguiſh his friends from his foes, he was inclined to put himſelf into the hands of Archbiſhop Sancroft, or Biſhop Mews; and accordingly ſent a lady in whom he could confide to thoſe Prelates, to know if they would receive and ſecure him; but they neither accepted nor rejected the motion. Biſhop Mews, after having enjoyed the ſee of Wincheſter 22 years, died Nov. 6, 1706, in a ſudden and extraordinary manner. Being ſubject to fainting fits, from which ſpirits of hartſhorn, applied to his noſe, uſually recovered him; in one of theſe a gentleman who was with him, on his Lordſhip's pointing to a phial in the window, in his confuſion poured the contents down the Biſhop's throat, by which he was ſuffocated. The time of his death was ſaid to have been foretold by one Needs, then a ſcholar at Weſtminſter, to his ſchoolfellow Mr. Lavington (late Biſhop of Exeter) and others; together with that of his own and the chaplain's, Mr. Carman: of which a memorial was left in writing by Mr. Fletcher, father of the late Biſhop and Dean of Kildare, then ſecond maſter of the ſchool, who attended *Prophet* Needs (as he was called) in his laſt moments. Mr. Lavington's anſwer, from New-College, to Biſhop Trimnell's enquiries, in the year 1722, was this: "John Needs did indeed foretell that the Biſhop of Win-"cheſter and old Mr. Carman ſhould die that year; but then

" they being very old men, he had foretold for two or three " years before that they ſhould die in that number of years. " As to foretelling the time of his own death, I believe he was " punctually right." See more, Gent. Mag. 1774, p. 563.

N° XV.

Pp. 65. 75. Richard Cumberland, ſon of a citizen of London, was born there July 15, 1623; educated at St. Paul's School, and thence removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge; B. A. there 1653; M. A. 1656. He at firſt applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic; but, changing his ſtudies, entered into holy orders, and was preſented by Sir John Norwich to the Rectory of Bramton in Northamptonſhire in 1657, and had the living of Alhallows in Stamford given to him by Sir Orlando Bridgman in 1667. From this private ſtation, he was unexpectedly * elevated to the biſhoprick of Peterborough, May 15, 1691; and enjoyed that preferment many years with the higheſt reputation. He lived to a very great age, and appears to have retained great vigour of mind, as well as great vigour of body, to the laſt. When Dr. Wilkins had publiſhed his " Coptic Teſtament," he made a preſent of one of them to the Biſhop, who ſat down to ſtudy it when he was paſt 83. Old as he was, he maſtered the language; and went through great part of this verſion, making remarks and obſervations all the way. At length, in the afternoon of Oct. 9, 1718, after having riſen that morning rather better and more vigorous than uſual, he was ſuddenly ſtruck with a deadly palſy, from which he could not be recovered. He was buried in his own cathedral, with this inſcription:

" Juxta jacet doctiſſimus ſanctiſſimuſque Præſul Richardus Cumberland, hujus Civitatis Epiſcopus; qui cum Eccleſiæ & Reipublicæ diù & feliciter invigilaverat migratus ad aliam quam ſolam quærebat Civitatem, Honorum & Dierum ſatur; obdormivit in Domino anno Chriſti 1718, ætatis 86.

" Macte, malæ fraudis Domitor, Defenſor Honeſti,
Legum Naturæ Juſtitiæque Pugil?
O quantum debent, quas læſerat Hobbius ambas,
Recta ſimul Ratio, Relligioque tibi.'

Duport, in Hobbium à Cumberlandio confutatum.

Underneath two books, with theſe words engraven on the leaves, " Biblia Sacra." " Legibus Naturæ,"

* Walking on a poſt day to the coffee-houſe, he read there in a newspaper that Dr. Cumberland of Stamford was nominated to the Biſhoprick of Peterborough; which was the firſt tidings he had heard of it.

N° XVI.

N° XVI.

P. 81. Lancelot Addiſon, ſon of Lancelot Addiſon a clergyman, born at Mauldiſmeaburne in the pariſh of Croſby Ravenſworth in Weſtmoreland, in 1632, was educated at the grammar ſchool at Appleby, and afterwards ſent to Queen's College, Oxford, upon the foundation. He was admitted B. A. Jan. 25, 1654, and M. A. July 4, 1657. As he now had greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the univerſity, he was choſen one of the Terræ filii, for the act celebrated in 1658; but, his oration having been very ſatirical upon the pride, ignorance, hypocriſy, and avarice of thoſe then in power, he was compelled to make a recantation, and to aſk pardon on his knees. Soon after he left Oxford, and retired to Petworth, in Suſſex, where he reſided till the Reſtoration. The gentlemen of Suſſex having recommended him to Dr. King, Biſhop of Cheſter, as a man who had ſuffered for his loyalty and attachment to the conſtitution of Church and State, the Biſhop received him kindly; and, in all probability, would have preferred him, had he not, contrary to his Lordſhip's approbation, accepted of the chaplainſhip of Dunkirk, where he continued till 1662, when, the place being delivered up to the French, he returned to England. The year following he went chaplain to the garriſon at Tangier, where he reſided ſome years, and came back to England in 1670, with a reſolution to return to Tangier. He was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty ſoon after his coming over; he had no thoughts, however, of quitting his chaplainſhip in Tangier; nevertheleſs it was conferred upon another, whereby Mr. Addiſon became poor in his circumſtances. In this ſituation of his affairs, a gentleman in Wiltſhire beſtowed on him the rectory of Milſton, in Wilts, worth about 120l. per annum. Soon after he was alſo made prebendary of Minor pars altaris, in the cathedral of Sarum; and took the degrees of B. and D. D. at Oxford, July 6, 1675. His preferments, though not very conſiderable, enabled him to live in the country with great decency and hoſpitality; and he diſcharged his duty with a moſt conſcientious diligence. In 1683, the commiſſioners for eccleſiaſtical affairs, in conſideration of his former ſervice at Tangier, conferred upon him the Deanry of Lichfield, in which he was inſtalled July 3; was collated to the archdeaconry of Coventry, Dec. 8, 1684, and held it with the Deanry in commendam. In the Convocation which met Dec. 4, 1689, Dean Addiſon was one of the

Committee appointed by the Lower Houſe to acquaint the Lords that they had conſented to a conference on the ſubject of an addreſs to the King. He died April 20, 1703, and was buried in the church-yard of Lichfield, at the entrance of the Weſt door, with the following epitaph: "Hic jacet "Lancelotus Addiſon, S. T. P. hujus eccleſiæ Decanus, nec "non Archidiaconus Coventriæ, qui obiit 20 die Aprilis, "ann. Dom. 1703, ætatis ſuæ 71." Since when there has been ſet up within-ſide of the Cathedral a marble compartment to his memory, bearing this inſcription: "P. M. Lanceloti "Addiſon, S. T. P. Agro Weſtmoreland. oriundi, in Coll. "Regin. Oxon. bonarum litterarum profecti, diutinis per "Europam Africamque peregrinationibus rerum peritia ſpec-"tabilis; hujus tandem Eccl. Decani, & Coventrienſis Ar-"chidiaconi; in primis nuptiis duxit Janam, Nathan. "Gulſton armig. filiam, & Gulielmi Gulſton Epiſcopi "Briſtolienſis ſororem; in ſecundis Dorotheam, Johan. "Danvers de Shakerſton, in agro Leiceſtrienſ. arm. filiam; "funere mariti de ſe optimè meriti nuper plorantem: ex "Jana tres filios totidemque filias ſuſcepit; Joſephum Gul-"ſtonum arci ſancti Georgii gubernatorem, Lancelotum Coll. "Magd. Oxon. Socium; Janam & Annam prima juventute "defunctas, & Dorotheam unicam ex tot literis ſuperſtitem. "Obiit A. D. 1703; ætatis 71.

"Ab eo eximias naturæ dotes, morum innocentiam, bene-"volentiam erga homines, in Deum pietatem (luculentum "ei quod aliud patrimonium) filius natu maximus Joſephus, "ſæculi ſui decus, qui in optimi parentis conſortium dum "hoc ipſi marmor adornaret præpropera morte adſcitus eſt "A. D. 1719."

Dean Addiſon wrote many learned and uſeful treatiſes, of which a liſt may be ſeen in the Biographical Dictionary.

N° XVII.

P. 86. His Majeſty having by his writ ſummoned a Convocation of the Clergy of the Dioceſe of Canterbury, to meet at Weſtminſter, the ſame time with the new Parliament; the Archbiſhop and the inferior members, commonly called the Lower Houſe of Convocation, ſoon after attended his Majeſty at Kenſington, and there, in a dutiful addreſs, thanked him in the firſt place for his protection to the Church of England, then thankfully acknowledged his Majeſty's pious concern for the Reformed Churches in general, and prayed the Almighty, that as he had made him the chief inſtrument in the preſervation of them hitherto, ſo he would ſtill bleſs his endea-

vours for their farther ſecurity, againſt the imminent dangers wherewith they were threatened at that time. They likewiſe humbly craved leave to give his Majeſty all poſſible aſſurance of their ſtedfaſt fidelity and affection to his perſon and government, which they ſhould always teſtify, by maintaining his ſupremacy as by law eſtabliſhed, and the articles and canons of their Church; by promoting true Religion and Loyalty amongſt his people, committed to their charge, and by their earneſt prayers to God for his long life and proſperous reign over them.

In anſwer to this addreſs, his Majeſty told them, "That "he was very well pleaſed with the affectionate ſenſe they "had expreſſed of the conſtant protection he had ſhewn to "the Church of England as by law eſtabliſhed; and aſſured "them, he ſhould always continue to deſerve their thanks in "that particular. That their good-will to the Reformed "Churches abroad, and tenderneſs for ſuch of them as might "be in danger, was alſo very agreeable to him. He likewiſe "gave them thanks for their promiſes of maintaining his "ſupremacy according to law, beyond which he would ne-"ver extend it: that he never doubted of the fidelity and "loyalty of the Church of England to him, and made no "queſtion of their zealous endeavours to promote Religion, "Virtue, and Piety, among the people committed to their "charge; and that he ſhould be ever ready to contribute what "was proper to be done on his part, to make their good in-"tentions in that kind more ſucceſsful, as being the great "concern of all of them."

N° XVIII.

P. 17. *Die Jovis*, 20 *Martii*. The Archbiſhop and his brethren being aſſembled in Jeruſalem Chamber, after ſolemn prayers, the Archbiſhop ordered thoſe papers to be read, which contained the judgment of the ſaid Archbiſhop and Biſhops upon the Report of the Committee, left in a paper formerly brought up to the Prolocutor; which being read, the Moſt Reverend, with conſent of his brethren, decreed the ſaid papers to be fairly tranſcribed. After this, the Moſt Reverend commanded the Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe to be ſent for; who appeared, with the Deans of Ely and Sarum, the Archdeacon of Weſtminſter, &c. and delivered into the hands of the Archbiſhop a book, intituled, "Chriſtianity "not Myſterious," by John Toland; together with ſome Papers annexed to it, containing ſeveral propoſitions extract-

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ed out of it, with the judgement and reſolution of the Lower Houſe thereupon, praying their Lordſhips concurrence with the reſolutions, which had been unanimouſly agreed to by the Lower Houſe; together with their advice and directions what effectual courſes may be taken to ſuppreſs the book mentioned in the ſaid Reſolutions, and other pernicious books already written againſt the truth of the Chriſtian Religion; and to prevent the publication of the like for the future.

Die Sabbati, 22 *Martii*. The Moſt Reverend and Right Reverend Father being met in Jeruſalem Chamber, made their accuſtomed prayers to Almighty God. Which being done, the ſaid Moſt Reverend produced a certain printed book, intituled, "Eſſays upon the Balance of Power;" and after the reading of a certain paragraph in the 40th page of the ſaid book, the Preſident and his Suffragans agreed that the following paper ſhould be fixt over ſeveral doors in Weſtminſter Abbey.

"*March* 22, 1700. Whereas this day a book intituled, "Eſſays upon, I. the Balance of Power: II. The Right of "making War, Peace, and Alliances: III. Univerſal Mo-"narchy, &c." was brought into the Jeruſalem Chamber, where his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the reſt of the Suffragan Biſhops of his province, were aſſembled in Convocation: in the 40th page of which book are theſe words: "Are not a great many of us able *to point out* to ſe-"veral perſons, whom nothing has recommended to places "of higheſt truſt, and often to rich BENEFICES and "DIGNITIES, but the open enmity which they have, "almoſt from their cradles, profeſſed to the Divinity of "Chriſt."

It is deſired by the ſaid Archbiſhop and Biſhops, that the Author himſelf, whoever he be, or any one of the great many to whom he refers, would point out to the particular perſons whom he or they know to be liable to that charge, that they may be proceeded againſt in a judical way, which will be eſteemed a great ſervice to the Church; otherwiſe the above-mentioned paſſage muſt be looked upon as a PUBLIC SCANDAL.

THO. TYLLOTT, *Clericus Superioris Domus Convocationis.*"

After which, the Archbiſhop, with the conſent of the Biſhops, named and appointed the Right Reverend Fathers Henry Lord Biſhop of London, William Biſhop of Worceſter, Thomas Biſhop of Rocheſter, Gilbert Biſhop of Sarum, Humphry Biſhop of Bangor, John Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, John Biſhop of Norwich, and Richard Biſhop of

of Peterborough, or any three of them, to be a ſelect Committee, to examine the Book brought up by the Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe, and left here by him, and eſpecially certain Propoſitions extracted out of the ſaid book by a Committee of the ſaid Lower Houſe: and for that purpoſe to meet at the lodgings of the Lord Biſhop of Worceſter, on Wedneſday next the 26th of this inſtant March, between the hours of two and four after noon; and to report their judgements concerning the ſame.

After many debates in reſpect to the forms of proceeding between the two Houſes, the following Anſwer from the Archbiſhop and Biſhops was delivered on the 8th of April:

"Upon our conſulting with counſel learned in the law, "concerning heretical, impious, and immoral books of To-"land's ſent up to us from the Lower Houſe; we do not "find how, without a licenſe from the King, which we have "not yet received, we can have ſufficient authority to cen-"ſure judically any ſuch books: but, on the contrary, we are "adviſed that by ſo doing both Houſes of Convocation "may incur the penalties of the ſtatute of 25 Henry VIII."

Whilſt theſe debates were pending, Toland publiſhed two Letters to Dr. Hooper, then Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation, where two of his books "Chriſtianity not "Myſterious," and "Amyntor," were both under the conſideration of a Committee. Several pamphlets came out on occaſion of this difference between the two Houſes upon the extent of that aſſembly's juriſdiction; and in ſome of thoſe that were written in favour of the Lower Houſe, Mr. Toland found ſuch an account of "Chriſtianity "not Myſterious" as he thought injurious to his character: for which reaſon he publiſhed "Vindicius Liberius: or Mr. "Toland's defence of himſelf againſt the Lower Houſe of "Convocation; wherein, beſides his Letters to the Prolo-"cutor, certain paſſages of the book, intituled, 'Chriſtianity "not Myſterious,' are explained, and others corrected; with "a full and clear account of the Author's principles relating "to Church and State, and a juſtification of the Whigs and "Commonwealths-men againſt all their opponents."

N° XIX.

P. 115. James Drake, M. D. F. R. S. is repreſented in the "Annals of Queen Anne" as "a man of quick pregnant parts, well ſtored with learning, and improved by good converſation. He had a great maſtery of the Engliſh tongue, and wrote with eaſe and fluency, in a manly ſtyle. He had of late years been principally famous for ſome political treatiſes, which, according to people's different humours, paſſions, and intereſts, underwent various judgements, as to the ſubject-matter and poſitions; though all agreed in commending his way of writing." He was born at Cambridge, in 1667; and had a liberal education, firſt at Wivelingham, and afterwards at Eton. He was admitted in 1684 at Cambridge, where he had the degrees in arts, and in 1696 became M. D. He then removed to London, and was choſen F. R. S. and of the College of Phyſicians. In Feb. 1702, he publiſhed the "Hiſtory of the Laſt Parliament" (above mentioned), inſcribed to the *ſilver-tongued* "Anthony Hammond, Eſq." For this pamphlet he was ſummoned before the Houſe of Peers in May following; and proſecuted by the Attorney General, who brought him, in 1703, to a trial, at which he was acquitted. In 1704, being diſſatisfied with the rejection of the bill to prevent Occaſional Conformity, and with the diſgrace of ſome of his friends who were ſticklers for it, he wrote, in concert with Mr. Polcy, "The Memorial of the Church of England; humbly offered to the conſideration of all true lovers of our Church and Conſtitution," 8vo. The Lord Treaſurer Godolphin, and the other great officers of the Crown in the Whig intereſt, therein ſeverely reflected on, were ſo highly offended at the publication of it, that they repreſented it to the Queen as an inſult upon her honour, and an intimation that the Church was in danger under her adminiſtration. Accordingly her Majeſty took notice of it, in her ſpeech to the enſuing Parliament, Oct. 27, 1705; and was addreſſed by both Houſes upon that occaſion. Soon after, the Queen, at the petition of the Houſe of Commons, put out a proclamation for diſcovering the author of "The Memorial:" but no diſcovery could be made. The Parliament was not the only body that ſhewed their reſentment to this book; for the grand jury of the city of London having preſented it at the ſeſſions, as a falſe, ſcandalous, and traiterous libel, it was burnt in the ſight of the court then ſitting, and afterwards

wards before the Royal Exchange, by the hands of the common hangman. But though Drake then escaped, yet as he was very much suspected of being the author of that book, and had rendered himself obnoxious upon other accounts to persons then in power, occasions were sought to ruin him if possible: and a news paper he was publishing at that time under the title of "Mercurius Politicus" afforded his enemies the pretence they wanted; for, taking exception at some passages therein, they indicted him in the Queen's-bench in 1706. His case was argued at the bar of that court April 30; when, upon a flaw in the information, the trial was adjourned, and in November following the Doctor was acquitted; but the Government brought a writ of error. The severity of this prosecution, joined to repeated disappointments and ill usage from some of his party, is supposed to have thrown him into a fever, of which he died at Westminster, March 2, 1706-7, not without violent exclamations against the rigour of his prosecutors. Besides the performances already mentioned, he made an English translation of "Herodotus," which was never published; and wrote a comedy, called, "The Sham-Lawyer, "or the Lucky Extravagant;" which was acted at the theatre royal in 1697, and some recommendatory verses on Sir Richard Blackmore that same year. He was the editor of "Historia Anglo-Scotica; or, an impartial history of all that "happened between the kings and kingdoms of England "and Scotland, from the beginning of the reign of William "the Conqueror to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1703," 8vo. But, whatever merit there might be in his political writings, or however they might distinguish him in his lifetime, he is chiefly known now by his medical works; by that "New System of Anatomy" particularly, which was finished a little before his decease, and published in 1707, with a preface by Dr. Wagstaffe. The plates to this work, which are numerous, are accurate, and well engraved.

N° XX.

P. 227. For an account of Bp. Mews, see p. 492.

N° XXI.

P. 280. An account of Dr. Newey may be seen in p. 332.

N° XXII.

N° XXII.

P. 286. An Account of the King of Spain's reception at Petworth, Windſor, &c. in a Letter from an ingenious Gentleman belonging to the Court.

HONOURED SIR, Petty France, Jan. 14, 1703-4.

SEEING that I cannot entertain you better (by reaſon of our barrenneſs in foreign news), I will venture to trouble you with a ſhort account of my laſt week's ramble to Petworth, Windſor, &c. I ſhall not repeat any thing that is mentioned in the public prints concerning the King of Spain; but only tell you that, after different reſolutions, occaſioned by the differing calculations and falſe alarms of the King's landing, the two Dukes of Somerſet and Marlborough went to Petworth on Chriſtmas-day, in order to wait upon his Majeſty immediately on the firſt notice. But the Prince, who ſtayed in town till he ſhould receive certain advice of his being ſeen upon our coaſts, had the next day, being Sunday, an expreſs from Dover, that Sir George Rook was paſſed by that place the evening before, whereupon his Highneſs gave directions to his coaches to be ready at ſix o'clock in the morning on Monday to go for Petworth. Accordingly we ſet out at that time by torch-light, and did not get out of the coaches (ſave only when we were overturned or ſtuck faſt in the mire) till we arrived at our journey's end. It was hard ſervice for the Prince to ſit fourteen hours in the coach that day without eating any thing, and paſſing through the worſt ways that I ever ſaw in my life; we were thrown but once indeed in going, but both our coach, which was the leading, and his Highneſs's body coach, would have ſuffered very often, if the nimble boors of Suſſex had not frequently poiſed it, or ſupported it with their ſhoulders from Godalmin almoſt to Petworth; and the nearer we approached to the Duke's houſe, the more inacceſſible it ſeemed to be. The laſt nine miles of the way coſt us ſix hours time to conquer them; and indeed we had never done it, if our good Maſter had not ſeveral times lent us a pair of horſes out of his own coach, whereby we were enabled to trace out the way for him; they made us believe, that the ſeveral grounds we croſt and his Grace's park would alleviate the fatigue, but I proteſt I could hardly perceive any difference between them and the common roads. When we went to Petworth, of which the Dutcheſs had but a ſhort hour's notice

by

by the arrival of our carriages before us, we found her at the door with her pretty children ready to receive the Prince, and a very handſome entertainment for him and his attendants. After ſhe ordered us private lodgings in the town, and her own coaches to wait upon us, &c. The Prince was not expected there till the next day; and to that end the Duke of Marlborough, who did not hear of the King's arrival till after we ſet off, ſent away an expreſs to St. James's, but that miſſed us. About Guilford we met the Count de Coloredo, captain of the King's guard, with a compliment to the Queen and Prince, but it was then too late to alter our meaſures.

The magnificence of the Duke of Somerſet's houſe (though it is not yet near finiſhed), the exceeding rich furniture, fine pictures, carving, &c. made next day ſhort enough to his Highneſs, who would not eat till the King's arrival, which was about ſeven in the evening, with ſix or ſeven coaches. The Prince was at the door before his Majeſty alighted, and waited on him directly to his own apartment, and there left him about half an hour, after which he ſent to viſit him, and was received at the door of his bed-chamber by his Catholic Majeſty, and ſeated in an arm-chair oppoſite to his own. The ceremony was ſhort, and the Prince had not been long retired to his quarters before the King ſent to return the viſit, and was received at the top of the ſtairs, and conducted to the Prince's bed-chamber, &c. After he had been there a little while, he ſignified to the Duke of Somerſet his deſire of ſeeing my Lady Dutcheſs; whereupon the Prince, the two Dukes, &c. waited upon him to her Grace's apartments, who came forward ſeveral rooms, even to the bottom of the ſtairs, to meet the King; and making a very low obeiſance, ſhe received a kiſs from him, as alſo the two young ladies her daughters, whom ſhe preſented to him. After that, he accompanied her to a little drawing room, where he ſtayed three or four minutes, and then was carried by the Prince to ſee the houſe, and preſently after to ſupper, which was ſerved up with ſo much ſplendour and profuſion, and yet with ſo much decency and order, that I muſt needs ſay I never ſaw the like. The table where they ſupt was an oval, and very large; the King ſat about the middle of it, and the Prince almoſt at the end. He ate and drank very heartily, but taſted no liquors but his own, which were, the ſmall drink, water diſcoloured by the infuſion of cinnamon, and the ſtrong, red and white Tyrol wine. When he calls for either of them, his taſter, who is alſo one of the lords of his bed-chamber, brings

brings the liquor in a little bottle, and covers it or rather hides it with a ſalver, upon which he pours out what he taſtes, near as much as we call a Supernaculum. Then the King pours out what he pleaſes, which is commonly a glaſs tumbler full, and drinks it off. The diſpoſition of his bread is as ſingular as any thing elſe; for it is broke into very ſmall mammocks, laid upon a plate covered with a napkin, and placed on his left hand, from whence he takes it bit by bit, but keeps it always covered. I could not learn whether this was cuſtom or ſuperſtition. And here it may not be improper to tell you, that I believe he has an averſion for dogs, becauſe I obſerved one of his noblemen take up a dog whilſt the King ſupt, and with great caution and ſecrecy carry it out of the room.

His Catholic Majeſty ſpeaks very little. What he ſaid to the Prince was in High Dutch (to others in French). He ſpoke of nothing but indifferent things, in very ſhort and conciſe periods; and whatever anſwer the Prince made, he returned no reply. The King of Spain is of a middle ſtature, ſlender and well made; his face inclines to long, his lower lip a little powting, and will in time be true Auſtrian, his eyes are large and lively enough, his hair (I mean his perriwig) and eye-brows cheſnut colour, his face as fair and ſmooth as any woman's, the red and white being agreeably mixt in his cheeks; his air and deportment being equally grave, ſweet, and affable. At ſupper he was attended by all the great officers he brought over with him, viz. the Prince of Lichteſtein his governour and prime miniſter, whom I heard tell my Maſter that he had lain every night in his bed-chamber by him ſince he was ſeven years old, that is, eleven years, for he was eighteen on the firſt of October laſt. The Counts of Thun and Zinzendorf are his Kamer-Heeren, or Lords of the bed-chamber, and ſerved him alternately as carver and cup-bearer at Petworth, &c. Then there were the Conde de Coloredo and Don Franciſco de St. Cruz, both Spaniards, and military men; beſides which I obſerved the Confeſſor, a Jeſuit, but diſguiſed in a red cloak, and the Phyſician, who were Germans. The King and Prince ſet out early on Wedneſday for Guilford, and were waited on in the ſame coach by the Prince of Lichteſtein and the Earl of Sandwich, and were followed by a numerous cortege of eighteen or twenty ſets of ſix horſes, and a large party of the guards, where they found a neat dinner prepared for them by the Green-cloth, in the beſt inn of the town, and a handſome appearance of the gentry round about

about of both ſexes, who waited on them all dinner-time, after which I ſaw him no more till I found him at ſupper at Windſor, for there we were over-turned (as we had been once before the ſame morning) and broke our coach. My Lord Delaware had the ſame fate, and ſo had ſeveral others.

I obſerved, that neither the Swediſh nor Daniſh, Venetian nor Florentine Envoys were preſent at the reception of his Catholic Majeſty.

If this long account has not tired you, pleaſe to aſk me what other queſtions you will; they ſhall be anſwered, as well as I am able, by, honoured Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

J. C.

P. S. I forgot to tell you, that the King of Spain preſented the Dutcheſs of Marlborough with a ring worth above 1000 l. as I am told, and every lady or gentlewoman that was in waiting proportionably. His Maj-ſty did intend to diſpoſe of a ſum of 1000 guineas and medals amongſt the reſt of the Queen's ſervants; but we were expreſſly forbid to take any thing. They ſay the Queen made him a preſent of 50,000 l.

N° XXIII.

P. 306. Dr. Smalridge was born of a good family at Lichfield about the year 1666; educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and elected to Chriſt Church in 1682. In 1713, he was made Dean of Chriſt Church, and the year after Biſhop of Briſtol. Upon the acceſſion of George I. he was appointed Lord Almoner to the King; but removed from that poſt, for refuſing with Biſhop Atterbury to ſign the Declaration of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Biſhops in and near London, againſt the Rebellion in 1715 (ſee vol. II. p. 18.) He held a correſpondence with Whiſton, and became ſo ſuſpected of Arianiſm, that he wrote a letter to Biſhop Trelawny, dated but three days before his death, to vindicate himſelf from the charge. From Whiſton's "Hiſtorical Memoirs" it appears, that he was a great admirer of the "Apoſtolic Conſtitutions," and thought it no eaſy matter to prove them ſpurious; but it is there aſſerted, that he was neither a deep Divine, nor a very acute Critic, Claſſical Literature being what he excelled in. In a Dedication to Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London 1708-9, of a Sermon preached on the 30th of January, he ſays, "It is to the immortal honour of that great City over "which you preſide, that it had (even in the worſt of times) "this character given of it by the Royal Martyr, 'that much

" the better and greater part of it was full of love, duty, " and loyalty to his Majeſty. And that perſons of the like " good affections to our preſent Sovereign may never " hereafter, through want of vigilance, zeal, and activity, " ſuffer the infinitely meaner part in quality, and the much " leſſer part in number, to prevail ſo far, as to alter the " Government ſo well eſtabliſhed amongſt us; but may ga- " ther up the courage and reſolution to join with her Ma- " jeſty, in defence of that Religion, Law, and Liberty, which " hitherto hath, and which only can make themſelves, her " Majeſty, and her kingdom, happy; is the hearty prayer of, " Right Honourable, your moſt humble, and obedient " ſervant, GEORGE SMALRIDGE."

And to the Inhabitants of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, on quitting them in 1711, he ſays, " Had it been decent for me, " after the many and great favours I had received from you, " to deny any requeſt which you thought it proper to make, " this Sermon, which was no more intended for the preſs " than it is fit for it, had never been made public. But ſince " you were not pleaſed to admit of any excuſe for my not " printing, I may with the greater confidence hope to be " excuſed by others for printing ſo imperfect a Diſcourſe. " Your affection to the Preacher, and the occaſion on which " it was preached, gave it ſome advantage in the hearing, " which muſt be loſt with the cool and impartial Reader. But " this will give me no uneaſineſs, whilſt I have reaſon to " hope that what in the delivery you ſeemed to be affected " with may, when recollected, make a more laſting impreſ- " ſion, for the benefit of your ſouls. I pray God to recom- " penſe to you with the bleſſings of this world, and of the next, " thoſe kind regards you have ſhewn to, Gentlemen, your moſt " affectionate friend and humble ſervant,

" GEORGE SMALRIDGE."

Biſhop Newton thus ably ſums up the character of his predeceſſor in the ſee of Briſtol: " Biſhop Smalridge died " of an apoplexy, at Chriſt Church, on the 27th of Sep- " tember, 1719. This was truly a worthy Prelate, an ex- " cellent Scholar, a ſound Divine, an eloquent Preacher, a " good Writer both in Latin and Engliſh, of great gravity " and dignity in his whole deportment, and at the ſame " time of as great complacency and ſweetneſs of manners; " a character at once both amiable and venerable. *Nemo illum* " *amabilem, qui non ſimul venerabilem diceret.* SEN. Epiſt. cxv. " He was ſo noted for his good temper, that ſucceeding Dr.

" Atterbury in the Deanries of Carliſle and Chriſt Church, " he was ſaid to carry the bucket wherewith to extinguiſh " the fires which the other had kindled. But, notwithſtand- " ing his merits, he never attained to any very great or lu- " crative preferments. He had Briſtol, the pooreſt Biſhopric " in the kingdom; and Chriſt Church, the moſt expenſive " Deanry, foreigners and perſons of quality, who viſit the " Univerſity of Oxford, being uſually recommended to the " Dean of Chriſt Church. He was alſo the Preacher at the " New Chapel in the Broad-Way, Weſtminſter, which at " that time was frequented by one of the beſt and politeſt " congregations in town, ſeveral families of faſhion and " diſtinction living then in thoſe parts. He was beſides ap- " pointed Lord Almoner to Queen Anne, but was removed " by the Miniſters of George I. on account of party; though " ſurely no man ever exerciſed greater candour and modera- " tion than he did towards all parties and perſons, and is " particularly recommended for it by Sir Richard Steele and " Mr. Addiſon, in the Tatler *; the latter of whom like- " wiſe makes very honourable mention of him in a letter to " Dr. Swift, dated from Briſtol, Oct. 1, 1718. 'The greateſt " pleaſure I have met with for ſome months is the converſa- " tion of my old friend Dr. Smalridge, who, ſince the death " of the excellent man you mention, is to me the moſt can- " did and agreeable of all Biſhops; I would ſay Clergymen, " were not Deans comprehended under that title. We have " often talked of you; and when I aſſure you he has an ex- " quiſite taſte of writing, I need not tell you how he talks on " ſuch a ſubject.' The authors of the Biographia Britan- " nica, from the pretended information of a gentleman well " known to the family, ſay, that the Biſhop left a widow " and two children, a ſon and a daughter; the ſon named

* " Favonius, in the midſt of a thouſand impertinent aſſailants of the Divine Truths, is an undiſturbed defender of them. He protects all under his care, by the clearneſs of his underſtanding, and the example of his life: he viſits dying men with the air of a man who hopes for his own diſ- ſolution, and enforces in others a contempt of this life, by his own expec- tation of the next. His voice and behaviour are the lively images of a compoſed and well-governed zeal. None can leave him for the frivolous jargon uttered by the ordinary teachers among the Diſſenters, but ſuch who cannot diſtinguiſh vociferation from eloquence, and argument from railing. He is ſo great a judge of mankind, and touches our paſſions with ſo ſuperior a command, that he who deſerts his congregation muſt be a ſtranger to the dictates of Nature, as well as thoſe of Grace.—He abounds with that ſort of virtue and knowledge which makes Religion beautiful, and never leads the converſation into the violence and rage of party diſ- putes." TATLER, N° 73, and 114.

" Henry. But the truth is, he left a widow and three chil-
" dren; a ſon named Philip, and two daughters, both ſen-
" ſible clever women. Conſidering the nature of the Biſhop's
" preferments, his hoſpitable manner of living, and his ex-
" tenſive charities, he cannot be ſuppoſed to have made ſuf-
" ficient proviſion for his widow and family: but it was
" happy for him and for them too that, ſome time before his
" death, he grew much into the favour of Caroline Princeſs
" of Wales, who generouſly procured a penſion of £. 300. a
" year for the widow, and a prebend of Worceſter for the
" ſon. The ſon was alſo preſented to the living of Criſtle-
" ton, near Cheſter, by Sir Roger Moſtyn; and had the
" Chancellorſhip of Worceſter conferred upon him by Biſhop
" Hough, out of regard to his father's memory. A ſub-
" ſcription too was opened, and nobly promoted, for the
" publication of ſixty of the Biſhop's Sermons; ſome of
" which, it muſt be confeſſed, are unequal to the reſt, hav-
" ing never been deſigned for the preſs; but others are truly
" excellent, and worthy of him or any Author. The Widow
" very properly took the opportunity of addreſſing the dedica-
" tion to the Princeſs of Wales, with an humble acknow-
" ledgement of the many and great obligations which ſhe and
" her family had received from her Royal Highneſs."

On one ſide of a white marble column, affixed to the up-permoſt pillar between the two North ailes, joining to the choir of Chriſt Church cathedral, is this inſcription:

' Hanc juxta Columnam S. E.
GEORGIUS SMALRIDGE, S. T. P. Epiſcopus Briſtolienſis,
hujus Ædis Ornamentum, Alumnus,
Columen atque Præſidium, Canonicus et Decanus;
huc e Scholâ Weſtmonaſterienſi migravit,
Literis Græcis præſertim et Latinis inſtructiſſimus,
quas quidem non libârat modo, ſed hauſerat, concoxerat,
in ſuccum ipſum et ſanguinem converterat.
His fundamentis feliciter poſitis,
ſtatim inter Adoleſcentes Academicos
in omni ſcribendi genere excelluit,
in omnes ſcientias et ipſe facilè penetravit,
et aliis pro eximiâ illâ quâ pollebat,
et diſtinctè intelligendi et dilucidè explicandi facultate,
facilem aperuit viam.
E ſacris vero literis quos perceperat fructus,
ita maturè in lucem protulit,
ut illius,

In

In Concionibus frequenter habitis
eloquentiam virilem pietate multâ perfusam ;
in scriptis, quibus adhuc juvenis contra Pontificios
tum insolentiùs se jactitantes certavit,
doctrinam, nervas, gravitatem ;
in cathedrâ, ubi Regii Professoris vices sustinuit,
enucleatè differendi, disputandique solertiam
uno ore collaudârit hæc Academia.
Neque vero eruditus Theologus audire malluit,
quam Pastor, fidus et sedulus :
Ad novam itaque apud Westmonasterienses Capellam
importunâ populi voce accersitus,
susceptо a se muneri totus incubuit ;
idque tum publicè docendo, tum privatim monendo,
per annos ultra viginti
multo cum audientium fructu explevit.
Ad hanc rem dum esset unicè attentus
complurium ut animarum saluti consuleret,
vocatus ad Curiam Regalem Capellanus,
primo Carliolæ, deinde hujus Ædis,
bonorum omnium votis expetitus
Decanatum accepit.
Enimvero Regina optima
ne hic quidem suam in illum gratiam claudi voluit,
sed eundem Episcopali dignitate auxit,
jussitque ut Regias pauperibus largitiones
Eleemosynarius erogaret.
Plurima enim in illo emicuerunt,
quibus pientissimæ Principi meritò placuit.
Erat vultu apertus et gravis, moribus simplex,
in precibus fervens, in rostris disertus :
Affuit ei in totius vitæ tenore constantia,
in verbis fides ; in colloquiis suavitas ;
in reprehendendo candor ; in præcipiendo autoritas,
in discernendo quid quaque in re statui oporteret,
tam subactum judicium,
ut alios facile secum ducere potuerit,
tanta vero modestiâ, haud raro ut maluerit sequi ;
tantâ in erratis aliorum ignoscendis humanitas,
ut etiam in iis, quibus maximè adversabatur,
quæsierit semper quod laudaret.
Talis cum esset, quot sibi cognitos,
tot sui amantes, tot propè amicos habuit,
inimicum certe neminem.

Lichfieldiæ

Lichfieldiæ natus eſt.
Oxoniæ obiit 27mo die Septem^bris A. D. 1719, æt. 57.'

'MARIA
Vidua ab illo relicta
marmor hoc
Viri ſui memoriæ
ſemper charæ, ſemper honorandæ
M. P.'

MARY, Widow of GEORGE SMALRIDGE, Biſhop of Briſtol, and Dean of Chriſt Church, died June 7, 1729.

N° XXIV.

P. 457. JOHN RADCLIFFE, M. D. ſome time fellow of Lincoln College, originally of Univerſity College, gave the Eaſt window, which was ſet up in the middle of the latter College, in October, 1687. It repreſents the Nativity of our Saviour; and under it is this inſcription:

"Henricus Giles pinxit.
D. D. JOHANNES RADCLIFFE, M. D. HUJUS COLLEGII QUONDAM SOCIUS, A°. DNI. MDCLXXXVII."

He is called *Socius*, not that he was really a Fellow; but, being Senior Scholar, he had the ſame privileges, though not an equal revenue to the Fellows.

Dr. RADCLIFFE alſo contributed more than 1100 l. towards encreaſing Exhibitions, &c. beſides what he advanced for books and other neceſſaries, to Univerſity College. And by his will gave 5000 l. for building the reſt of the front of that College, down to Logic-lane; anſwerable to that part already built, and for building the Maſter's Lodgings therein, and Chambers for his two Travelling Fellows. He alſo bequeaths his manor of Linton, and all his lands in Yorkſhire, in truſt, to pay thereout 600 l. per annum to two perſons, to be choſen out of the Univerſity, when they are Maſters of Arts, and entered on the Phyſic line, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the Chancellor of the Univerſity, the Biſhops of London and Wincheſter, the two Principal Secretaries of State, the two Chief Juſtices, and the Maſter of the Rolls, all for the time being, or the major part of them; for the maintenance of the ſaid two perſons for ten years and no longer; the half of which time, at leaſt, they are to travel in parts beyond ſea, for their better improvement; and the vacancies to be filled

up

up in six months. The yearly overplus of the rents of the said Yorkshire estate to be paid to this College, for buying perpetual advowsons for their members. He afterwards wills his Yorkshire estate to be conveyed and settled by his executors on this Society of University College for ever, in trust, and for the performance of the uses and trusts, as before declared. He further wills, that his living of Headborne Worthy in Hampshire, which he had bought, and bestowed a few years before on a Fellow of University College *, and all other livings that shall be purchased by him, to be bestowed on a member of that College; and if they should be deficient there, then on a Fellow of Lincoln College; and after they have preached two or more laudable sermons at St. Mary's. The persons that are to be presented from time to time are to be nominated by the Vice Chancellor, the two Divinity professors, the Master of University College, and the Rector of Lincoln College, for the time being, or the major part of them †.

N° XXV. P. 469.

Bridewell and Bethlem, London. } At a Court holden at the Hospital of Bridewell, on Thursday the 8th of August, 1695.

THE Right Worshipful the President of these Hospitals informing this Court, that the duty of the Minister of Bridewell Hospital had not been of late performed according to the orders of the same Hospital; and that, by reason thereof, there was a great decrease in the congregation of the Chapel: This Court doth refer it to the President, Treasurer, and Committee of Bridewell Hospital, to admonish the Minister thereof ‡.

N° XXVI. P. 470.

Bridewell and Bethlem, London. } At a Court holden at the Hospital of Bridewell, on Friday 13th September, 1695.

A motion being this day made to this Court, for the discharging and expunging an order made the 8th August last, in relation to the Minister of this Hospital: And this Court taking the same into consideration; after debate thereof, do think fit that the said order be discharged and expunged out of the said Hospital's books.

* See above, p. 405.

† Gutch, p. 69; from Life, by W. Pitis, 8vo. 1736.

‡ This order is crossed over in the Court-books with two strokes of a pen.

N° XXVII. P. 471.

BRIDEWELL and BETHLEM, London. } At a Court holden at the Hoſpital of BRIDEWELL, on Friday the ninth of December, 1698.

The Right Worſhipful the Preſident acquainting this Court, that Mr. Atterbury (the Miniſter of this Hoſpital) is lately become Chaplain to the Rolls, whereupon he intends to leave his Lecture at St. Bride's, and deſires, that inſtead of his preaching in the Chapel of the ſaid Hoſpital on Sunday mornings, and providing for the afternoons, he may for the future be allowed to provide for the mornings, and preach himſelf in the afternoons: This Court, conſidering that the ſervice of the ſaid Chapel will not be thereby in the leaſt prejudiced; and that when the Preſident, Treaſurer, or any of the Governors, are pleaſed to come to the ſaid Chapel, it is generally in the afternoon; do allow the ſame accordingly.

N° XXVIII. P. 471. Extract from the Regiſter of BRIDEWELL Hoſpital and Precinct.

CHRISTENINGS.

1698, October 23. Mary *, daughter of Francis and Catherine † Atterbury.

1699-1700, March 24. Elizabeth ‡, daughter of Francis and Catherine Atterbury.

1700-1, March 23. Francis §, ſon of Francis and Catherine Atterbury.

MARRIAGES.

1711-12, Feb. 12. Joſeph Jud of St. Clement's Danes, and Jane Atterbury of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, by licence, by the Rev. Dr. Atterbury.

* This lady (whoſe laſt illneſs and death are ſo pathetically deſcribed vol. III. p. 68—85) was married at Bromley Chapel in 1715 to William Morice, Eſq. and left behind her three children, Francis, Mary, and Charlotte, (ſee vol. III. p. 120). Francis (who is well ſpoken of by the Biſhop, vol. III. p. 20) was educated on the foundation of Weſtminſter, whence in 1740 (when Captain of the School) he was elected Student of Chriſt Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. April 2, 1748. He was afterwards preſented by the Earl of Thomond to the living of Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare, Ireland; where he died Oct. 2, 1778. The two daughters are alſo mentioned by the Biſhop, vol. III. p. 141.

† See her Epitaph in vol. II. p. 160. of this collection.

‡ This young lady died Sept. 29, 1716. See vol. II. p. 160.

§ Who died an infant, and probably was buried at Chelſea.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.